Angliæ Ruina:

OR,

ENGLANDS RUINE,

Repreſented in the Barbarous, and Sacrilegious Outrages of the Sectaries of this Kingdome, committed upon the Lives, Conſciences and Eſtates of all His Maj: Loyal Subjects in generall; but more particularly upon the Churches, Colledges, Clergie, and Scholars of the ſame.

Containing two briefe Catalogues of ſuch Heads and Fellowes of Colledges in the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, and other Learned and Pious Divines, within the City of *London*, as have been ejected, Plundered, Impriſoned, or Baniſhed, for their *Conſtancie in the Proteſtant Religion*, and *Loyalty* to their *Soveraigne*.

Wherennto is added,

A Chronologie of the time and place of all the Battails, Sieges, Conflicts, and other remarkable paſſages which have happened betwixt *His Majeſty* and the Parliament; with a Catalogue of ſuch Perſons of Quality, as have been ſlain on either party, from *Novemb.* 3. 1640 till the 25. of *March*, 1647.

AMOS 9. 11.

I will raiſe up the Tabernacle of David that is falne, and cloſe up the breaches thereof, and I will raiſe up his ruines, and I will build it as in the dayes of old.

ANNO 1647.

Ryves, B.

Socc...

By Bruno Ryves

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Christ Church Coll: Ox:

Canterbury Minster.

Trinn: Colledge Camb:

Countess of Rivers plundered. page 11.

MERCURIVS RUSTICUS.

Sr John Lucas house plundered. Page 5

Sr Rich: Mygnells house plundered page 31.

A Bonfire for the voting downe Episcopacy page 26.

Mr Jones a Minr carried on a Beare. page 81.

Worster Castle defended by a Lady. page 42.

Edge-hill Battle

Angliæ Ruina:

OR,

ENGLANDS RUINE,

Repreſented in the Barbarous, and Sacrilegious Outrages of the Sectaries of this Kingdome, committed upon the Lives, Conſciences and Eſtates of all His Maj: Loyal Subjects in generall; but more particularly upon the Churches, Colledges, Clergie, and Scholars of the ſame.

Containing two briefe Catalogues of ſuch Heads and Fellowes of Colledges in the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, and other Learned and Pious Divines, within the City of *London*, as have been ejected, Plundered, Impriſoned, or Baniſhed, for their *Conſtancie in the Proteſtant Religion*, and *Loyalty* to their *Soveraigne*.

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A Chronologie of the time and place of all the Battails, Sieges, Conflicts, and other remarkable paſſages which have happened betwixt *His Majeſty* and the Parliament; with a Catalogue of ſuch Perſons of Quality, as have been ſlain on either party, from *Novemb.* 3. 1640 till the 25. of *March*, 1647.

AMOS 9. 11.

I will raiſe up the Tabernacle of David that is falne, and cloſe up the breaches thereof, and I will raiſe up his ruines, and I will build it as in the dayes of old.

ANNO 1647.

Anglia Ruina:

OR,

ENGLANDS RUINE;

Represented in the Barbarous, and Sacrilegious Outrages of the Sectaries of this Kingdome, committed upon the Lives, Consciences and Estates of all His Maj: Loyal Subjects in general; but more particularly upon the Churches, Colledges, Clergie, and Scholars of the same.

Containing two briefe Catalogues of such Heads and Fellowes of Colledges in the University of Cambridge, and other Learned and Pious Divines, within the City of London, as have been ejected, Plundered, Imprisoned, or Banished for their Constancie in the Protestant Religion, and Loyalty to their Soveraigns.

Wherennto is added,

A Chronologie of the time and place of all the Battails, Sieges, Conflicts, and other remarkable passages which have happened between His Maiesty and the Parliament; with a Catalogue of such Persons of Quality, as have been slain on either party, from Novemb. 3. 1640. till the 25. of March, 1647.

AROSQ. 11.

I will raise up the Tabernacle of David that is fallen, and close up the breaches thereof, and I will raise up his ruines, and I will build it as in the Dayes of old.

ANNO 1647.

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The Preface.

WHen the ſinnes of this Kingdome were ripe for puniſhment, the Divine Juſtice permitted a great part of it to be beſotted with Diſcontents, either wholly cauſeleſſe, or ſuch as His Maj. was pleaſed to remedy with Grants ſo unmeaſurably gracious, as could not otherwiſe be juſtified, then by their importunity that demanded them, and His Majeſties Royall tenderneſſe of his Subjects peace and ſafety.

Theſe grants were ſo far from ſatisfying thoſe, whoſe broken fortunes and boundleſſe deſires would not permit them to live without a Civill War, that they made of them no other uſe, then thereby to ſtrenthen themſelves to demand more: till at laſt they broke out into moſt unnaturall Rebellion.

The people alwayes apt to cheriſh murmures and invectives againſt their Princes, and now grown wanton with the fruits of a long peace, incline to Abners mind, and thinke the Warre (which yet they knew not) but a

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ſport. *Therefore with a great facility they imbrace the deſigne: and the baits to cover the Hooks with, are* the preſervation of Religion, *and* the vindication of liberty. *And howſoever they cannot reconcile their practiſe with Gods command, which under* paine of damnation forbids all Subjects to reſiſt their King: *yet they are ſo wedded to that intereſt which they Challenge in* Religion, *and Liberty, that for Gods command, if they cannot untie the knot, they reſolve to cut it. Doe but aſſure them that the forbidden fruit will make them as Gods, and they will eate it though it be forbidden: doe but perſwade them that to take up armes againſt their Soveraigne is the way to ſecure their* Religion *and Liberty, and they make bold with God for once to chooſe their owne way for ſo good an end.*

From ſo deſperate Reſolution, had they had but Morall juſtice, they might have beene kept back by the improbability of thoſe calumnies whereby His Majeſtie was traduced, as intending to alter Religion *and infringe their Liberties.*

Or had Religion *(to which they doe ſo*

Zea-

Zealously pretend) had that potent influence upon them, it might have taught them, that Religion cannot be defended by transgressing Gods commands, which are the Rule of it.

But if nothing else, yet even regard to their owne pretensions, the defence of Religion *and Liberty, should have wrought in them a detestation of* Rebellion, *which is so contrary to both.*

For as an eye had to Gods dominion over us should exact obedience to his commands, though never so much to our prejudice: So the meditation of his infinite goodnesse ought to win it from us, because his commands enjoyne us onely what is for our good, if we could see it.

He would not have forbidden Subjects to defend Religion *against their King by force of Armes, but that he knew as Rebells can be no friends to Religion, so it gaines love & admiration by the innocent patience of those that professe it; whereas* Blood-shed, Force, *and* Rapine, *the fruits of* Rebellion, *procure* Hatred *or* Hypocrisie.

And for Liberty, *it is for the good of*

Mankind, to forbid the assertion of it by Subjects Armes taken up against their Prince: both because that pretence would otherwise be used by those that have a designe to make the abused people their owne slaves, and because Rebellion doth more violate the Subjects liberty, then is morally possible for the worst Prince in times of peace to doe.

This truth was knowne before by speculation to a few, whose endeavours to infuse it into the distempered peoples minds, had the fate of Cassandraes *predictions*, to hit the truth and want belief, *till these sad times have at last verified it by a costly experience.*

That this may be more universally beneficiall; you have too plentifull a harvest of Instances collected in the ensuing Relations: wherein may evidently be seene, that this War which the multitude was so fond of, as the onely meanes to preserve Religion *and* Liberty, *hath beene the utter ruine of them both.*

Here you shall find these great pretenders to Religion, *Suppressing that which themselves confesse to be Divine Truth, Debarring poore prisoners the comfort of joyning*

their prayers together, enforcing men to take Oaths of blind Obedience to whatſoever they ſhould afterwards command them; turning out Clergiemen above all exception, and placing moſt ſcandalous and inſufficient wretches in their roomes, darting from their invenomed mouthes moſt horrid Blaſphemies againſt our Lord and Saviour, abuſing the ſervice of God, and profaning not only the Forme of it, the Booke of Common Prayer, *which now they have utterly extirpated, but even Gods owne Word, the* holy Bible, *which they pretend to reverence.*

Here ſhall you behold them not onely (like thoſe Canes Sepulchrales) *violating the bones & aſhes of the dead, to make the world know that they beleeve what ſome of their fellowes openly profeſſe, that of thoſe ſometime living* Temples *of the* holy Choſt, *there ſhall be no Reſurrection, but exerciſing their fury on the Churches of God; which they have defaced with barbarous rudeneſſe, defiled with more then beaſtly naſtineſſe, & (as if contrary to their wont they had ſtudyed the* Booke of Maccabes *to find out and*

out-doe the most Heathenish wickednesses therein related) they have polluted the very Altar with their whoredomes.

Nor can these Reformers (at whose doore the profanations of the Houses of God must lye) make the world beleeve they are in earnest when they plead for Religion, whilst they deface and demolish the places where it should be taught and practiced, and put out the Eyes of the most flourishing Universities of Christendome.

Then for the other point, the Subjects Liberty, the following Narrations will plainly shew that it hath not been spared by those that would be accounted the Champions of it, when the violation of it might satisfie either their Lust, their Covetousnesse, or their Cruelty.

Their Lust hath prompted them not only to threaten Rape, but with violence to attempt it, and to wound and murther those upon whom they could not effect their beastly purpose.

To satisfie their Covetousnesse, they have unmercifully robbed of their fortunes, and exposed to the extremest want, not only those

those that were their oppositeś and able to hurt them, but those whose sexe, age and condi:ion might have melted stones into pitty, women, children, the sicke, the aged, women in labour, and even those of their owne party.

Their Cruelty *hath not contented it selfe with the murther of those they hated, but, as if they had beene the professed Schollers of that inhumane monster, whose Maxime was,* Perimat Tyrannus lenis, in regno meo mors impetratur. *they have insulted over the persons and lives of their fellow Subjects with most exquisite Tortures, whipt some to Death, and starved others: they have made it a Crime in some that they were neighbours to those whom they persecuted for Loyalty, & punished others for shewing them mercy: As if they would tell you, that they are not inferior to the worst of all the Primitive persecutors* Diocleſian, *by whose command (as* Euſebius lib. 10. Chap. 8. *reporteth) all charity was forbidden to those in Prison, yea even to those whom they were bound to pittie by the Law of Nature, their kindred, &c.*

Nay

Nay more, ſo farre hath their malice tranſcended all bounds: that they have done miſchief where they were not invited by any benefit to themſelves or any other, only for the delight they tooke in doing it, burning houſes, ſpoyling goods, deſtroying Books, Evidences, and Publique Records, to the prejudice of Poſterity, the diſturbance of Poſſeſſions, the obſtruction of Juſtice, and the impairing of Learning, only to make themſelves Sport: They have by breaking Articles of ſurrender, by offering ſavage force to the perſons of meſſengers for Treaty, and to the goods & houſes of forraine Ambaſſadors, *broken the Sacred Lawes and diſturbed the Commerce of Nations.*

In a word, theſe new Phyſitians of State, have proved ſuch Saltimbancoes *to the Common-wealth, & by their* recipes *preſcribed ſuch drugs, as have purged the Body Politique of all its Treaſure, and left nothing, but Melancholly behind. This truth clearly appeares in the late* London Accompt, *from which ſingle Citie, they have draind* 17. *Millions, and it can be no ſmall Proportion, thereſt of the Kingdome*

beares

beares to it: Conſider next, how they diſpoſe of the Kingdomes Treaſure, in voting every Active Member a Benja. *part (no leſſe then 89000l. in three dayes) whilſt ſome of thoſe that haZarded their lives, in their Service, are forced to ſtarve in the ſtreets, and lye three dayes unburied, ere their Maſters would vote them a Winding ſheete: But theſe heavy burthens, muſt dwell upon our ſhoulders, for we cannot but imagine their ſwelling greatneſſe muſt be maintained: If ſo, then which way the ſupplies muſt be raiſed* Tacitus *will truly tell us,* Ærarium ambitione exhauſtum, per ſcelera ſupplendum erit, *Treaſure ſpent Ambitiouſly, muſt be ſupplyed by wickedneſſe: To the Intelligible Common wealths man,* Verbum ſat, *nay halfe a word is ſufficient.*

'Twas a ſad Omen to this Kingdome, to have the Sunne Eclipſed, that very houre this Parlia. began; And though it was not viſible here, yet the effects have not beene clouded from our Eyes. But let the afflicted comfort themſelves, Poſt nubila Phæbus, *Eclipſes are never perpetuall. No age was ever bleſt with a more pious Prince, or*

brought

brought forth more crooked natures to perplex a righteous ſoule. His eaſie Inclinations gave their dark practices confidence to appeare in the light, and through whoſe yeelding clemencie (thinking like the Sunne by attracting vapours to diſperſe them) they (with the help of a Northern Fog) condenſt into a cloud, that firſt darkned, then rain'd blood over all the Land, and what number, or power, was not able to overthrow, Treachery, or Bribery, did on a ſuddaine ruine.

And now, in the cloſe of all miſeries; behold an action deteſtable beyond Expreſſion, a misfortune, which (heightned with accumulated Injuries) deſerves to be looked upon with a compaſſionate Eye, and a bleeding heart. Is it not a moſt ſorrowfull object to ſee a King ſet forth to Sale? to behold Majeſty to become Merchandize, and Soveraignty ſold for Silver? To ſee a Prince weighed in a Treacherous, and perfidious Ballance, & made to turne which way Coyne ſhall move the Beame? to deliver him up for the ſame cauſe, Ariſtides *was baniſhed,* Juſtus quia juſtus, *and at length to Crucifie him betweene two Theeves? O high Ingratitude,*

gratitude, to ruine ſo great a Benefactor, when they found his hands bound up from uſuall tenders? Doubtleſſe they are worſe enemies, that ſurprize by Ambuſh, then thoſe that fight in open field.

We read, that Wealth may choak as well as a Halter; and Judas *his Bribe was the cauſe he became his owne Executioner. Time may manifeſt to the world ſome noted iſſue; for ſure both parties cannot but become Bankrupts, as well thoſe which buy deare, as thoſe that ſell cheape.*

But this being an action beyond preſident, (the rehearſall whereof, is enough to make the moſt innocent and patient pen criminall) Ile forbeare to trace it any further, but leave it to a vindictive Iuſtice, ſtigmatiz'd with that brand Cicero *ſtamps upon ſuch another,* Perditiſſimi eſt hominis, fallere eum, qui læſus non eſſet, niſi credidiſſet: *None but the moſt villanous of Mankind will deceive him, that had beene ſafe, but for truſting.*

But though I decline them, yet may I not leave my injured Soveraigne in His Sufferings, without letting the world know, how ſad and weighty they are, his Infelicities ſinking a deeper Impreſſion, becauſe throwne from ſo high a Spire, heretofore enjoying what Majeſty could preſent, and now doom'd to imbrace what the worſt of miſeries will impoſe: And ſurely the Conſideration hereof cannot

not but presse them the closer together. This condition strips him of those ordinary Consolations, every Peasant may enjoy, & robs him of all those Comforts that are deare unto his Soule; His Royall Consort, Children, and Friends; The last of which the Devills charity extended to allow Job, *and which if they shall deny him (from whom their former Comforts flow'd) they deserve to be branded with the Character of unpresidented Impiety.*

And that nothing might be wanting to fill up the measure of their Iniquity, behold another of their unparallel'd impieties, whereat Posterity will stand agast; such an one as will justifie all the barbarous acts that the most savage Persecutors *of the Church were ever guilty of: Yea such a one as the Lords of the* Inquisition, *yea the* Turk *himselfe would not have denied an ordinary Christian, nor our Lawes the worst of Malefactors: That a King of his Greatnesse, and piety, should be denyed a Spirituall Minister to assist him, in his Devotions; and to direct him in point of Conscience. If ever there was such a thing as Implicite Faith, they are the greatest Assertors of it, that would enforce not only their owne fellow Subjects, but even their Soveraigne King, to beleeve, as they beleeve, or else to forfeit all, both spirituals and temporals. Yet let the sufferings of the Loyall Party receive this Consolation;*

That

That these present Misfortunes cannot startle him so as to make him warp from his first Principles, his cleare Conscience and well grounded Resolutions rendring him like a Marble Wall, that shivereth all the shafts that are shot against it.

But we feare we have trespassed upon the Rules of proportion, in framing too large a Portall, for so little a Fabricke: We shall therefore draw the Curtaines, and withhold you no longer from viewing the Scenes, promising in the sight of God, and remembring that Lyers are in the number of those against whom the gates of the new Jerusalem *shall be shut, to deale in the ensuing stories with all candour and ingenuity, not out of a desire to render the actors of these impieties odious, or abuse the Reader either with falsehoods or uncertainties, but to report nothing but what hath beene examined and attested by men of knowne truth and integrity; And that the world may see what violent affections these Sectaries brought to these hostile acts, we shall begin with the times of peace, when the King had no formidable Army to inflame their Iealousies, nor these men provoked to cruelty by any foregoing injuries; The Scene is* Essex *and the first man that shall be tendred to your view is Sir* John Lucas.

Viget, Vigebit, victa vincet veritas.

JER. 15. 13.

Thy ſubſtance and thy treaſure will I give to the ſpoile without price, and that for all thy ſinnes, even in all thy borders.

That theſe preſent Misfortunes cannot ſtartle him, ſo as to make him warp from his firſt Principles, his cleur Conſcience and well grounded Reſolutions rendring him like a Marble Wall, that ſhivereth all the ſhafts that are ſhot againſt it.

Viget, Vigebit, victa vincet veritas.

A Prayer for preſervation from the Enemy.

O Eternall God and moſt mercifull Father, we humbly beſeech thee to be mercifull unto us, and in the Riches of thy unſpeakable mercies, be near to help and ſuccour us, in all thoſe extremities which our ſins threaten to bring upon us. The Rebellious are ſtrengthned againſt us, by our multiplyed Rebellions againſt thee: and we deſerve to ſuffer what our Enemies threaten, even ſuddaine ſurprizall and deſtruction to deſolation. But there is mercy with thee, that thou maiſt be feared: and there is mercy with thee that they may not be feared. Shew us therefore thy mercy, O Lord; and let us ſo fear thee, that we may never be forced to feel or fear

them. And when thou wilt correct us for our sinnes, O Lord, in judgement remember mercy, and let us fall into thy hands, and not into the hands of men; let us fall into thy hands, and not into the hands of ungratious and ungodly men: into thy hands, and not into the hands of sacrilegious and seditious men: into mercifull hands, and not into the cruell hands of thine, and our enemies. Even for Jesus Christs sake, our only Mediatour and Redeemer. AMEN.

Mercurius Ruſticus:

OR,

The Countries Complaint

of the Murthers, Robberies, Plunderings, and other Outrages,

COMMITTED

BY THE REBELLS

on His MAJESTIES faithfull SUBJECTS.

JER. 15. 13.

Thy ſubſtance and thy treaſure will I give to the ſpoile without price, and that for all thy ſins, even in all thy borders.

Printed in the Yeare,

1648.

To the Reader.

IT is the great Wiſdome and Juſtice of God to puniſh men in thoſe very things which in a kinde of ſecret Idolatry they ſet up in their hearts in Competition with their maker. This Truth never received greater Teſtimony from any Kingdome or Nation then from this of Ours: it was not long ſince that we complained (how juſtly I will not now diſpute) of many grievances both in Church *and* State. *In the* Church *we feared the Re-eſtabliſhment of Superſtition and Popery, and through that groundleſſe fear, we looked even on the eſtabliſhed innocent* Ceremonies *of the Church as on dangerous innovations and introductions to Idolatry. In the* State *we fancied endeavours of an Arbitrary Government, Advancing of a boundleſſe prerogative, even to the deſpoyling the Subject of his property, and robbing him of his* Birthright, *the benefit of the* Lawes. *To free us of theſe fears and aboliſh theſe Jealouſies, we would needs*

preſcribe to God, and limit the holy one of Iſraell, *as if it had been impoſsible for his providence to relieve us but by a* Parliament. *Moſt men did think what* M. Smith *a Member of the Lower Houſe did not ſtick blaſphemouſly to ſpeak within thoſe walls, and bluſhed not afterward to publiſh in Print*, That nothing could free us from thoſe dangers but the Divinity of a Parliament, *and forgat to take God along, who* ſtands in the Congregation of Princes, and is a Judge among Gods. *At laſt, to ſatisfie I cannot ſay, but to puniſh our Importunity, God gave us a* Parliament *as he gave the* Iſraelites *a* King, in his Anger.

When Sir Thomas Moores *Lady had long and paſsionately deſired a Child, crying out with Impatient* Rachell, give me Children or elſe I dye, *God at laſt fulfilled her Requeſt, but in proceſſe of time when the Parents thought to reap the Content of their hopes and expectation, ſo it was, the Father comparing the Mothers importunity with the Child's diſpoſition, ſo farre ſhort of any promiſe of thoſe abi-*

lities

lities which were eminent in him, that the ſonne (for ſo the child was) ſeemed to partake ſomething of the Fool, *he told his Lady*, that ſhe had long deſired a Child, and God had heard her prayers, for a Child ſhe deſired, and God had given her one that was like to continue a Child as long as he lived: *Thereby implying, that it is oftentimes a puniſhment of Impetuous deſires, That God may give the thing deſired, but ſo blaſted with his Curſe, That beſides the name there is little elſe to be found in it: And if it be not our caſe at this day, let the World judge.*

Let no man miſtake mee, I would not be ſo underſtood, as if I indeavoured to derogate any thing from the honour, *much leſſe from the* conſtitution *and* being *of Parliaments: No, while they move in their own Sphere, each State reſpectively injoying its priviledge without intrenchment from another, and all contributing their ſeverall Capacities to the advancement of the common good, in a happy conjunction they impart a ſweet influence on the Kingdome, which makes both* Church

and State *to thrive the better. The bleſſings which God by* Parliaments *hath conveyed unto us, are not to be denied, but acknowledged with all thankfulneſſe; All that we finde fault with is, that we make not only the whole, but perhaps a part of the Parliament, and that a Factious part too, an* Idoll; *Not only by Attributing unto it* infallibility of Judgement, Incapability of doing injuſtice, unlimited and more then Regall power, exemptions of being accountable for their Votes and Proceedings, *though but at the bar of Right Reaſon: (Fopperies which with Scorne and deriſion we cry downe, and that juſtly in the Church of* Rome *in reſpect of their* Popes) *but the* Terminating our confidence *alſo in them, for the taking away grievances and making them the laſt* Reſolution of our hope: *And while we do thus provoke God to Jealouſie, Tis no wonder that he hath provoked us to wonder and amazement by turning our* bleſſing into a Curſe.

For he that ſhall but look on the ſad effects of this Parliament, *and ſhall without par-*

partiality conſider thoſe horrid Fruits which we have reaped by it, can never perſwade himſelf to think that God intended it for a bleſſing; unleſſe we can judge the Prophanation of our Religion, the Blaſphemy of our Church & Lyturgie, the baniſhment of our gracious Soveraigne, the violation and contempt of our Lawes, the Inſlaving and Murthering our Perſons, the Plundering our Eſtates, and the multiplying our miſeries a thouſand fold more then they were, are to be numbered amongſt the gifts of Gods right hand: *if theſe be tokens of his favour, where ſhall we finde the* Symptoms *of his anger? Yet how Angry are ſome men that we applaud not our miſeries, nor cry* Hoſanna *to our deſtroyers? That we are not* undone *and that thank our* undoers.

But by their leaves, whether pleaſed or not pleaſed, they muſt give us leave to lament our condition, and tell the world, I, and Poſterity too, to the perpetuall infamy of Anabaptiſts *and* Browniſts, *the unheard-of ſufferings of their forefathers:*

thers: If possibly they can bring faith enough to believe our Report and shall not think our true Miseries a Studied fiction, a Romance; as if we meant to impose on our Children an easie credulity, to admit fables for Histories: for what credit can we hope this Relation shall finde with after ages that reports such cruelties and oppressions, such Sacriledges and Prophanations, that all circumstances considered, can finde no parallel in time past, and God forbid should finde in time to come, Acts that have out-done the Outrages of the wild Irish, the barbarismes of Gothes and Vandales, or any other spoylers, whose cruelties are gone into a Proverb.

Good win. And though the Red Dragon, not in the Revelation, but in Colman-street, disgorge his Malice, and casts out Floods of Slanders after those that keep Loyalty to their Soveraigne, in His book, called Anti-cavalierisme, complaining of their Cruelties, and exciting the people to bend themselves against them as the Pests and Enemies of the Common-wealth; yet to

whom

whom we owe the deſolation of this King-dome, and who thoſe miſcreants are that eat up the people as if they eat bread, *and* ſwallow up the Inheritance of the Lord, *as the woman of* Abell *told* Joab, *may appear by theſe particular enſuing inſtances, whereby, the infatuated drowzie world may be awakened to take heed of that Storme that threatens them, and admoniſhed, if it be not too late, that what they now read of others will in a ſhort time be their own ſtory, for if not timely prevented by aſſiſting and inabling his power whom* God *&* the Lawes *have made their portector, they will finde but his cruell favour in the* Poet, *To be* devoured laſt.

One of their owne Prophets, *in his Epiſtle Dedicatory perfixed to his Sermon preached to the Houſe of Commons at the* Faſt, Jan. 25. 1642. *Tells them, that* God hath made them keepers of his Vineyard, (*it ſeemes we are much miſtaken who thought that God had laid this office on the King*) *well, having taken this for granted, he tels them, That nothing is wanting on their part:* For you (ſayes John Arrowſmith.

(ſayes he) have endeavoured to fence it with a ſetled Militia, To gather out Malignants as Stones, to plant it with men of Piety and Truſt, as choice Vines, to build the Tower of a powerfull Miniſtry in the midſt of it, and alſo to make a Wine-preſſe therein for the ſqueeſing of Delinquents, *the Parable is this, the* wine-preſſe *is their uſurp'd* Militia, *the Sword of Warre Rebellionſly wreſted out of the Kings hands to whom God hath intruſted it, and turning the point on him that owes it: Their* Tower of a powerfull Miniſtery *are ignorant, Factious, Schiſmaticall Miniſters, violently, and contrary to all ſhew of Juſtice, ſubſtituted in the Imployments and Revenues of Orthodox grave Divines, who are the Bellowes to blow up this fire that threatens the deſolation of this Land: Or elſe thoſe intruding Mechanicks, who without any Calling either from God or man, ſtepping from the Coblers Stall, the Botchers board, or the Bricklayers Scaffold into the Pulpit, like* Shebahs *Trumpet ſummon the people to Rebellion:*

And

And lastly, the gathering out Malignants and squeesing Delinquents, *is the Murthering and Plundering the Kings good and faithfull Subjects, who chuse to loose not only their goods, but their Lives too, rather then wound their Consciences with those two so damnable Crimes of* Treason *and* Rebellion.

Now what work this Wine-presse *hath made, and with how sowre a Liquor it hath Runne, how they have* squeesed *them whom they slander with the Nick-name of* Malignants and Delinquents, *shall, God willing, be made manifest in this Insuing Relation: In which we shall not strictly tye Our selves to their Acts of Cruelty and Rapine alone, but take in also the violations of the Sepulchers of the dead, while like those* Canes Sepulcrales, *their fury hath peirced into the Graves to disturbe* their *ashes and bones,* whose *Soules were at Rest out of their reach long agoe, as likewise their Prophanations of Gods divine service, and their unheard-of Sacriledges on his house and Portion: So that it will be hard to judge*

which

which are greater, either their Injuſtice *towards the* living, *their* Inhumanity *towards the* dead, *or their* Impiety *towards* God: *In all which I ſhall promiſe in the ſight of* God, *and Remembring that* Lyers *are in the number of thoſe againſt whom the* gates of the new Jeruſalem ſhall be ſhut, *to deal with all* Candor *and* Ingenuity, *not out of a deſire to render them odious, abuſing the Reader either with falſehoods or uncertainties but to report nothing but what hath been examined & atteſted by men of known* Truth *and* Integrity; *and if any thing ſhall chance to paſſe which upon better Information ſhall appear* falſe, *I ſhall not bluſh to* Retract *it by an Ingenuous acknowledgement: And that the World may ſee what violent affections theſe men brought to theſe hoſtile Acts; I ſhall begin with the times of Peace, when the King had no formidable Army to* inflame *their* Jealouſies, *nor theſe men provoked to* Cruelty *by any foregoing* Injuries, *The Scene is* Eſſex, *and the firſt man that ſhall be Tendered to your view is Sir* Joh. Lucas.

The

The names of theſe Commanders following, were omitted in their due places

On His Majeſties Part.

IN ſtead of Baron *Done*, before inſerted, read Baron *d'Aumean.*

Sir *Richard Gleddall* ſlaine at *Heſſam Moor.*

Colonell *Dalby* Engineer, and Col. of Pioners, ſlain at *Winkfield Mannour.*

Col. *Bagot* received his deaths wounds at *Naiſby.*

Colonell *Leeds* (ſonne to Sir *John Leeds* of *Suſſex*) ſlaine by accident with his own Piſtoll.

Lieutenant Col. *Godfrey* ſlain at, or neer *Tewxbury.*

Lieut. Col. *Gerard Salvin* ſlain at *North-Allerton.*

Lieutenant Col. *Poſt-kirton* ſlain at——

Lieutenant Col. *Leviſton* a Loyall Scot, ſlain at the Siege of *Hull.*

Major *Bunnyngton* ſlain at *Leiceſter.*

Major *Hewes* ſlain at *Keighly* in *Yorkeſhire.*

Major *Robſon* ſlain at *Bolden hill* in *Durham.*

Major *Jenkins* ſlain at *Colam* in *Yorkeſhire.*

Major *Wormley* ſlain at *Cirenceſter.*

Capt. *Joh. Emmerſon* ſlain on the borders of *Scotland.*

Capt. *Grange.* } ſlain at the Seige of *Hull.*

Capt. *Dent.* }

Capt. *John Blakeſtone.* } ſlain at *Wakefield.*

Capt. *Lampton.* }

Capt. *Stringer* ſlain at *North-Allerton.*

Capt. *Walbank.* } ſlaine at *Scarborough* with great Shot.

Capt. *Evans.* }

Capt. *Foſter* ſlain at——

Capt. *Pelham* ſlain by Shot from the *Scotch* Quarters at the laſt Siege of *Newarke*, as he was watering his Horſe neer the Mill.

Capt.

Capt. *John Sands* ſlain at *Edge hill.*

Capt. *Huſſey* } ſlaine at in *Lincolnſhire.*
Capt. *Poynz* }

Capt. *Francis Yates.* } two Brothers, the one ſlaine
Capt. —— *Yates.* } at *Melton Mowbray*, the other at *Gainsborough.*

Maſter *Nevile* ſlaine at *Circeceſter.*

Lieutenant *Anthony Harp*, wounded at *Lanſdowne*, and dyed in Priſon at *London.*

Sir *George Buncklay*, dyed in Priſon at *Lambeth* houſe.

Doctor *Oldiſh* of New Colledge in *Oxford*, ſlaine by the Parliament Souldiers, as he was travelling neer *Adderbury* in *Oxfordſhire*, without any Provocation.

Maſter *Danby* of *Cave* in *Yorſhire*, ſlain at *Heſſam.*

M. *Mich. Wharton* ſlain at *Scarborough* with great ſhot.

Mr. *Errington* wounded at *Cheſter*, whereof he dyed.

Knights made by his Excellency the Marqueſſe Newcaſtle *by Commiſſion from His Majeſty.*

Sir *Arthure Baſſet.*
Sir *William Throckmorton.*
Sir *Richard Dacres*, ſlaine *ut ſupra.*
Sir *Robert Clavering.*
Sir *Robert Hillyard.*
Sir *Philip Monckton.*
Sir *Richard Geddall*, ſlaine *ut ſupra.*
Sir *Thomas Smith.*
Sir *Henry Fetherſton.*
Sir *Gamaliel Dudley.*

Omitted on the Parliament part.

SChrimſhaw Viſcount *Dudep* a *Scot*, wounded and taken priſoner at *Heſſam Moore*, and dyed at *Yorke.*

1 ieut. Col. *Ballington* a *Scot*, ſlain at the ſiege of *York.*

Capt. *Talbot* received his deaths wound at *Newbury*

Capt. *Kerby.* } ſlaine at *Hull.*
Capt. *Collin.* }

Capt. *Acklam* ſlaine at *Whitby.*

Capt. *Ogle* ſlaine in *Northumberland.*

Capt. *Beckwith* ſlaine at *Stepnam* in *Yorkeſhire.*

M. *Broughton* ſlain in *Herefordſhire.*

Prov. 10. *The memory of the juſt is with benediction, but the name of the Wicked ſhall putrefie.*

MERCVRIVS RVSTICVS:

OR,

The Countries Complaint, &c.

I.

Sir John Lucas *and M.* Newcomin *a Miniſter, barbarouſly uſed by the Brownists and Anabaptists of* Colcheſter: *Sir* Johns *houſe plundered, his Mother, Lady, and Siſter abuſed, and committed to the common Gaole. The inhumane uſage of Sir* William Boteler *in* Kent, *his houſe plundered, and his ſervants tortured, &c.*

ON Monday *Aug.* 22. 1642. Sir *John Lucas* intended with ſome Horſe and Armes, to begin his journy towards the North to wait upon the King; which purpoſe of his being on Saturday by a treacherous ſervant diſcovered to *Joh Langley* of *Colcheſter* Grocer, and Captain of the Train Band; He, with *Henry Barrington* Brewer, and Alderman of the Town, ſpent the next day being Sunday, in riding to *Coggeſhall, Boeking, Baynires, Halſteed*, & other Towns of their own Faction, to communicate to them the knowledge of it, and invite them with ſtrong guards of muskets, to beſet the wayes, & intercept him in his journey, & did alſo (by the aſſiſtance of the Major) ſet a guard of *Colcheſter* Train-

band, on Sunday night about his house. Sir *Iob. Lucas* intended to begin his journey earely by one or two a clocke on Monday morning, supposing he might so passe with most privacy and no opposition, but the backe gate at which he thought to issue out was no sooner opened, but a strong guard from under a hedge present themselves, and one of them discharg'd his musket as a Warning-piece to the Towne, where the Alarme is presently taken, the Drum strooke up and the whole Towne raysed, The Voluntiers (of which there were 400 or 500 then in Towne gathered to serve under the Earle of *Essex* and Lord *Say*) brought up the Beacon, by direction of *Dan. Cole* Alderman, fired, & Horsemen into all parts sent forth to call in the Country against the Cavaliers in Sir *Iohn Lucas* house.

The house is presently beset with at least 2000 people, and two pieces of Ordnance are brought to make a Battery; at last they rushed into the house, and the first man they seize upon is M. *Newcomin*, Parson of S. *Trinitie* Parish in *Colchester*; they teare his clothes off his back, beat him with their Cudgels and Halberts, and with infinite exclamations, carry him in triumph through the chief streets of the Towne; by the way entring into a wild but very serious consideration, not whether he should dye (for that they had resolved at first) but to what death to put him; one votes drowning, another stoning, another bids beat out his braines. At length having consulted with Alderman *Cole*, they carry him to the common Gaole, commanding the Gaoler to put him in the strong hold, (a place provided for the most desperate Malefactors) affirming they would soone returne to take further order with him. There he remained till one a clock, being then removed to another chamber. They now return to their fellows who were searching Sir *Iohn Lucas's* house, some twentie of them rusht into the Ladies Chamber, laid hands upon her, set a sword to her breast, requiring her to tell where the Armes and Cavaliers were. The Horse and Arms are soon found

found and ſeized on by the Major, who ſends the Armes to the Towne-hall, the Horſe to an Inne to be there kept on Sir *Iohn Lucas's* coſt, till they could be ſent to the Parliament. The people lay hands on Sir *Iohn Lucas* his Lady and Siſter, & carry them attended with Swords, Guns, & Halberts to the common Gaole. Laſt of all, they bring forth his Mother with the like or greater inſolency, who being faint and breathleſſe, hardly obtained leave to reſt her ſelfe in a Shop by the way; yet this leave was no ſooner obtained, but the reſt of that rude rabble threatned to pull down the houſe, unleſſe they thruſt her out, being by this meanes forced to depart from thence. A Countryman (whom the Alarme had ſummoned to this worke) eſpyes her, and preſſing with his Horſe through the crowd, ſtruck at her head with his Sword ſo heartily, that if an Halbert had not croſſed the blow, both her ſorrowes & her journey had there found an end. Two Gentlewomen (one of which had long been ſick) by flight eſcaped their fury, but their moſt wel-wiſhing neighbours dared not to be knowne to receive them into their houſe, the people threatning to burne that houſe that gave them entertainment. Having ſecured the Maſter, they now begin to Plunder the houſe, all is prize that comes to hand, Money, Plate, Jewels, Linnen, Woollen, Braſſe, Pewter, &c. A few houres diſ-robe the houſe of that rich furniture that had adorned it many years. The Major & Aldermen ſtanding by all this while, but either not able or not willing to conjure downe the devil which themſelves had raiſed up. All the ſervants they could meet with they bring to priſon, they laid hands on *I. Brown* (one who had bin a ſervant to the family from the time of Sir *Iohn Lucas's* Grandfather) they bind him to a tree, ſet a Muſket to his breaſt, & a ſword to his throat, and tye lighted matches between his fingers, and *Io. Furley* (a yong pragmaticall boy) examins him concerning his Maſters Intentions, Horſes, Money, &c. but eſpecially concerning M. *Newcomin*, whether he had not given an Oath of

secrecy? Whether he were not to ride a great Horse? whether he were not habited in a Buffe jerkin & velvet coat? &c. Feare easily prompts the old man to answer what he thought would give content. Out of his Examination the Major frams an Information against Sir *John* & M. *Newcomin*, not forgetting to relate the good service he had done, the Horse and Armes he had taken, but withall implying, how miserably the house was plundered by the zealous people, adding in his Letters (& that very truely) That he could doe no more then a child among them, with these Letters he presently dispatcheth a Post to the House of Commons.

About one a clocke a new Alarm is raised, that 200 armed Horsemen are discovered in a vault at Sir *J. Lucas's*, That they had killed nine men already, and were issuing forth to destroy the Towne. The shops are shut up in an instant, and the multitude throng downe thither to take or kill these Cavaliers. And because they find none there, they now spend their rage upon the house, they batter down the doores & wals, beat down the windows, teare his Evidences, deface his Walks and Gardens, doe any thing that may doe mischiefe. From thence they go to his Park, pull down his Pales, kill his Deere, drive away his Cattell. And to shew that their rage will know no bounds, & that nothing is so sacred or venerable which they dare not to violate, they breake into Saint *Giles* his Church, open the Vault where his Ancestours were buried, and with Pistols, Swords, and Halberts, transfixe the Coffins of the dead.

And now the Majors care begins to shew it selfe, he sets a Guard upon the house that no hurt should be done unto it, yet that Guard suffered 100 *l.* worth of corn, (which at first was neglected as contemptible luggage) to be carried out, and the most of it to their owne houses. Another guard he sets upon the Prison, lest the Prisoners should be assaulted by the people who were so much incensed against them,

them, though it had bin fit to ſet ſome honeſt men to guard them from thoſe guardians, who were as forward as the people to drinke their blood.

On Thurſday comes down Sir *Thomas Barrington* and M. *Grimſton*, as a Committee from the Houſe, who comming into the market place before the Priſon-doore, (the Town-Hall not able to receive the leaſt part of the multitude) there publiſhed two Orders from the Houſe, one wherein Sir *John Lucas* and his adherents were proclaimed guilty of high Treaſon for intending to aſſiſt the King. Another, wherein thankes were given the people for the good ſervice they had done, yet they were told withall, that their act of Plundering was againſt the ſenſe of the Houſe. Some of the agents in that work, produced a Printed Order of Parliament (not heard of before among honeſt men) by which they juſtified what they had done; Sir *Thomas Barrington* replyed that it was a falſe and faigned Order, contrived by the malignant party to render the Houſe odious, and very lovingly beſought the people to do ſo no more. And indeed the next weeks Diurnall tells us, that *upon occaſion of the outragious plundering in* Eſſex, *It was Ordered that thence forward none ſhould Plunder but thoſe that were authorized by the Houſe to doe it.*

Friday was deſigned for the carrying up of the Traytors (Sir *John Lucas* and *Newcomin*) for whom there was one Meſſenger come from the Black-Rodde, and another from the Serjeant at Armes, (for the Ladies were declared no priſoners after they had lyen in the common Gaole foure dayes.) When the time of their departure was come, many thouſands of people were gathered together (both of Towne and Countrey) a Drumme being ſtruck up to give them warning. The Coaches are come, and the Priſoners called forth; onely M. *Newcomin* they dared not carry forth as yet, becauſe the people threatned to teare him in pieces; as aſſuredly they had done, had

not M. *Grimston's* care beene very great, who placing a Court of Guard on each ſide of Sir *Thomas Barrington's* Coach from the priſon doore, brought him forth unexpectedly and put him into the Coach; the people then not daring to ſtrike or ſtone him, leaſt miſchiefe intended him ſhould light on Sir *Thomas Barrington.*

The Coach being guarded thus a mile out of Towne, they paſſed on, ſuffering no other ſtrokes but thoſe of the tongue (bitter Curſes and revilings) and thoſe they met withall abundantly, at *Chelmesford*, *Romford*, and in all the Townes whither the newes of their Treaſon had gone before them; Sir *Iohn Lucas's* captive Horſes being carryed in triumph with the Coach all the way; at *London* Sir *Thomas Barrington* ſent the Horſes to the *Red Lyon*, the Priſoners to the Serjeant at Armes, where they remained all Sunday, not permitted to goe to Church with their Keeper: on Monday they were ſent for to the Houſe, and committed Sir *Iohn Lucas* to the *Gate-houſe*, M. *Newcomin* to the *Fleet*. Immediately iſſued out a Declaration of both Houſes to the whole Kingdome, but eſpecially to the Countie of *Eſſex*, ordered to be read in all Churches and Chappels; wherein for the better encouragement of good people (ſo runne the words) it is told them that Sir *Iohn Lucas's* Horſe and Armes are imployed for the ſervice of His Excellency, that Sir *Iohn*, and M. *Newcomin* are committed to ſeverall Priſons; and ſhall ſpeedily be brought to their tryall, to receive condigne puniſhment according to their demerits.

Sir *Iohn Lucas* was afterward enlarged, giving 40000 *l.* bayle to appear upon ſummons, and not to depart *London* and the Suburbs without leave. M. *Newcomin* remained in the *Fleet* from *Aug.* 29. to *Sept.* 24. being never called for, and at length diſcharged.

Sir *William Boteler* of *Kent*, returning about the beginning of *April* 1642. from his attendance, (being then Gen-

Genleman Pentioner) on the King at *York*, then celebrating Saint *Georges* feast, was by the earnest solicitation of the Gentry of *Kent*, ingaged to joyne with them in presenting the most honest and famous Petition of theirs to the House of Commons, delivered by Captaine *Richard Lovelace*, for which service, the Captaine was committed Prisoner to the *Gate-house*, and Sir *William Boteler* to the *Fleet*, from whence after seven weeks close imprisonment, no Impeachment in all that time brought in against him, many Petitions being delivered and read in the House for his inlargement, he was at last upon bayle of 20000 *l.* remitted to his House in *London*, to attend *de die in diem*, the pleasure of the House. And having thus danced attendance six weekes more, at last he obtained leave for his healths sake to go to his own house in *Kent*, called *Barrhams Place* in *Teston*, and from thence, for recovery of his health much impaired by long Imprisonment, he visited the Wells neare *Tunbridge*, leaving with his servants both in *London* & in the Country a strict charge as of his house, so to give him speedy information, if Serjeant *Hunt* should summon him to make his appearance: while Sir *William Boteler* remained thus a Prisoner to the House, resolving to yeeld obedience according to the condition of his bond, 500 Horse & Dragoones under the command of Colonel *Edwine Sandes*, Sir *John Seaton*, and *Douglas*, accompanied by severall Gentlemen his Neighbours; as Sir *William Brookes*, Sir *Michael Lucy*, M. *Richard Lea* Burgesse for *Rochester*, M. *Blunt*, and others, on the 24. of *August*, between eight and nine of the clock at night, beset his house: The servants were within and the doores shut, onely *William Nelson*, Sir *William's* Groom comming from the Stables pressed through the middest of them to the Hall doore, where *Sandes* and *Seaton* stood: They demand of him whether he belonged to Sir *William*? who answering that he did, Thou Rogue, sayes *Sandes*, open the doore; the poore Groome tryed, but could not,

but aſſured them that there ſhould bee no reſiſtance made: and withall told them, that his Maſter was at the Wells, but had left order to give them the beſt welcome the houſe could afford, and upon notice given would be ready (if they had ſuch Order) to render himſelfe up to the Houſe of Commons, whoſe Priſoner hee acknowledged himſelfe to be: and withall offered that if they would have patience but while hee went to the back doore, the Houſe ſhould open unto them. This ſo reaſonable an anſwer could not ſatisfie unreaſonable men, who it ſeemes were reſolved to force the doore, rather then have it opened, to give a peaceable admittance: Therefore they revile the Groome, call him Rogue, and threaten to kill him, not becauſe he would not, but becauſe he could not give them entrance. And to make good their threats, *Sandes* and *Seaton* commanded ſome of their Rout to hold him up againſt his Maſters Hall doore, and bade ſome twelve or more Dragooners to give fire on him, which was done accordingly: on the word given, they that held him withdrew, not truſting to the undiſtinguiſhing bullet, and preſently the Groome fell downe, by which meanes hee eſcaped the fury of the ſhot, which tooke effect onely on the doore, and beat it downe. The entrance that was offered, thus forced, the houſe is inſtantly filled by the Commanders, the Gentlemen, their abettors, and the Souldiers. The firſt man they meet with is *Ben. Winnd*, Sir *Williams* Steward, who being demanded by *Sandes* where his Maſter was, returned anſwer, the ſame in effect which before they received from the Groome: *Sandes* was as courteous to the Steward as the Groome, calls him Rogue, and tells him that he would have his Maſter alive or dead, commands him to bring him to the Chamber where Sir *William* did lodge, their drawne Sword and Muſquets bent upon him extort obedience. Being brought into the Bed-chamber, *Sandes* demands whether there

were

were no private Out-let or Closet? to lay all naked before him, the Steward folds backe the Hangings, by which meanes the Colonel discovers a close-stole, which at worst could not be so loathsome, as hee was before hee dyed: This sight inraged him, not onely to revile the Steward, calling him Rogue, but cruelly to beat him with his Pole-axe; and having thus prepared him, he commands him upon no lesse paine then the losse of his life, to reveale his Masters Plate and Money; and to inforce the discovery from him, with drawne Swords they prick him, and force him from one roome to another. At last being come to the Dining Chamber, Colonel *Sandes* causes a dozen of Candles to be lighted, and so to be held to and under the Stewards hands, and lighted Match to be applyed betweene his fingers, for the space of a quarter of an houre, *Sandes* himselfe all the while looking on, commanded both Candle and Match to be renewed, as often as either went out, or burnt dull. In this Torment they continued the poore soule, untill both his hands were shamefully burnt, not being able to relieve himselfe by that discovery for which they tortured him. Nor was their barbarous cruelty thus practised on the Steward only, from him they descend to the rest of the servants, whom they prick with their swords, beat with their Pole-axes to the indangering their lives, and all this to extort a Confession where their Masters Money and Plate were: but when this inhumanitie produced not the effect they looked for, they broke up every doore, plundred every Trunk and Chest, and examined every darke place from the Closet and Cabinet to the Powdring-Tub and Oven. Nay, the Cellar escaped not their fury; What they could not drinke, either Wine or Beere, they let out and poured upon the ground. In this search they found and carryed away five hundred pounds in money, and some store of Armes. And because the great adventures of valiant Knights must not bee forgotten, To the Eternall

fame

ſame of Sir *Will: Brookes* we are to tell you, that when the Ladies Cloſet was broken open, beſides the charitable proviſions of *Medicinall Syrupes* and *Salves* for the poore and the needy neighbours, all which were trampled under foot and ſpoiled. There were ſome hoſpitable proviſions for Entertainments, as divers ſorts of Preſerves and other ſweet-meats, and in theſe this doughty Knight had his finger as deep as any, except a common ſouldier, who ſeeing him feed greedily on a Gally-pot, and preſuming his judgement to be good in the choice, (for the Proverbe is true which end ſoever you put foremoſt, *A liquoriſh taſte hath a liquoriſh tooth*) rudely thruſt his whole fiſt all begrimed and beſmeared in bloud and powder, into the pot with him: which as it turned his Worſhips ſtomack for the time, ſo it may ſerve as a ſure Prognoſticke, That if theſe diſtractions goe on, where the Gentleman hath his finger, the Clown will be ſure to have his fiſt. But to leave him to his ſweet-meats, which perchance may have a ſowre ſawce, and returne to the Colonell and his plundring Regiment. Being Maſters of the Houſe, they plundered and pillaged not onely Sir *William Boteler*, but all his ſervants, men and maids, not only their cheſts, but their very pockets. Newes of this being brought to Sir *William Boteler* the next morning early by three of the clock, and finding by their threats, that his life was in danger, he reſolved to flye for protection to the King at *Nottingham*: In his way thither at *Pinkeny Mowlton* in *Northampton-ſhire*, he was ſeized on by the Countrey people, and by about 150 Horſe conveyed firſt to *Northampton*, and from thence to *London*. About the beginning of *September* he was brought before the Houſe of Commons, and there in a full Houſe was examined twice; to whom he gave a full and cleare ſatisfaction in every particular. And being unimpeached, the whole Houſe being utterly unable to accuſe him of any the leaſt kind of offence or Delinquencie, Sir *William Boteler* did then and there in the publique Houſe make his complaint

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of this intollerable oppreſſion and injuſtice, charging by name before the Houſe, Colonel *Edwine Sandes*, Sir *Iohn Seaton*, Sir *Michael Livyſey*, M. *Richard Lea*, who then was preſent-ſitting in the houſe, and Sir *William Brookes* with Felony and Burglary, for breaking up his houſe in the night, and ſtealing and carrying away his Money and Goods: and implored the juſtice of the Houſe againſt them. And now behold their great zeale of Juſtice, their care of the Subjects Propertie, and the freedome of their perſons from illegall impriſonment, inſtead of harkning to his juſt complaint, and relieving him in his loſſes, to keepe *Magna Charta* inviolable, they Remand Sir *William Boteler* againe Priſoner to the *Gate-houſe*, where he remained for ſix months longer: at laſt being certainly informed, that it was really intended if not ordered by the Houſe to ſend him to *Ipſwitch*, he indeavoured and effected an eſcape from the *Gate-houſe*, and got ſafe to *Oxford*, where he atteſted all theſe particulars.

Mercurius Ruſticus, &c.

II.

Sir Hen. Audley's *houſe plundered: Varietie of inſolencies committed by the Rabble of* Eſſex, *upon M.* Laud, *M.* Honifold, *M.* Stevens, *and M.* Simmons, *Miniſters. The Counteſſe of* Rivers *is plundered to the value of* 100000 *pounds, &c.*

THe laſt weekes *Mercurius* told you of the Plundring of Sir *Iohn Lucas* his houſe in *Eſſex*, and the barbarous inſolencies practiced on him and his. The Tumult thus rayſed, and made confident by ſucceſſe, they go on in Triumph, and like a violent Torrent ſwelling above

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its Channell, carry all before them, and fearing no oppoſition, they divide themſelves into ſeveral companies, every place where they come taſts of their fury & madneſſe: Some goe to Sir *Henry Audleyes* at *Beere-Church*, whoſe houſe they Plundered of its furniture, and his Grounds and Paſtures of his Cattle.

Others goe to M *Eraſmus Land* a poore Miniſter of Little *Try*, whoſe very name with theſe men was a Crime and reaſon enough to expoſe him to their rage: guilty he was of nothing but a good & honeſt name, yet they ſpoyle him of his goods, drive away his Cattle, robbe him of 20 *li.* in Monies, his owne and his Wives Clothes, all except thoſe upon their backs: M. *Land* knowing diverſe of them, and knowing them to be *Colcheſter* men, repaired thither to the Major for Juſtice, and by chance found him wel circumſtanced for an action of that nature, both in reſpect of place and company, for he found him at the *Moote-hall*, and the Aldermen his Brethren with him: Being come thither, he was ſo farre from finding what he ſought for, Juſtice, that he was not permitted to make his complaint, M. *Cole* one of the Aldermen, telling him openly, that they knew him and his Cauſe, he was the Miniſter of *Try* that was Plundred the day before, but they had other buſineſſe in hand and he muſt be gone, for they could not heare him.

Others of them went to M. *Honiſold* a Batchelor in Divinitie, and near 70 yeares of age dwelling in *Colcheſter*, there they rifle his houſe of all its furniture, take away his Bonds, Bills, and Evidences, leave not a ſhelfe behind them, nor a pin to hang a hat on. The good old man, thinking that ſpoyle and Robbery had been as puniſhable now as when he was a young man, & not knowing that the pretending defenders of the Law had baniſhed all Law out of the Kingdom, went to crave the Majors aſſiſtance, to reſtore his goods and puniſh the offenders. Alderman *Cole* the *Fulk* of *Colcheſter* being preſent, told him, That he

he wondred he would offer to come abroad being a man ſo much hated, and ſo rated him away. In his returne, a multitude of boyes & rude people throng about him, and proſecute him throngh the ſtreets with exclamations and out-cryes: nor do they ſtay here, their hands ſecond their tongues, throwing ſtones and dirt at him. So little did either the hoary head and venerable old age, or the Priviledge of his ſacred function afford him protection from the inraged multitude: Many ſee him, ſome pitty him, but none dare owne him or take him into protection, leaſt they ſhould divert this ſwelling tide of popular fury from the good old man, and draw it on themſelves; at laſt bowels of compaſſion yearn on him, a kinſman of his emboldned, what by the urgency of Nature, and the conſtraint of Charitie, opens his doores to afford him ſhelter from this ſtorm, but all in vain; like ſo many Beares robbed of their Whelps, they double their rage, the multitude threaten to pull down the houſe unleſſe the prey be delivered up unto them: the good old man ſeeing the inexorablenes of his proſecutors, to make a full return of the kindneſſe which he found, reſolves rather to expoſe his owne perſon as the ſubject of his fury, then his kinſmans houſe: and ſo he did, for out he goes unto them; and now having retrived the game, they purſue him with a high advanced dinne and confuſed clamour: At laſt, when all other meanes to eſcape their fury failed, he made a voluntary captivitie his ſafetie, and took the Common Gaole for his Sanctuary.

Having thus throwne Maſter *Honiſold* into priſon, not ſo much the ignominy of the place where they had lodged him, or ſacietie of contempt of Gods Miniſter which they had caſt upon him, as the want of more day-light, ſets an end to this dayes frenzie. They part for the preſent, but reſolve to meet next morning; and ſo they doe, a day or two are too ſcantie to act their boundleſſe malice. Being met, their next plundering expedition is to the Counteſſe

of

of *Rivers* house at S. *Osyth*, a rich prize: there they enter the house, and being entred, they pull downe, cut in peeces, & carry away her costly Hangings, Beds, Couches, Chaires, and the whole furniture of her house, rob her of her Plate and Monies: They teare downe her Wainscote, Leads, and Windowes, they leave not a doore, nor so much as a barre of a window behind them. The Countesse with her family, forewarned of their intentions to come thither, made an escape, and retired to her house at *Melford* in *Suffolke*: thither within a day or two they pursue her, *Essex* is too narrow to bound the madnesse of the *Essex* Schismaticks; in *Suffolke* they meet with some that are as mad as themselves: Few Counties (the more is the pitty) but can yeeld companions in such outrages. From thence she hardly escapes with her life, she abandons her house, and leaves it to the mercy of these new Ministers of new justice, who not onely rifle the house, but make strict search for her person. And that you may ghesse what spirituall men they were, and likewise in what danger this honourable Person was in, they expresse themselves in this rude unchristian language, *That if they found her they would try what flesh she had.* From whence she fled to S. *Edmunds Bury*, where the Gates were shut against her an hour at least: at length she was suffered to lodge there that night, and next day with a strong guard she was conveyed out of Town, and so keeping her selfe as private as she could, made an escape to *London*. Her losses at both her houses were valued at an hundred thousand pounds at least, though some that knew the rich furniture that adorned both, affirme it to be no lesse then an hundred & fifty thousand pounds, besides her Parks in both places were utterly spoiled. One of these Plunderers whose name was *Bowyer*, was apprehended in *London* selling some of these goods in the very act, and for this committed to *Newgate* as a Felon, two of the Countesse's servants entring into Recognizance to give in evidence against him for the King, but upon his Petition to

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the House of Commons it was ordered he should be discharged without paying any fees, which was done accordingly; and 'twas but an oversight that his prosecutors had not been laid in his place, and publique thanks decreed him for his zeale to the Cause.

M. *Stevens* Parson of *South-Hamfield* in *Essex*, hearing that the Plunderers of that County were comming on him, tooke horse and fled, and so saved both himselfe and his horse, for he knew that both were sought after. The father being fled, the children left to their owne providence, bethink how to secure those little peeces of Plate which each had received from the bounty of their Godfathers and Godmothers; neither time nor acquaintance could give them latitude of much choice where to hide it; and thinking any place safer then their owne house, they run to a poore woman their neighbour, and there with her they deposite their whole Treasure. When the Plunderers came and found that the birds were flowne, having intelligence, or as some say, but suspecting that the poor womans house might hide M. *Stevens* his goods, they go to her house and demand them: The woman denyes that she hath any of M. *Stevens* his goods: hereupon one of the Plunderers strikes her on the head with a Club with such violence, that her brains came out at her nostrils. The poore woman being thus murthered, the bloudy Murtherers insult over her, and say, that the just hand of God was upon her, for lying against her knowledge, and denying those parcels of M. *Stevens* his goods that were in her possession: so usuall a thing it is with these men to blaspheme God, and intitle him to all those wickednesses which they commit on others.

M. *Edward Symmons* Parson of *Rayne* in *Essex*, in the Months of *June* and *July* 1642. Preached against the sin of Rebellion and Disobedience, and against traducing the King, *slandering the footsteps of Gods Anoynted*, and refused to promote the Civill Warre (then begun) by stirring

up

up the people to contribute Money, Plate, and Horſes, the maintenance of ſo unnaturall, ſo deſtructive a diviſion as moſt of the Miniſters of thoſe parts did. This as it was more remarkable in him, ſo it was more hainouſly taken from him, in regard of his former intimate acquaintance with M. *Stephen Marſhall* Parſon of *Finchingfield* in *Eſſex*, the great incendiary of this unhappy war, and had given him the right hand of Fellowſhip: Hereupon he was ſent for to the Houſe of Commons by a Purſevant, and was told, *That he being an honeſt man* (but of a different judgement from the Sence and Vote of the Houſe) *did more prejudice to the good Cauſe in hand, then a hundred Knaves, and therefore would ſuffer accordingly*: which ſaying ſince that time, hath beene plentifully made good, and verified in many particular oppreſſions & ſufferings, unjuſtly inflicted on him and his whole family.

Firſt, he was impriſoned and moſt illegally deprived of his libertie, for no other cauſe, but becauſe he would not, contrary to the dictate of Religion, and his owne conſcience, countenance and promote an accurſed Rebellion againſt his gracious Soveraigne.

Secondly, he was referr'd after to the Committee for *ſcandalous Miniſters*, thereby to blaſt his Credit and Reputation in his Miniſtery: a moſt diabolicall and diveliſh Courſe, and a work of him who *is the accuſer of the Brethren*, to defame honeſt Orthodox Miniſters with the odious name of *Scandalous* and *Malignants*, though made ſo neither by error in doctrine, wickedneſſe of life, or debauchnes of converſation, but by the malignity of a Vote, knowing that by this means, ſuch Miniſters doctrines and Teſtimonies will be of little or no credit afterward with the vulgar: for had it been Scandal in a true and proper ſenſe, which they indeavoured to take away out of the Church, they would never have brought over his head, ſo ſcandalous, ſo infamous a man to be Lecturer in his Cure as they did: for to the wounding of M. *Simmons* his ſoule,

and

and the indangering the ſoules of his Pariſhioners, one *Lemuel Tuke* is appointed Lecturer in Maſter *Simmons* his Church, a man by education a Weaver, and that had not ſo much as ſaluted either Univerſitie, yet *while men ſlept* he intruded into a Cure of Soules in *Nottinghamſhire*, from which ever ſince the Parliament began he hath been a *Non-reſident:* for not long after the ſitting of this Parliament, his Pariſhioners framed a Bill againſt him to the Lower Houſe, Articling againſt him, not only as negligent, but inſufficient in his calling: Nay, they accuſe him of no leſſe then *Barrettry* and *Battery*, *Drunkenneſſe* and *Whoredome*, and ſome ſuch other ſins, which in the judgement of all honeſt men, make a man truly and properly ſcandalous: yet this man thus Articled againſt to the Houſe of Commons as ſcandalous, is thought worthy to be ſubſtituted as a Coadjutor in M. *Simmons* his Cure, who onely was voted Scandalous becauſe not Rebellious: ſo that all the world may judge what it is to be Scandalous in this new ſenſe, To honour the King, and to live in obedience to the eſtabliſhed orders of the Church.

Thirdly, having preached that it was unlawfull to take up Arms againſt the King, and contrary to the doctrine of the Scriptures to contribute to a Warre againſt Him, in oppoſition to *Lemuel Tuke*, who laboured to poyſon his People with Sedition and Rebellion, affirming openly, that in ſome Caſes it was lawfull, not onely to *Reſiſt*, but (which I tremble to relate) to *kill the King*; inſtancing in the example of *Athaliah*, 2 *King.* 11. yet the ſaid *Tuke* is countenanced and encouraged, whereas Maſter *Simmons* for aſſerting the Truth, was ſummoned before the Committee, there to anſwer as a Delinquent; who was ſo farre from a Retractation, that he juſtified the doctrine: which he did ſo fully, that one of the Committee was convicted of it, yet as he himſelfe did, ſo he would have Maſter *Simmons* to with-hold that Truth in unrighteouſneſſe: for Sir *Thomas Barrington* (who was the man) confeſſed

that it was a Truth and a Divine Truth, yet not fit to be preached at all times, no not by thoſe that were intruſted with it by God himſelfe, no though it might be in ſome danger of Impeachment. At laſt, being charged to preach no more ſuch doctrine, and putting in bayle, by the Committee he is permitted to returne to his charge. But behold what it is to be voted a Delinquent, or a Scandalous Miniſter by the Committee; it is to be put out of the protection of the Law, and expoſed to the fury of the people: for on his return, Oath is made before a Juſtice of Peace, that at *Halſtead* in *Eſſex* it was concluded that an hundred men from *Cogſhall* and *Colcheſter* ſide (ſome of that Crew that Plundered Sir *John Lucas* his houſe) ſhould ſuddenly ſurprize M. *Simmons* in his houſe, Plunder his Goods, and cut off his Perſon as one not fit to live, becauſe he was (as they ſaid) againſt the Parliament: But by the good providence of God this conſpiracy was diſcovered and prevented.

Fourthly, they oppreſſed him in his State, for after his returne home, ſeeing the neceſſitie of oppoſing that inundation of wickednes which was over-flowing his charge, and preſſed earneſtly in conſcience according to his duty and place, to labour to undermine that throne of Satan which by the Luxation of the nerves and ſinewes of Government was like to be ſet up both there and in all parts of the Kingdome, he bent himſelfe in his Sermon chiefly againſt the prevailing ſinnes of the time, as Lying and Slandering, Rebellion and Treaſon, Pride and Oppreſſion, Malice and Crueltie: yet theſe Sermons by his malicious enemies were interpreted little better then Libells againſt the Parliament: and upon information given, he was ſent for up three or foure times, to the Lower Houſe, to his very great charge and trouble, though when he came to *London* he was never called to anſwer to the Accuſation. And becauſe he refuſed to contribute voluntarily to the maintenance of the Rebellion,

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his malicious neighbours reſolved to extort it from him in a ſeeming legall way: for in the rates made for the Royall Subſidy, they rayſed him far beyond his juſt proportion, & therfore in the firſt rate, they ſeized him twice as much, and in the ſecond almoſt thrice as much as themſelvs; and contrived their buſineſſe ſo cunningly, that they cauſed him to be ſent for up to the Parliament while theſe things were in doing, and returned rates in to the Exchequer in his abſence, that ſo he might not have the opportunity, by complaint of a juſt grievance, to relieve himſelfe.

Laſtly, having by moſt unjuſt vexations exhauſted his eſtate and drained his purſe: without hearing his defence, indeed without further ſummoning him to appeare, they Sequeſter his Parſonage & Glebe, and Tythe, and put one *Robert Atkins* a ſtranger into the Cure; and as they put his Livelyhood into a ſtrangers hands, ſo they put his life into the power of his enemies, who are authorized to apprehend him, and carry him Priſoner to *Cambridge*: but upon Intimation given, he withdrew himſelfe, and leaving all to the mercy of his enemies, was forced by flight to ſecure his Perſon.

And here by the way give me leave to obſerve one thing to the Courteous Reader, and it is the Reaſon which was alleadged in the Sequeſtration of M. *Symmons* his Parſonage, & indeed is generally uſed in all theſe Sequeſtrations, and it is, *For the better ſupply of an able and godly man in the ſaid Church:* I would they could tell us where wee ſhould find theſe two Epithites, *Able* and *Godly*, to meet in any one of thoſe which they have Subſtituted in the Revenues and Imployments of thoſe Orthodox Divines, which they have baniſhed from their Cures and familes: do but ſurvey the new Plantations which they have made, and you will think that *Jeroboam's* Prieſts were riſen againe from the dead, the loweſt and baſeſt of the people: for while Honeſt, Learned, and Conſcientious men could not ſuffer themſelves to be made the baſe inſtruments to cor-

rupt and seduce the ignorant multitudes to comply with the treasonable practices of the heads of this Rebellion, it was necessary to seek out and invite such of the Clergy into their Partie, whom either want of merit, or want of honesty, had left destitute of means, and when Orthodox men are displaced or driven away, and such Trencher-Chaplaines put in their places, we may easily guesse what work is in hand, even the alteration of the Government; for while they are so earnest both to Preach and Print that other formes of Government are Gods ordinance as well as Monarchy, they will in time goe on to undervalue Monarchy in comparison of the rest: but to leave my diversion and to returne to M. *Simmons*.

His Living Sequestred, and his person exposed to the licence of his veriest enemies, but he withdrawing himself from this storme, and being out of their reach, they wreck their malice on his poor Wife and Children, and his aged Father: They threaten to beat downe the house about their eares, unlesse they would yeeld possession to Master *Atkins*: his father for cutting downe three trees on the Glebe for necessary uses, and an honest Parishioner for loving M. *Simmons* and plowing his Land, were most maliciously handled, and sent for up before the Committee in the *Exchequer*-Chamber: and when after all these threats and oppressions they still keepe possession of the Parsonage-house, having no place else wherein to put their heads, at last *May* the 15. *Wat Tyler*, I meane *Wat Long*, whom some call Colonel *Long*, came with some Troopes of Horse, and cast his whole family out of doores, his aged Father, his Wife and three Children, the eldest but seven yeares old, and his servants: and so gave possession of the house to M. *Atkins*.

He that desires to be better satisfied concerning this faithfull Minister of God, and what raised this persecution against him, let him have recourse to that Learned and Orthodox Book of his lately published, called, *A Loyall Subjects*

Subjects Beliefe, worthy every mans reading, wherein he ſhall ſee a ſolid and ſatisfactory Anſwer to all thoſe Arguments divulged by way of a Letter by *Stephen Marſhall* the great Patriarch of Rebellion, whereby he indeavours to maintaine the Lawfulneſſe of this preſent War againſt the King: In which Letter you may ſee the true character of a Cauterized Schiſmatique, for as if he were afraid the world ſhould not think him ſealed up to a reprobate ſenſe, and paſt all grace of repentance, he tells us that as ſoon as he hath recovered his health (much impaired by a hot eager proſecution of this Rebellion) he intends to returne (with the Dogge to his vomit) to ſacrifice his ſtrength to the ſervice of the Cauſe and his Excellency, in all which, while he labours to free himſelfe from the imputation of Madneſſe, and apologizeth againſt a prevailing report, that the horrour of his guilt had diſtracted him, he proves himſelfe to be madder then ever the world tooke him.

Mercurius Ruſticus, &c.

III.

The great increaſe of Browniſts *&* Anabaptiſts *at* Chelmſford *of late yeares. Their abuſe of the Church, and Doctor* Michelſon *Parſon there. Their Tenets in matters of Religion. Maſter* Cornelius *a Miniſter Plundered, &c.*

ESSEX is a deepe Country, and though wee have travelled almoſt two weekes in it, yet wee cannot get out: wee are now at *Chelmsford*, which is the Shire-towne, and hath in it two thouſand Communicants; all theſe are Pariſhioners of one and the ſame

Church, for there is but one Church in this great Towne; whereof at this time Doctor *Michelſon* is Parſon, an able and godly man. Before this Parliament was called, of this numerous Congregation there was not one to be named Man or Woman, that boggled at the Common-Prayers, or refuſed to receive the Sacrament kneeling, the poſture which the Church of *England* (walking in the foot-ſteps of venerable of Antiquitie) hath by Act of Parliament injoyned all thoſe which account it their happineſſe to be called her children. But ſince this magnified Reformation was ſet on foot, this Town (as indeed moſt Corporations, as we find by experience, are Nurceries of Faction and Rebellion) is ſo filled with Sectaries, eſpecially *Browniſts* and *Anabaptiſts*, that a third part of the people refuſe to communicate in the Church-Liturgie, and halfe refuſe to receive the bleſſed Sacrament, unleſſe they may receive it in what poſture they pleaſe to take it. They have amongſt them two ſorts of *Anabaptiſts*; the one they call the Old men, or *Aſperſi*, becauſe they were but ſprinkled: the other they call the New men, or the *Immerſi*, becauſe they were over-whelmed in their Re-baptization.

In *Auguſt* 1641. there was an Order publiſhed by the Houſe of Commons (indeed by ſome leaders in a Committee) for the taking away all Scandalous Pictures out of Churches, in which there was more intended by the Authors then at firſt their inſtruments underſtood, untill inſtructed by private information how farre the people were to inlarge the meaning. When this Order came forth, there was ſtanding in the Chancell a goodly faire Window at the Eaſt end, untouched from the firſt foundation of the Church, in which was painted the Hiſtory of Chriſt, from his Conception to his Aſcenſion: and to perpetuate the memory of the Benefactors, in the vacant places there were the Eſchochions and Armes of the ancient Nobilitie and Gentry, who had contributed to the building

building and beautifying that faire ſtructure. In obedience to the Order the Church-wardens tooke downe the Pictures of the bleſſed Virgin, and of Chriſt on the Croſſe, and ſupplyed the places with white glaſſe. But the Sectaries who underſtood the ſenſe of that Order better then the Church-wardens, did reſt very ill ſatisfied with this partiall imperfect Reformation: That therefore they might, according to the phraſe of the times, make a Thorough Reformation, on the fift of *November* in the Evening, all the Sectaries aſſemble together, and in a Riotous manner with long Poles and ſtones beat downe and deface the whole Window.

This exerciſe of an uſurped power in the people without the Lawfull Magiſtrate, like that which *Andreas Carloſtadius* put in practice in the Reformation under *Luther*, and was ſharpely condemned by him (and indeed gave the unhappy occaſion to that Schiſme which is hardly made up at this day) ſtirred the ſpirit of the Doctor to inveigh the next Lords day, againſt Popular tumultuous Reformations, though to the better: as being vitiated, *Firſt*, by the defect of lawfull Authoritie, which cannot reſide in the people: *Secondly*, in the intemperancy of the proſecution, who commonly caſt out one Devill by another: aboliſhing Superſtion with Sedition. This ſo incenſed the Sectaries thus to be oppoſed in their furious zeale, that they threatned the Doctor to ruine him if he preached any more on that Subject: and to let him ſee how welcome ſuch doctrine was unto them, there was a Carbine diſcharged at a window of that roome where the Doctors uſuall abode was, the Bullet paſſed through the place, and in all probabilitie had ſlaine him, had not the good Providence of God (without which a Sparrow falls not to the ground) diverted him unexpectedly from a buſineſſe before knowne to be appointed for that place and houre. This deſigne fruſtrated, about

a fortnight after one of these new Prose'ytes, a young Clothier, with others, possessed with the same frenzy, came into the Church immediately after Divine Service was ended, layd violent hands upon the Doctor, tooke him by the throat, and would have torne his Surplesse off his back, and were so inraged, that had not some of his honest peaceable Parishioners come to his rescue, they had in all probabilitie indangered his life: but whom they could not wound with their hands, they cut with their tongues, *as with a sharpe razor*: they revile him, and call him *Baals* Priest, and Popish Priest for wearing the Rags of *Rome*, nay they cry out against him as a Perjured person that had violated his faith ingaged in the Protestation; to abolish Popery, of which (in their opinion) wearing the Surplesse was a part. Many attempts they made upon the Doctor and his Curate, affronting them, both in officiating Divine Service, and administration of the Sacraments; but they being countenanced by a considerable part in the Town, the Sectaries could not effect what they desired, untill at last in the Moneths of *June*, *July*, and *August*, 1642. they were animated by the comming of the Forces raised in *Essex*, *Suffolke* and *Norfolke*: for as they raised each Company it was sent to *Chelmesford* the common Rendezvouz, and there stayed untill they were made up three hundred or four hundred, and so sent to *London*. In all the time of their stay there, the Doctor lay at the mercy of the Souldiers, who egg'd on by the *Brownists* and *Anabaptists* of the Towne, used his house as their Quarter, consumed his provisions for his family, and commanded there as Lords: Amongst many Out-rages committed by the Souldiers, Three are most remarkable.

First, Upon a Fast day they send a Command to the Doctor, that he should not pray for the *Bishops*, nor so much as make mention of them in his lips: nor use the Booke of Common Prayer, if he did they

they threaten to pull him out of the Pulpit, and teare him in pieces: the Doctor not intimidated by their Threats, gives order to his Curate to read the Prayers appoynted: which accordingly he did. The Souldiers right bred being Volunteers of *Colchester* and *Ipswitch*; and rightly designed too, for my Lord *Sayes* owne Regiment, the Souldiers for such a Leader, irreverently sit with their Hats on, make a noyse to drown the Curates voyce, nay they call to him to come out of his *Calves Coope*, meaning the Reading-deske, and make an end of his Pottage: the Curate remembring that advice of our Saviour, *Not to cast pearles before Swine, nor holy things to Dogs*, gives over reading, unwilling to expose the holy worship of God to so foule contempt and scorne. Having thus silenced the Curate, their Commanders looking on, they violently take the Sacred Bible to teare it, but being reproved for it by Serjeant Major *Bamfield* then present, they exchange the Bible for the Booke of Common-Prayer: having it in their power, in solemne triumph they carry it into the streets, and that which holy Martyrs, inspired by the holy Ghost composed, and sealed the truth and sanctitie of it with their deareſt blood, these Savage Miscreants rent in pieces: some of the leaves they tread under feet, some they cast into the Channell, some they pissed upon, and some they fixed on the end of their Clubs and Cudgels, and in a triumphant manner marched with them up and downe the Towne.

Secondly, about a weeke after when the Doctor was in the Chancell, there to interre the Corpes of a Gentleman lately Deceased, these Souldiers rushed into the place with an intent to bury the quick with the dead, to put the Doctor into the same grave, which they had done (for no other reason but because hee used the Forme prescribed by the Church at buriall of the dead) had he not beene powerfully rescued by his Parishioners.

Lastly,

Lastly, when the glad Tydings were brought to *Chelmesford*, that *Episcopacy* was voted down by the house of Commons, all usuall expressions of an exulting joy were used, amongst the rest Boone-fires were kindled in every street, but most of the fuell was violently taken from the Doctors wood-yard. And now the pile raised and the fire kindled, they want nothing but a Sacrifice, this they resolve shall be the Doctor himself: to this purpose the *Separatists* of the Towne assisted by two companies of Souldiers, in the evening assault him in his house, seize upon his person, and are ready to carry him to the fire, there to throw him headlong into the midst of it: but some of his friends having information of the design, go & acquaint the Commanders with the bloody intentions of their Souldiers, who presently take a guard and rescue the Doctor out of their power as soone as ever they had seized on him.

Since that oppressed and worryed every day by these ravenous wolves, he was forced to forsake his Charge (as many other godly Ministers are) and to flye for his life: leaving his wife & eight children to the mercy of the Rebels, who have deprived his family of all their livelyhood, and exposed them to extreame want: Nay, they have severall times broken violently into his house under pretence to search for him, and have held Pistolls cocked, and Swords drawn, at the breasts of his children and servants, charging them upon their lives to reveale where the Doctor was.

It was lately certified from thence by a chiefe Member of that Towne and no friend of the Doctors, that he finds the ease there to be far worse then he expected, for while they hoped that the power being (Trayterously) wrested out of the Kings hand, they should have shared it amongst themselves, they find that either the power is fallen into their hands that are farre beneath them, or else hath raysed these men up far above them, for as he writes, *The Towne is governed by a Tinker, two Coblers, two Taylors, two Pedlers, &c.*

And

And that the world may see what a Systeme of Divinitie these Coblers and Taylors are like in time to stitch together, and what Principles they intend to Rule by, I shal here set downe certaine preparatory preluſory Propoſitions which they uſually Preach (for Preach they doe) to their infatuated Diſciples, and by them are received as the divine Oracles of God; and you ſhall have them in their owne Termes: *viz.*

Firſt, That Kings are the burthens and plagues of thoſe people or Nations over which they governe.

Secondly, That the relation of Maſter and Servant hath no ground or warrant in the New Teſtament, but rather the contrary: for there we read, In Chriſt Jeſus there is neither bond nor free, *and,* we are all one in Chriſt.

Thirdly, That the Honours and Titles of Dukes, Marqueſſes, Earles, Viſcounts, Lords, Knights, and Gentlemen, are but Ethnicall and Heathenish diſtinctions amongſt Chriſtians.

Fourthly, That one man ſhould have a thouſand pounds a yeare, and another not one pound, perhaps not ſo much, but muſt live by the ſweat of his browes, and muſt labour before he eate, hath no ground, neither in Nature or in Scripture.

Fifthly, That the common people heretofore kept under blindneſſe and ignorance, have a long time yeelded themſelves ſervants, nay ſlaves to the Nobility and Gentry: but God hath now opened their eyes, and diſcovered unto them their Chriſtian liberties: and that therefore it is now fit that the Nobilitie and Gentry ſhould ſerve their ſervants, or at leaſt work for their own maintenance; and if they will not work, they ought not to eate.

Sixtly, That Learning hath alwayes been an enemy to the Goſpel, and that it were a happy thing if there were no Univerſities, and all Books burnt except the Bible.

Seventhly, That any man whom God hath (as they call it) *Gifted, may be choſen by the Congregation for their Paſtor:*

and

and that imposition of hands by the Bishop and Presbytery are meer Popish Innovations.

What more additions to these monstrous Opinions, the wildnesse of such mens brains, assisted by the cunning of the Devill, and incouraged by the usurped power of these times may produce, we may leave to the discovery of time. In the interim (good Reader) stand amazed, and wonder at this excellent pattern of the intended blessed Reformation. Had not God, to preserve us for destruction, deprived us of knowledge, had he not closed our eyes that wee should not see, and hardned our hearts that we should not understand, were wee not a people as the Prophet speaks, forsaken and meted out for destruction, it could not be, but that mankind would rise up against this generation of Vipers and their Protectors, and sweep them away, to use the Metaphor of the holy Ghost, *with the beesome of destruction*, who if a while connived at, will prove moths, fretting to the destruction both of Church and State: for in this Modell you may see the *Babel* which is now in building, and the budding forth of those Brambles, out of which (if not timely quenched) will come forth a fire (as it is in *Jothams* Parable) which will devoure the *Cedars* of *Lebanon*.

The same godly Reformers which Plundered Master *Laud* before mentioned, came afterwards to Master *Cornelius* Parson of *Peldon*, in the same County of *Essex*, whom they rob of all his goods within doores and without: they spared not his Library, nor his Wives Child-bed Linnen, though she was great with Child, and in danger by the fright she tooke at their comming, to have occasion to make use of them before her due time, they Plunder him to the value of four hundred pounds, a very great summe in a poore Clergy-mans purse, especially as these times goe. For relieſe of his losse, he sends his servant to the Major of *Colchester* (a famous Justiciary, as you may remember the last weeke in the relation of Master *Laud*, and Ma-

Maſter *Honifields* caſes) having made his Complaint, and accuſed the Plunderers by name, the Major knew that ſome body deſerved Commitment, but had the ill luck to be miſtaken in the Perſon, and therefore inſtead of the Plunderers he commits Maſter *Cornelius* his man to the Goale, where he is lodged for a Malignant, untill his Maſter (plundered of his man too) came and put in Bayle that his ſervant ſhould be forthcomming to anſwer to all objections the next Seſſions. Maſter *Cornelius* knowing that he ſhould in vain expect Juſtice where he found Oppreſſion, from the Major goes to Maſter *Gardner* a Juſtice of Peace not farre off, who grants his Warrant for apprehenſion of the parties: who being apprehended (though for Felony) put in Bayle to anſwer the next Seſſions. When the time came, Maſter *Cornelius* Indicts theſe Plunderers, the Bill was found by the Grand-Jury upon the evidence of three or foure witneſſes who were Spectators, and ſaw them carry away the goods: nay the Priſoners at the Bar not only confeſſed the Fact in their Examination before the Juſtice, when they were firſt Apprehended, but in the face of the Court, and preſence of the Jurors: yet the Pettie-Jury, contrary to reaſon and their owne conſciences, found the Indictment againſt the King. The Court wondring at ſo wilfull blindneſſe, cauſe the Statute to be read, lay open the evidence, and remand them back, not doubting, but comparing the Fact with the law, the Reſult would be a verdict for the King: they perſiſt in their obſtinacy, and returne *Ignoramus:* Being asked by the Bench how they could goe againſt ſo cleare evidence? They anſwered in generall, Becauſe they did not thinke PLUNDERING (a new name for an old Theft) to be Felony by the Law: but being beaten out of this ſtarting hole, though tenne are convicted, yet two ſtand out, and give this reaſon, that they were a Malignants goods, and the Parliament had given power to plunder ſuch; but when it was replyed that no ſuch Order was produced

duced, nor was it pleaded by the Prisoners at the Barre, they then professed openly, that these men arraigned at the Barre were honest men, that they had an intent to doe them favour and they would doe it: Hereupon the Bench justly incensed against so wilfull perjury binds over the Jurors to answer it the next Assizes: and withall, order M. *Cornelius* to indict these Plunderers againe upon another Felony, he obeyes their command, and the Grand Jury find it to be *Bille vera*: but when the under-Sheriffe went out to impanell a Jury to try the Prisoners, he could find none but Separatists, who attended there that day purpolely to be of the Jury, and professed openly that they stayed there to save the Prisoners. Happy men these, that may commit Murthers, Robberies, and Theefts, and yet feare no Condemnation, neither at the Tribunall of God or Man. It is an usuall doctrine of this Sect, *That God sees no sinne in his Children*, (for that name they will ingrosse to themselves, though no men lesse deserve it) and it seemes they are resolved to see no sinne one in another. It was a wild saying of a great Patriarke of theirs, That the Children of God were *Heteroclites*, because God did often save them even contrary to his owne Rules. I know not how true they will find this assertion at the great day, when Murther shall be Murther, and Theft Theft, and God, that righteous Judge, who without respect of persons, shall render to every man according to his deeds; yet here on earth, if these men may judge one another, they may commit what wickednesse they list, and let the raines loose to all kinds of villany, and yet be saved contrary to all the Rules of Law and Justice.

M. *Archer* Lecturer at the same place, in his Sermon encouraged the people to take up arms against the King, but it may be objected, sayes he, that the Gentry gain-say this Doctrine, and the Learned utterly disclaim it as erronious and damnable, but what though the Gentry and Learned (as you call them) dissent, yet let it not stagger

your

your beliefe of this undoubted Truth: for I tell you, that in my Conſcience you may doe it, and in doing it you are ſo far from ſinning, that you will doe that which is acceptable to God. Be liberall therefore in contributing to this holy warre, and ſending forth men to fight this Battle of the Lord. This man in his Prayers and Sermons conſtantly calls the Parliament *The Lords Annointed*, but with what Oyle it is not determined: I am ſure by experience we find that it is not the *Oyle of Gladneſſe.*

Mercurius Ruſticus, &c.

IV.

Sir Rich. Minſhull's *houſe in* Buckinghamſhire *Plundered by the Lord* Brook's *command. The Kings Picture abuſed. A houſe burnt near* Hounſlow *by the Lord* Whartons *Souldiers. M.* Wiborow *and M.* Thorne, *the one a Miniſter in* Eſſex, *the other in* Bedfordſhire, *the firſt ill-intreated on the Lords day by the Lord* S. Johns *Troopers, the other unjuſtly committed to Priſon for a private revenge.*

ON Monday the 15. of *Auguſt*, 1642. Sir *Richard Mynſhull* of *Bourton* in the Countie of *Buckingham* Knight, furniſhed with tenne Horſe and Armes, began his journey into the North to wait upon the King, as in the dutie of a ſervant and ſubject he was bound. This being diſcovered (for they have Spies in every corner) to the Lord *Brooke*, Sir *Peter Temple*, Sir *Rich. Ingoldesby*, Maſter *Goodwine*, and others then at *Aylesbury*, leaders of an Army raiſed againſt His Majeſty. It fell under conſideration to make Sir *Richard Mynſhull* a precedent to deter others from ſerving the King, ſince it was not to be done but

but by exposing their persons to imprisonment, and their estates to plundering, for the Result of that deliberation was, that since they could not secure his person, they would seize on his estate. Nor doe they stay long before they put the sentence in execution: for on Thursday the 18. of *Auguſt*, the Lord *Brooke* commanding a great part of the Army, came to Sir *Richards* house, and in case he should find Resistance, they bring diverse piece of Ordnance to batter the House: but being come, they find no opposition. The first company that enters the house, were under the command of one Capt. *Jones*, who either detesting the oppression, or yet not fleshed in the sin, which but then found footing in this Kingdom, (for this was the first of this kind committed in *Buckinghamshire*, and the second in *England*) moderated the eagerness of the Souldiers sharp set on the prey, so that they gleaned but a little here and there; this moderation renders Captaine *Jones* suspected for a Papist, both to the Lord *Brooke* and the rest of the Commanders: nay he is not onely voyced for a Papist, but a Rumour is rayſed that he was bribed into this moderation, and had taken a reward to spare Sir *Richards* goods: the Captaine blasted with these reports, the jealousie of him grew so high, that they threaten to kill him: to avoyd the fury of the Souldiers, he is faine to withdraw himselfe, nor durst he appear before a servant of Sir *Richards* had made an Oath that he was innocent of any such Contract. And now the Lord *Brooke* and his Company being masters of the House, the first thing on which they expresse their rage is the Kings Picture, which with their swords they most traiterously pierce through in divers places: and not content to wound him in that representation, (whose person God miraculously hath, and we hope will preserve from them) They whet their tongues against their Soveraigne, using Traiterous and scornfull language against Him: by all which it is more then manifest to all the world, what they would do to the Substance,

it

if they had Him in their power, that expreſſe ſuch malice on his ſhadow: having at firſt entrance violated their loyaltie to their King (according to His Majeſties frequent predictions) their fellow Subjects cannot expect Juſtice at their hands: now all is lawfull prize that comes to hand, Money, Plate, Jewels, many ſuits of Rich Hangings, Linnen, Bedding, they Plunder from the Cabinet to the Larder, and make cleane worke as they goe, leaving no booty for a ſecond Plunder. And though that houſe were but one, yet in that one they Plundered three, Sir *Richard* having diſ-robed two houſes, one in *Eſſex*, the other in *London*, thinking to ſecure all in this third: while theſe things were in doing, the Lord *Brooke*, with other Commanders, commands the Wine-ſeller to be broke up: but in a ſaucy imitation of greatneſſe, they will not drinke without a Taſter, yet not being confident enough, profeſſedly to owne Regall obſervances, for prevention of danger, a pretence was made, that the Wine was Poyſoned, and one of Sir *Rich.* ſervants is compelled (a Piſtol ſet to his breaſt) to begin and lead the way, that if there were any danger the experiment might be made in him: he having gain'd a Cup of Wine by their diſſembled State, they follow freely, and drinke very liberally to the good ſucceſſe of their deſignes: without ever ſcrupling whether drinking ſo, did not come within the nature of *a health.* And indeed it was an overſight that *Caſuiſt Prin* was not conſulted in the Caſe, the Cup often goes round, at laſt ſome inſpired with the ſpirit of Wine, Propheſie, that Sir *Richards* Treaſure was buryed in the Seller, preſently they fall to digging, and inſtead of Treaſure find a Mine of Bottles; they drinke up the Wine, and in indignation break the bottles: from hence to coole the Wine they goe to the Beere Seller, and in both what they could not drinke, they break the veſſells, and let runne on the ground: after this they breake open his Library, and the place where he kept his

Evidences: they seize on all the Bills, Bonds, Deeds, Evidences, Writings and Bookes which they find, whether Sir *Richards* or his friends: some of these they take away with them, some they teare in pieces, some they binde in bundles and make them serve instead of fuell both to heat Ovens and to rost meat for their supper: and would by no meanes suffer any of them to be redeemed, though large summes of mony were offered for them: the house it self escapes not their fury: wanting Ladders to come at the Lead, they supply this defect with the Rackes broken downe from the Stables: they rip up the Lead and carry it away, they teare downe the wals of the houses with Spades and Mattocks, they dig up the lower roomes, hoping there to find more Treasure: they breake the Windowes Doores, Wainscot, Seelings, Glasse, they take away all Iron Barres, Casements, Locks, Keyes and Hinges: They break open his Woolle-house and Barns and empty and all: they enter the Dove-house, and like vermine destroy the Pigeons: onely one of these vermine falling from the holes brake his back and dyed thereof: and because they could not carry away his house covertly they indeavour to fire it, to this purpose they leave matches burning in the mats but were discovered. From his house they issue out into his ground; there they lay all common, they break up his rales and fences: of his Sheep, what they did not eate, they sold, Sheep worth 20 s. for twelve pence, Lambs worth 10 s. for six pence: and the reasons why the rates of their market were so low, were, first they were a Malignant and Traytors goods (so they styled Sir *Richard.*) Secondly, they were sold to their Brethren, and therefore must afford good Penniworths. The rest of the Stocke they runne their swords or Pikes into most of them and spoyled them. Nor was Plunder the only thing they looked after, blood is in their thoughts. First, they send a Troop of horse to pursue Sir *Richard*, and threaten to cut him as small as hearbes to the

Pot:

Pot: they clap a ſtrong guard on Sir *Richards* Lady, deny her a bed to lye on, though the neighbours earneſtly intreated. Some there were among them, who (poore Soules) affrighted with theſe barbarous Inſolencies fled into the field, and hid themſelves in growing Hempe, and there lay on the ground almoſt 20 houres without meat or any ſuſtenance, ſo that what with fright and dampneſſe of the earth, ſome of them contracted dangerous ſickneſſes, and hardly eſcaped with life. The Terrour which fell upon the Country there about was ſo great, that the neighbouring Juſtice of Peace durſt not grant his Warrant to ſearch after any of Sir *Richards* goods, though earneſtly intreated to it: and the neighbours were ſo ill uſed and threatned to extort confeſſion from them where Sir *Richard* was, or where any of his goods were conveyed, that ſome ſounded for fear, ſome fell mad, and ſome dyed. Certaine it is their carriage was ſo barbarous, that it inforced M. *Jo. Crew* one of the Company to profeſſe his diſlike, and to tell the Lord *Brookes* and the reſt, That they being Law-makers ſhould not be Law-breakers, nor make ſuch precedents as would diſcover their intentions and render them odious unto the Country: ſince that knowing Sir *Richard* to have put himſelfe for preſervation of his Life under his Majeſties Protection, they have cauſed his Pond heads to be digged downe, and have deſtroyed all his Fiſh, they have cut downe his woods and ſeized on all his Lands, or made them utterly unprofitable unto him, for they will not ſuffer any Bayliffe or Servant of his to take any care of his eſtate, but have often ſent parties of horſe to ſeize on them or kill them.

At a place called *Kings-harbour* neare *Hounſlow-heath*, three Souldiers, under the Command of the Lord *Whaton*, came into a houſe to drinke, going away, they of the houſe demand money for their drinke: ſo unexpected an affront did ſo incenſe the Souldiers, that one of them told his Companions he would ſhow them how they uſe

houſes on fire in *Ireland*, and ſo put his Carbine into the Thatch and diſcharged it, ſet the houſe on fire and departed. The Generall *ESSEX* returning from *London*, came by as the houſe was on fire, complaint is made unto him that the owner of the houſe was undone, but all in vaine, his excellency was not at leaſure to doe Juſtice.

The Counteſſe of *Rivers* (who as you heard in the ſecond Weekes Relation was Plundered to the value of an hundred thouſand, or an hundred and fiftie thouſand pound) finding her aboad here unſafe, having loſt her goods, and her perſon in danger, to ſecure her ſelfe reſolved for a time to abandon her Country, and rather expoſe her ſelfe to the hazard of Travell, then commit her ſelfe to that protection which the contemned Laws now affords. To this purpoſe ſhe obtained a Paſſe to goe beyond Seas: While ſhe was in preparing for her voyage, Maſter *Martin* Plunder-maſter Generall, he that ſo familiarly ſpeaks Treaſon, and ſteales the Kings Horſes, or doth any thing, Plunders the Counteſſe of her Coach-horſes, notwithſtanding a Warrant from the Lords Houſe to ſecure them: And when this Warrant was produced to ſtave off this Parliament Horſe-taker, he replyed, That if the Warrant had been from both Houſes he would obey it, as comming from the higheſt Authority in *England*, (ſure this man was borne with Treaſon in his mouth) but ſince it came *But* from the Lords, he did not value it. When this Warrant could not prevaile, the Counteſſe obtaines a Warrant from the Earl of *Eſſex* to have the Horſes reſtored unto her againe, but Maſter *Martin*, to over-bear all, procures an Order from the Houſe of Commons to keepe them. This honourable Ladies goods were ſeized on, though licenſed to paſſe by the Lords, and ſearched and allowed by the Cuſtome-houſe.

At *Pebmarſh* in the ſame County of *Eſſex*, on the Lords day, divers of the Parliament Voluntiers came into the Church,

Church, while the Parſon Maſter *Wiborow* was in his prayer before Sermon, and placed themſelves neere the Pulpit, and when he was in his Prayer, one of them ſtruck divers times with his ſtaffe againſt the Pulpit to interrupe him, and while he was in his Sermon in contempt of thy place where they were, and the ſacred action in doing, the were almoſt as loud as the Preacher, to the great diſturbance of the Congregation. No ſooner was the Sermon ended, and the Parſon come out of the Pulpit as far as the Reading-desk, but they lay violent hands upon him, rent his clothes, and threaten to pull him in pieces in the Church. With much intreatie they ſpare him there, and permit him to goe into the Church-yard: he is no ſooner come thither, but they aſſault him more violently then before: Maſter *Wiborow* ſeeing the Conſtable (who all this while ſtood a ſpectator of his hard uſage) calls unto him, and charges him in the Kings name to keepe the Kings Peace: at his requeſt they did a little forbeare him: but before he could get halfe wayes home, they aſſault him againe, and demand his Booke of Common Prayer which he uſed in the Church, (That which was found by the Pariſh, being torne in pieces before) which he refuſing to deliver up unto them, they wreck their fury on him: They tugge and hale him, and vow to kill him, unleſſe he deliver up the Booke of Common Prayer to their pleaſure: he ſtoutly refuſeth: Hereupon they fall upon him, ſtrike up his heeles, and take it from him by force, and ſo carry it away in triumph.

M. *Blakerby* (a ſilenced Miniſter heretofore) preaching at *Halſtead* in the ſame County, told them that to bow at the Name of *Jeſus*, was to thruſt a ſpear into Chriſts ſide, and ſuch Miniſters as ſigned children with the ſigne of the Croſſe, did as much as in them lay to ſend ſuch children unto the Devill.

When the Earl of *Eſſex* and the reſt, went from *Reading*

to *London*, after the unhappy (to say no more) surrender to that Towne, they left there a Committee consisting of none but City Captains & Tradesmen, these according to the authority comitted unto them, summon al the able men of the Parishes thereabout, to appear before them at *Reading*, and assessed them at their pleasure. In *Marlow* they assessed one Master *Druce* at 1000 *l.* they fell to 500 *l.* he refusing to pay was imprisoned, but the Prison being most nastie and loathsome, denyed the Accommodation of Bedding, was forced to pay 300 *l.* Master *Horcepoole*, they seased at 200 *l.* Master *Chase* (a man Plundered before) at 40 *l.* twentie pound was offered, but nothing will be abated of thirtie. *Eliot* a Butcher at an hundred pound and imprisoned. *Cocke* a Baker at 20 *l.* Master *Fornace* the Vicar (not suffered to speak for himselfe because a Maligmant) at 10 *l.* and paid seven. *John Langley* 10 *l.* *Thomas Langley* 20 *l.* *William Langley* 5 *l.* and *Wilmot* his servant 5 *l.* *John More* 80 *l.* *Hoskins* a Shoomaker 5 *l.* *Cane* an Inne-keeper 7 *l.* Rates so illegall, or had they bin legall, so unequally proportioned to these mens Estates, that had Ship-money been still on foot, it would not have drawne so much money out of their purses in fortie or fiftie years, as this blew Apron Committee at *Reading*, removed some seven or eight degrees from the Close Committee at *Westminster*, extorted from them at one clap. O that wee were but so wise as to compare our Conditions! certainly then we could not but acknowledge the just wrath of God upon us for our ingratitude, murmuring so much when wee had so little cause, and blesse God for the returne of our former Peace, though with all its grievances, and those maliciously aggravated.

Master *Giles Thorne*, Bachelor in Divinitie, and Parson of S. *Cuberts* in *Bedford*, was upon Sunday in the beginning of *August* last 1642. apprehended in his Parish Church immediately after he came out of the Pulpit (having preached three Sermons in the Towne that day.) by the

the Lord *Saint-Johns* Troopes; who lay then in *Bedford*, and in a very boysterous manner carryed away to an Inne in the Towne, not permitted to go home to his house to visite his family, nor any of his friends suffered to come to him: the next day he was carryed away to *London*, where when he had lyen more then three weekes under the Messengers hands, he was brought to his Tryall at the Barre in the Lords House: Accusations are framed against him out of Sermons preached nine years before, Witnesses are produced to prove the Articles, who so well remembred what they were to say, that they were faine to read their depositions out of Papers which they brought in their hands. Master *Thorne* gives so full an answer to all the objections, that the Lords pronounce themselves satisfied and him innocent, onely the Lord *Say* disputes with him, and the Earl of *Bullingbrooke* grumbles at him. At length it is pretended, that there is another witnesse in the Country that can say somewhat, especially if it be written down in a Paper, as it was to his fellow deponents: hereupon he is committed to the *Fleet*, there to remaine till that Witnesse can be prevailed with to find leisure to come up. About three weekes after the Witnesse appeares, and is sworne, and contrary to the Rules of that Court is sent to be examined by a Clerke. Master *Thorne* with much adoe obtaines a Copy of his depositions: which upon a view containe no new matter but what he had before answered unto & cleared: hereupon he Petitions again for a sentence: he is ordered to attend the House: after a chargeable attendance of many dayes with his Keeper, he is called, the cause reviewed, upon the review, the Earles of *Pembroke*, *Holland*, *Clare*, and divers others, affirme that in their consciences they had acquitted him at the first hearing, and now upon the review, found nothing to alter their opinion, and therefore thought it fit he should be discharged. But well fare a good neighbour at a dead lift: the Earl of *Bullingbrook* objects, that he is a man of a malignant spirit,

that he hath great interest in the affections of the people amongst whom he lives, and therefore if inlarged and remitted home may doe much prejudice to the good Cause in hand, upon these just and weightie Considerations, M. *Thorne* is remanded to the *Fleet*: since that time he hath used the assistance of many friends, drawn many Petitions, humbly desiring that he might be heard: or if the great affaires of State would not afford their Lordships so much leasure, that he might have leave upon bayle to goe down to attend his Cure, untill their Lordships should please to call for him: but was so farre from obtaining his desire, that he could never get so farre towards it as have his Petition read. His Parishioners sensible of his oppression and their own injury, being bereaved of the comfort and labours of their owne Pastor, sent up a Petition subscribed with three hundred hands to the same effect, that Justice might have a free uninterrupted course either to condemn or absolve him, but all in vain: so that for ought we yet understand he is still a Prisoner, and for any thing we are yet informed to the contrary, he is without hopes for enlargement, though his Judges have pronounced him innocent. And now would you know the true cause of all this oppression? Know then that it is possible for the high Court of *England* to be made the instrument of private revenge: for Sir *Samuel Luke* divers yeares since suing M. *Thorne* in the *Star-Chamber*, it was M. *Thornes* unhappines to get the day of him, an injury which Sir *Samuel* could never forget, and did now revenge it by the help of the Earle of *Bullingbrooke*, the Lord *Saint Johns* sonne, and his own interest in the house. This story hath beene attested by some that were both eare and eye witnesses of these particulars, and let me be substituted Prisoner in M. *Thornes* place if he (for ought I know) know any thing that I know this, or intended to make it knowne to the World.

Mer-

Mercurius Ruſticus, &c.

V.

Warder *Caſtle gallantly defended by the Lady* Arundel, *againſt Sir* Edward Hungerford *and his power: his perfidiouſneſſe in breaking the Articles of Surrender: his barbarous uſage of the Lady, her children, and goods. Maſter* John Bykar, *a Vicars ſonne, murthered at* Coventry. *Maſter* Abraham Haynes *robbed, abuſed, and unjuſtly committed, &c.*

ON Tueſday the ſecond of *May*, 1643. Sir *Edward Hungerford*, a chiefe Commander of the Rebells in *Wiltſhire*, came with his Forces before *Warder* Caſtle in the ſame Countie, being the Manſion houſe of the Lord *Arundel* of *warder*: But finding the Caſtle ſtrong, and thoſe that were in it reſolute, not to yeeld it up unleſſe by force, called Colonel *Strode* to his helpe: Both theſe joyned in one, made a Body of 1300 or thereabout. Being come before it, by a Trumpeter they ſummon the Caſtle to ſurrender: The reaſon pretended was, becauſe the Caſtle being a Receptacle of Cavaliers and Malignants, both Houſes of Parliament had ordered it to be ſearched for Men and Armes, and withall by the ſame Trumpeter declared, that if they found either Money or Plate, they would ſeize on it for the uſe of the Parliament. The Lady *Arundel* (her husband being then at *Oxford*, and ſince that dead there) refuſed to deliver up the Caſtle, and bravely replyed, that ſhe had a command from her Lord to keepe it, and ſhe would obey his command. Being denyed entrance, the next day being Wedneſday the third of *May*, they bring up the Cannon within Musket

ſhot

shot and begin the Battery, and continue it from the Wednesday to the Monday following, never giving any intermission to the besieged, who were but 25 fighting men to make good the place against an Army of 1300. In this time they sprung two Mines, the first in a vault through which Beer and Wood and other necessaries were brought into the Castle: this did not much hurt, it being without the foundation of the Castle, The second was conveyed into the small Vaults, which by reason of the intercourse betweene the severall passages to every office, and almost every roome in the Castle, did much shake and indanger the whole fabrick. The Rebels had often rendred some unreasonable conditions to the besieged to surrender, as to give the Ladies, both the Mother & the Daughter in Law, and the women and children quarter, but not the men, the Ladies both infinitely scorning to sacrifice the lives of their Friends and Servants to redeem their own from the cruelty of the Rebells, who had no other crime of which they could count them guilty, but their fidelity and earnest endeavours to preserve them from violence and robbery, choose bravely (according to the Nobleness of those Honourable Families from which they are both extracted) rather to dye together then live on so dishonourable terms. But now the Castle brought to this distresse, the defendants few, oppressed with number, tired out with continuall watching and labour from Tuesday to Monday, so distracted between hunger and want of rest, that when the hand endeavored to administer food, surprized with sleep, it forgat its imployment, the morsells falling from their hands while they were about to eate, deluding their appeties now when it might have beene a doubt which they would first have laded their musquets withall, either Powder before Bullet, or Bullet before Powder, had not the Maid servants (valiant beyond their Sex) assisted them, and done that service for them. Lastly, now when the Rebels had brought Petars, and applyed them to the Garden

den doore (which if forced, opened a free paſſage into the Caſtle) and balls of wild-fire to throw in at their broken windowes, and all hope of keeping the Caſtle was taken away, now and not till now did the beſieged ſound a Parley. And though in their *Diurnals* at *London*, they have told the world that they offered threeſcore thouſand pounds to redeem themſelves & the Caſtle, and that it was refuſed, yet few men take themſelves to be bound anything the more to beleeve it, becauſe they report it. I would Maſter *Caſe* would leave preaching Treaſon, and inſtruct his Diſciples to *put away lying, and ſpeake every man truth with his neighbour:* certainly the world would not be ſo abuſed with untruths as now they are: amongſt which number this report was one, for if they in the Caſtle offered ſo liberally, how came the Rebels to agree upon Articles of Surrender ſo far beneath that overture? for the Articles of Surrender were theſe:

Firſt, that the Ladies and all others in the Caſtle ſhould have Quarter.

Secondly, that the Ladies and ſervants ſhould carry away all their wearing apparell, and that ſix of the Serving men, whom the Ladies ſhould nominate, ſhould attend upon their perſons whereſoever the Rebels ſhould diſpoſe of them.

Thirdly, that all the furniture and goods in the houſe ſhould be ſafe from Plunder, and to this purpoſe one of the ſix nominated to attend the Ladies was to ſtay in the Caſtle, and take an Inventory of all in the houſe, of which the Commanders were to have one Copy, and the Ladies another.

But being on theſe termes Maſters of the Caſtle and all within it, 'tis true, they obſerve the firſt Article, and ſpare the lives of all the beſieged, though they had ſlain in the defence at leaſt 60 of the rebels: but for the other two they obſerve them not in any part: as ſoone as they enter the Caſtle, they firſt ſeize upon the ſeverall Trunks and Packs which they of the Caſtle were making up, and left

neither

neither the Ladies or ſervants any other wearing cloathes but what was on their backs. There was in the Caſtle amongſt many rich ones, one extraordinary Chimny-piece, valued at two thouſand pounds, this they utterly deface, and beat downe all the carved workes thereof with their Pole-axes. There were likewiſe rare Pictures, the worke of the moſt curious pencills that were knowne to theſe latter times of the World, and ſuch that if *Apelles* himſelfe (had he been now alive) needed not to bluſh to own for his. Theſe in a wild fury they break and teare in pieces, a loſſe that neither Coſt nor Art can repaire. Having thus given them a taſte what performance of Articles they were to expect from them, they barbarouſly lead the Ladies, and the young Ladies children, two ſonnes and a daughter, Priſoners to *Shaftsbury*, ſome four or five miles from *Warder*. While they are there Priſoners, to mitigate their ſorrowes, in triumph they bring five cart loads of their richeſt Hangings & other furniture through *Shaftsbury* towards *Dorcheſter*, and ſince that, contrary to their promiſe and faith, given both by Sir *Edward Hungerford* and *Strode*, they have Plundered the whole Caſtle: ſo little uſe was there of the Inventory wee told you of, unleſſe to let the world know, what my Lord *Arundel* loſt, and what theſe Rebells gained. This havock they made within the Caſtle. Without they burne all the Out-houſes, they pull up the pales of two Parkes, one of Red-Deere, the other of Fallow: what they did not kill, they let looſe to the world for the next taker. In the Parks they burne three Tenements and two Lodges, they cut downe all the Trees about the Houſe and Grounds, Oakes and Elmes, ſuch as few places could boaſt of the like, whoſe goodly buſhy advanced heads drew the eyes of Travellers on the Plaines to gaze on them, theſe they ſold for foure pence, ſix pence, or twelve pence a piece, that were worth Three, Foure, or Five pound a Tree: The Fruit Trees they pluck up by the roots, extending their malice to commit

mit ſpoile on that, that God by a ſpeciall Law protected from deſtruction, even in the Land of his curſe, the Land of *Canaan*: for ſo we read, *When thou ſhalt beſiege a City, thou ſhalt not deſtroy the trees thereof, by forcing an axe againſt them, for thou maiſt eate of them, and thou ſhalt not cut them downe to imploy them in the ſiege: onely the trees which thou knoweſt that they be not trees for meat thou ſhalt deſtroy*, Deut. 20. 19, 20. Nay, that which eſcaped deſtruction in the deluge, cannot eſcape the hands of theſe children of the *Apollyon* the deſtroyer. They dig up the heads of twelve great Ponds, ſome of five or ſix Acres apiece, and deſtroy all the Fiſh: They ſell Carpes of two foot long for two pence and three pence apiece: They ſend out the Fiſh by Cart loads, ſo that the Country could not ſpend them: nay, as if the preſent generation were too narrow an object for their rage, they Plunder poſterity, and deſtroy the Nurſeries to the greater Ponds: they drive away and ſell their Horſes, Kine, and other Cattle: and having left nothing either in the Aire or Water, they dig under the earth, the Caſtle was ſerved with water brought two miles by a Cunduit of Lead: and intending rather miſchiefe to the Kings friends then profit to themſelves, they cut up the Pipe and ſold it (as theſe mens wives in North *Wiltſhire* doe bone-Lance) at ſix pence a yard: making that waſte for a poore inconſiderable ſum, which two thouſand pounds will not make good. They that have the unhappy occaſion to ſum up theſe loſſes, value them at no leſſe then an hundred thouſand pound. And though this loſſe were very great, not to be paralleld by any, except that of the Counteſſe of *Rivers*, yet there was ſomething in theſe ſufferings which did aggravate them beyond all example of Barbaritie, which this unnaturall Warre till now did produce, and that was *Rachels* Teares: Lamentation and Weeping and great Mourning, a mother weeping for her Children, & would not be comforted becauſe they were taken from her, for the Rebells, as you

heare,

heare, having carried the two Ladies Priſoners to *Shaftſbury*, thinking them not ſafe enough there intend to remove them to *Bath*, a place then much infected both with the Plague and the ſmall pox: The old Lady was ſick, under a double confinement, that of the Rebels and her own in-diſpoſition, all were unwilling to be expoſed to the danger of the infection, eſpecially the young Lady, having three children with her, they were too dear, too rich a treaſure to be ſnatched away to ſuch probable loſſe without reluctancy: Therefore they reſolve not to yeeld themſelves Priſoners for that place, unleſſe they will take the old Lady out of her bed, and the reſt by violence, and ſo carry them away. But the Rebels fearing leſt ſo great inhumanitie might incenſe the people againſt them, and render them odious to the Country, decline this, & ſince they dare not carry all to *Bath*, they reſolve to carry ſome to *Dorcheſter*, a place no leſſe dangerous for the infection of Schiſme and Rebellion then *Bath* for the Plague and the Pox. To this purpoſe they take the young Ladies two ſons (the eldeſt but nine, the younger but ſeven years of age) and carry them captives to *Dorcheſter*.

In vaine doth the Mother, with teares intreat that theſe pretty pledges of her Lords affections may not be ſnatched from her: in vaine doe the Children imbrace and hang about the neck of their Mother, and implore helpe from her that neither knows how to keep them, nor yet how to part with them: but the Rebels having loſt all bowels of Compaſſion, remaine inexorable. The Complaints of the Mother, pittifull cry of the Children prevail not with them, like ravenous Wolves they ſeize on the prey: and though they doe not Crop, yet they tranſplant thoſe *Olive branches that ſtood about their Parents Table:* A barbarous fact, and ſuch as muſt look out of Chriſtendom for a preſident, and hardly find it though amongſt the Heathen, except amongſt the unwaſhed Turkes, who take Chriſtian Children from their Mothers breaſts either to make

make a Seminary for their guards of Janizaries, or by deſalation to make them Eunuches unſuſpected guardians of their Concubines, or if in Chriſtendome, amongſt none but the Jeſuites their brethren, a generation whom they would be thought moſt to hate, yet are knowne moſt to imitate. *Exod.* 21. To *ſteale* a Man was death by the Law of *Moſes*, nay the *Romans* that ſaw by no other Light, but that dimme Sparke of Nature diſcerned the equitie of this Law, as is apparent in their *Lex Fabia de Plagiariis:* and though theſe men blanch the Inhumanitie pretending that they rob the Mother to inrich the Church, to bring them up in the true Religion, it were worth the while to aske (if they would vouchſafe an anſwer) what they mean by the true Religion, if they mean the Proteſtant, or to ſpeake more properly the Religion of the Church of *England*, 'tis apparent they perſecute that: but ſuppoſe (which wee doe not grant) that they did bereave Parents of their Children to that purpoſe to bring them up in the true Religion, yet cannot a good Intention warrant an unlawfull act, nor ought they to doe evill that good may come of it: nor doe wee find either that the Church was ever pleaſed with ſuch acceſſions, or that God did give a bleſſing to ſuch unwarrantable zeal. When *Seſibutus* King of *Aragon* in the yeare 600 prevailed againſt the *Sarazins*, and in a better zeal then this, but not according to knowledge, compelled his Captives to be baptized, he quickly found his errour by the want of Gods bleſſing upon his indeavours, nay Gods diſlike was ſo viſible in the ſucceſſe, that the Church of God obſerving it, determined, That the children of Infidells not having the uſe and exerciſe of right Reaſon, ſhould not be baptized *Invitis Parentibus*, contrary to the conſent of the Parents. And the fourth Councell of *Toledo*, *Cap.* 56. diſ-allowing the inconſiderate zeale of *Seſibutus* forbad *to compell any man to the faith under the cenſure of Anathema*, & determined withal,

that

that *to baptize children without the consent of the parents, is all one as to compel men of full age to be baptized.* The same determination is cited and approved by the *Canoniſt. Diſt. 45. Cap. De Judæis*, and were it but conſiſtent with the nature of this worke, it were eaſy to decry this Jeſuiticall Turkiſh practice by moſt impregnable arguments, both in the Schoolemen and Caſuiſts: but I muſt leave this to men of the ſacred Function, and onely beg leave to inferre, that if it be not lawfull to baptize the Children of Jewes, Infidels, or Hereticks without conſent of their Parents, though without Baptiſme when it may be had there is no entrance into the Kingdom of Heaven, certainly it muſt be farre more unlawfull being baptized to take them from their parents to ſeaſon their tender yeares with dangerous principles leading to Profaneſſe, Browniſme, Anabaptiſme and Rebellion. A juſt indignation againſt ſo barbarous practice hath tranſported me in this argument farther then I intended, though not ſo farre as the haynouſneſſe of the Fact deſerves, therefore if any man deſires to be more fully ſatisfyed of the power and intereſt which Parents have over and in their Children, being an *Inheritance given them of the Lord*, as the Prophet *David*, and the poſſeſſion of their Parents, as *Ariſtotle* in his *Politicks*, and the great violation of Juſtice in relation of the Lawes of God, nature and men, in diſpoyling their Parents of them, let him have recourſe to that learned and Elegant diſcourſe of *Petrus Ærodius*, Chiefe Juſtice or Preſident of *Anjou*, in his Booke *de Patris Poteſtate*, who being robbed of his Sonne ſtolne from him by the Jeſuits, to plant him as a hopefull Impe in their Societie, and not able to reſcue him out their power, though he implored, and had the King of *Spain's* aſſiſtance (for thither he was carried) purſues his Sonne with Arguments, and Labours to recall him to his Obedience by laying before him his dutie Artificially Collected and ſtrongly applyed from the Lawes, Divine, Naturall, and Morall,

morall, and therefore to him I remit him and turne my diſcourſe into its proper chanell.

On Friday the 12 of *May* 1643. M. *John Bykar* (ſonne to the Vicar of *Dun-church*) was with his Father in Law, one of the High Conſtables of *Warwick-ſhire*, at the market at *Coventry*. Being in a houſe in the City, he received ſome rude affronts from a Souldier of that Garriſon: He being a very civill man, of good moderation, and it ſeems well inſtructed not to anſwer a foole in his folly, or being reviled to anſwer againe, withdrew himſelfe from the place, to decline the inſolent madneſſe of the Souldiers, and free himſelf from his provocations: being come into the ſtreets, ſecure, as he thought, from all violence, he was ſuddenly run through the body, and falling downe, dyed inſtantly. His offence was (for as yet wee can heare of no others) that he was a *Parſons* ſonne; ſo inveterate malice to that function and all depending on it, doe theſe Rebels beare. And therefore if in this Relation you meet with frequent mention of Affronts, Oppreſſions, Plundering and urthers of the Miniſters of the Goſpel, doe not attribute it to any partiality, as if the Relator were more querulous for them then others, but to a ſerious deſire to proportion his labors in a juſt meaſure to the merit of eath mans caſe.

Maſter *Abraham Haynes* of *London*, in *September* laſt, travelling into *Shrop-ſhire* to viſit his daughter and ſome other friends, being benighted, was forced to take up his lodging in a little Village ſome eight miles ſhort of his daughters houſe: After ſupper, his Hoſt in a ſeeming way of curteſie comes to viſit his gueſt, and brings with him two or three of his Neighbours, whereof the Conſtable was one, to beare him company. After a little diſcourſe, they will needs perſwade him that he is a *Malignant*, a hard word in thoſe parts before this Parliament began, but however it ſerved the Conſtables turne well enough to lay hold on him: having ſeized on him, they ſearch him, under pretence that,

he carryed Letters of dangerous conſequence, but ſearching, they find what they ſought for, his *Mony*. 14 *l.* he had about him, this as good bootie they take from him, and for feare he ſhould run away from his Mony, that night they ſet a ſtrong watch upon him. Next morning very early they carry him before a Parliament man, reſiding about two miles diſtant from that place, who moſt Committee-man like, out of the abundance of his Juſtice, though no crime were objected, nor any thing found about him to render him lyable to reſtraint, but only the ſin of having 14 *l.* or becauſe he was guilty of the Conſtables affirming him to be a Malignant, he commits him to his former guardians, by them to be conveyed to *London*. M. *Haynes* unwilling to come ſo near his journeys end, & yet not arrive there, tenders bayle, Gentlemen of the beſt rank and quality in the Country: but it will not be accepted: he deſires to have leave but to ſend a Meſſenger to his daughter where he was that day expected, but it will not be granted: Away they carry him, they mount him and his man upon two poor Jades, while my Hoſt and M. Conſtable ride on their Geldings. The firſt night they will allow him no ſupper, unleſſe he will pay for it, though they knew he had no money, having themſelves ſeized on all he had. Afterward, upon much opportunity & earneſt intreaty, they are pleaſed out of his owne Moneys to allow him a poore thin allowance of food by the way. Being arrived at *London*, they bring their Priſoner before the Committee, who upon an implicite faith ſend him unheard, unaccuſed, unexamined Priſoner to the *Fleet*, where after he had laine ſix weeks, having made uſe of many friends, & preſented many humble Petitions, and (tis thought ſome Moneys too) he is reſtored to his libertie upon this ground, that there were no Articles nor any accuſation found in the Cõmittee againſt him: but for his Mony that (in the great juſtice and equity of the Committee) was beſtowed upon his Accuſers as a juſt reward of their zeale to the Parliament.

Mer-

Mercurius Rusticus, &c.

VI.

Wellingborow *in* Northamptonshire *miserably Plundered. Master* Flint *a Curate murthered by a Rebell there. The Rebels breach of faith at the surrender of* Sudley *Castle, and their abuse of the Church and Monuments there. Col.* Pursoy's *defacing S.* Maries *Church, and the Chappell, with other Monuments in* Warwick, *&c.*

THat the Kingdome might not be undone but at their owne charges, sundry wayes and arts, both by force and intreatie, have beene used to extort monies from the Kings good Subjects to maintaine the present Rebellion. Amongst others Master *Gray* of *Wellingborow*, Clerke of the Peace for the Countie of *Northampton*, was assaulted by perswasion, and very earnestly solicited by Sir *Rowland S. John*, to contribute liberally to this unnaturall Warre: but his refusall to partake in so crying a sinne, did produce a double effect, indignation in the Rebels, that hate all men that runne not into the same excesse of Treason & Rebellion with them, because others backwardnesse doth upbraid their forwardnesse that rush into Rebellion like the horse into the battell: but brought forth imitation in others, not onely in *Wellingborow*, but in some Villages bordering on that Towne: who seeing so good a president of Loyalty, refuse with him to hearken to so Traiterous proposalls: and now thinking themselves indangered by their refusall, and exposed to the mercy of Rebell-Plunderers, they enter into a consultation how to secure themselves from violence, and resolve to come to each others assistance, if the Dragooners from *North-*

bampton or anyelſe ſhould aſſault them, upon notice given by jangling their bels: and that the world might not think their fears to be groundleſſe, on the 26 of *December* 1642. at 12 of the clock at night, Captaine *Francis Sawyer* (and as is ſuppoſed a brother of Sir *Gilbert Pickerings*) attended by 100. Dragooners beſet M. *Grayes* houſe: and the ſignall of jangling the bells being diſcovered by ſome of the Towne that were of their Faction, to prevent the Alarme to the Country, they tye up the bell-ropes, and place a guard of twelve Musketeers in the Church-yard to ſecure the paſſage to the belfrey: having thus beſet the houſe, and as they thought fruſtrated the device of calling the confederate Villages to their helpe, Captain *Sawyer* demands entrance, M. *Gray* out of his Window tells him, that he and his family were in bed, and withall deſired to know what their intentions were, thus in the dead of the night to diſturbe their reſt, and what Warrant they had to command entrance? they return him anſwer, that they had a Warrant to apprehend his perſon, and ſeize on his Plate and Armes for the uſe of the Parliament: halfe an houre was ſpent in this Parley, M. *Gray* protracting the time, that perhaps his neighbours hearing of his danger might come to his reſcue: which accordingly fell out, for ſome of the Towne hearing that the Rebels had beſet M. *Grayes* houſe, haſten towards the Church, that by the ſound of the bels (the ſignall agreed on) they might ſummō the Country: when they come thither, they find the way intercepted, a guard of Musketeers denying them entrance: but inraged to find oppoſition where they did not expect it, they fell foule on the guard, beat them off, took five of their Muskets, forced their entrance, & ſo rang the bels. Hereupon the Rebels, fearing that their entrance was delayed thereby to gain time till the Town and Country might come in to his Reſcue, brake open a Window, and put in one or two of their company who preſently open the doores to them and give them free entrance;

having

having thus poſſeſſed themſelves of the houſe, their firſt worke is to ſeize upon M *Grayes* perſon, to this purpoſe they make directly to his Chamber, whom they found in his ſhirt, and would hardly give him leave to put on his cloaths; and that their ſeizing of his perſon might not be without all ſhew anthoritie, they produce a Warrant ſigned by the Earle of *Eſſex*, in which M. *Grayes* name was, this they ſhew onely, but will not permit him to read it. All the monies and Plate which they found in the houſe they take away, and as for M. *Gray* himſelfe having taken him priſoner, they compell him to goe on foot from *wellingborow* to *Welby*: while they are on their way towards *Welby*, ſome 40 or 50 men from *Wellingborow*, armed only with Swords and Staves come to reſcue M. *Gray* from the Rebels: after a ſhort skirmiſh (wherein one or two of the Purſuers were hurt only, not ſlain) finding that they were unequall for the Rebells both in number and Armes, leaving the prey in the hands of the Oppreſſors, they retreat to *wellingborow*: being returned thither, they find five hundred of the Countrey come in to their aſſiſtance: The common people (who ſeldome love or hate moderately) inraged that Maſter *Gray* ſhould thus be taken from them, eſpecially ſome of his poore neighbours, who in him were robbed of the relieſe which they received from his Charitie, reſolve to make ſome of the Rebels Faction in that Towne ſenſible of their diſpleaſure: and therefore ſince they cannot wreck their anger on the Rebels that did the Fact, they fall foule on thoſe that did approve it, if they were not abettors and underhand contrivers of it: they breake their windowes, break into ſome of their houſes, and ſpoyle their goods. Amongſt the number of thoſe that ſuffered under the fury of the people, a Chandler and a Cooper under-went the greateſt loſſe, yet it could not be much, ſince upon a ſtrict ſurvey the whole ſpoyle done in the Town did not amount to 30*l.*

Many of this aſſembly, utterly diſliking ſuch diſorders, did not onely reprove the chiefe actors in this out-rage, but to diſ-countenance their proceeding withdrew themſelves: They of the Towne to their houſes, they of the Countrey to their ſeverall habitations: ſo that by the breake of day the Tumult was appeaſed and the Towne cleared. While theſe things were in doing, the Cooper and one or two with him poſt away to M. *Perne* the Parſon of *Welby*, a Turbulent and Seditious man, and make their complaint to him, and to inflame him that was too apt to kindle without their helpe, they doe not onely aggravate their own loſſes at *Wellingborow*, but tell him that they threatned to come and do the like at *Welby*: M. *Perne*, (changing his black Coat for a gray) inſtantly goes to *North-hampton*, and there repreſents the injury done to their Faction at *Wellingborow*, and the pretended danger of *Welby* ſo effectually, that by noone that Tueſday Colonel *Norwich* commanding in chief, Serjeant Major *Mole*, Captain *John Sawyer*, Captaine *Francis Sawyer*, Captain *Pe:low*, Captain *Redman*, Captaine *Farmar*, Captaine *Harrold*, with 500. but others ſay, 1000. Horſes and Dragooners, came to *Wellingborow*: being come thither, they divide themſelves into ſeverall Troopes to make good ſeverall paſſages into the Towne, thereby to keepe out the Countrey that were comming to their ayde, Captain *John Sawyer* with 80 or a 100 Dragooners enters the Towne at that ſide which leads to *Welby*: and riding in the Front of his men, marched directly towards M. *Neile* of *Wollaſton*, and ſome few with him who ſtood to oppoſe him: *Sawyer* diſcharges at M. *Neile*, and whom he miſſed with his Bullet he would be ſure to hit with his tongue, ſhooting out arrowes, even bitter words, calling him *Popiſh Raſcall*: but what reward ſhalbe given unto thee O thou falſe Tongue? he ſtayed not long without it, for the words were no ſooner ſpoken, and (to ſecond his words) a charge given to his Souldiers to give fire, but he received what he would

have

have given, his deaths wound by a ſhot in the head and necke by Gooſe-ſhot, which made him fall on his Horſe neck, which ſhot was ſeconded by a Countryman, who with a Club beat him off his Horſe into the dirt; being thus beaten down, the women to revenge their husbands Quarrell faſten on him: but M. *Oliver Gray* (Nephew to M. *Gray* before mentioned) & M *Woollaſton* reſcued him out of their hands, who otherwiſe had immediatly died the death of *Siſera* by the hands of women: reprived thus for ſome few houres, they carry him to one *Gray's* houſe an Alehouſe-keeper, whoſe wife was Capt. *Sawyers* Aunt, where they adminiſtred what they could, but in vaine, for after two and twentie houres Languiſhment he dyed: as ſoone as Captaine *Sawyer* was fallen, his Souldiers inſtantly ran away, only his ſon, unwilling to leave his Father, followed him to the hazard of his life by many wounds which he received. In other Parts of the Towne, the Towneſ-men quit themſelves like valiant Souldiers & loyall Subjects, and with very little helpe of the Country kept the Rebels out: M. *Gray's* man and another, with each man his Muſket, kept out above a 100 at the lower end of the Towne, and repelled them twice or thrice: and had not Captaine *Sawyer* comming to himſelfe a little before his death, perſwaded them that it was in vain to ſtand out, there being three Pieces on the way from *Northampton* to batter the Town (which proved true) and withall perſwading them to write a Letter to the Commanders, promiſing that upon their ſubmiſſion the Towne ſhould be ſecured, they had held it out to the laſt man: but the dying Captain prevailed with them, they write a Letter according to his advice, which as they ſay, was ſigned by his own hand, the apprehenſiō of his deſperate condition having put new thoughts in him. But this reſolution not being ſo fully made known to the Towne as a buſineſſe of that concernment ought to have beene, ſome of the Towne, being ignorant of any

Treatie,

Treatie, made ſome ſhot, and the Rebells willing to take advantage, ruſh into the Towne, put both thoſe of the Towne and Country to flight. Captaine *Francis Sawyer* much inraged for his Brother, and comming neare the place where his Brother waswounded, ſeeing Maſter *Flint* the Curate of *Harrowden* ſtand there, not any way ingaged in the reſiſtance, having not given any provocation, he barbarouſly ſtruck him with his Pole-axe, and cleft his head downe to the eyes; of which wound he dyed inſtantly: the earth drinking up that innocent blood, ſhed by the hand of an accurſed *Doeg*, which like the blood of *Abel*, calls loud in the eares of God for vengeance upon them who authorize and countenance ſuch horrid Murthers; *Curſed be his anger for it was fierce, and his wrath for it was cruell.*

Being Maſters of the Towne at three of the Clock in the afternoone, they begin to Plunder, and continue the ſpoyle untill the next day light failed them, untill Wedneſday night. In this time they carry away the Wealth of the Towne to *Northampton* and other places, ſparing none but thoſe whoſe tongues were framed to *Shiboleth*, men of their owne Faction, whether they were active againſt them or ſtood Neuters: by which eſſay thoſe Luke-warm men (who ſtand pendulous equally poyſed between Rebellion and Loyaltie, and know not which ſide to leane unto) may gueſſe what meaſure they are like to receive from the Rebels hands, if ever they come to have them in their power.

In the Towne, two men eſpecially ſuffer under theſe Free-booters, Maſter *Gray* and Maſter *Fiſher*; from the firſt, being Clerke of the Peace, they take away the Commiſſions of Peace, the Seſſions Rolls, together with his owne Evidences and Leaſes, all his houſhold-ſtuffe, even to his very bed-cords, leaving but one ſheet for his wife and five children: his Wheat and other Corne they give

give to their Horſes; what they did not eate, they threw into the ſtreets, and trampled it in the dirt. From the other they took goods, and other things, amounting to a very great ſumme: and to compleat their wickednesse, to their oppreſſion they adde ſcorne; for having taken away all that they could, in deriſion they affix Protections in writing under Colonel *Norwich* his hand, at his and ſome others doores, forbidding any man to Plunder. Generally what they could not carry away, they ſpoyle, ſo that the loſſe ſuſtained by the Towne is valued at ſix thouſand pounds.

They took Maſter *Neile* Priſoner, and ſome forty more, amongſt them they took the Vicar, Maſter *Jones*, a grave and learned man, but lame and very ſickly, and having Plundered him of all he had, they mount him on a poore Jade, with a Halter inſtead of a Bridle; the reſt they tye two and two together, and drive them before them to *Northampton*. Maſter *Gray* as I told you, was the day before led Priſoner to *Welby*, from thence to *Northampton*, where his Priſon cannot afford him protection from the fury and rage of the Souldiers, to make way to his death, they threaten to pull downe the houſe where he was confined: and the Commiſſioners finding that he could not remaine there with any ſafetie, were conſtrained to ſend him away Priſoner to *London*. Being come thither, Articles are framed and exhibited againſt him, which being examined at a Committee, and no proofe at all made, he was voted to be diſcharged his Impriſonment: yet to delude Juſtice and the *Petition of Right*, the Chaire-man could never find a time to make his report to the Houſe, ſo that he remained a Priſoner for a long time.

On the 28 of *Ianuary*, 1642. the Caſtle of *Sudley* upon compoſition was delivered up to the Rebels; there were Articles agreed on and ſworne to, but as he ſpake truely, *Children were deceived with Apples, and Men with Oaths*; the Rebells as they ſweare to Articles for their advantage,

ſo

ſothey break them as eaſily for their advantage, and make Perjury an eaſie uninterrupted paſſage to Theft & robbery, for theſe Rebells brake as many Articles as they ſwore unto: they Plunder not only the Caſtle, the Seat and houſe of the Lord *Chandois*, and *Winchcombe* a neighbouring Village, to the utter undoing the poore Inhabitants, but in defence of the Proteſtant Religion and vindication of the honour of God they prophane his Houſe. There is in the Caſtle a goodly faire Church, here they dig up the graves, and diſturbe the aſhes of the dead: they breake down the ancient Monuments of the *Chandoſes*, and inſtead thereof, leave a prodigious monument of their ſacrilegious prophaneneſſe: for each part of the Church they find a peculiar way to prophane it: the lower part of it they make their Stable, the Chancell their Slaughter-houſe. Unto the Pulpit (which of all other places in probability might have eſcaped their impiety) they faſten pegs to hang the Carcaſſes of the ſlaughtered Sheep: the Communion-Table, according to their owne language, they make their Dreſſer or Chopping-board to cut out their meat; into the Vault, wherein lay the bodies of the *Chandoſes*, an Ancient and honourable Family, they caſt the guts and garbage: mingling the loathſome Intralls of beaſts with thoſe bones and aſhes which did there reſt in hope of a joyfull Reſurrection. The Nave or body of the Church was all covered with the dung & blood of beaſts: & which was (if it be poſſible) a degree beyond theſe prophanations, in contempt of God and his holy Temple, they defile each part and corner both of Church and Chancell with their owne excrements, and going away left nothing behind them in the Church (beſides walls and Seats) but a ſtinking memory that part of the Parliament Army rayſed for the defence of Religion had been there. Let that rayling *Rabſhekah* or jeering *Sanballat*, I meane the Author of the ridiculous Pamphlet, intituled, *One Argument more againſt the Cavaliers*, read this Story, and then tell me which

which are moſt guiltie of prophanation of Churches, the *Cavaliers* or the *Roundheads*; which were moſt prophaned, either Saint *Mary Maudlins* in *Oxford*, or the Church at *Sudley* Caſtle: and yet this dog ſticks not with *Shimei* to barke at his Soveraigne and blaſpheme his Pietie, as if the Rebels brought from *Cyrenceſter* had beene Quartered in this Church by his approbation, who to expiate that guilt gave an hundred and fiftie pounds to adorn and beautifie that Church. The truth is, there was a fault in the Commanders for lodging *them in Churches*, who if they had had their due, had been *hanged for Rebellion*, their Carcaſſes expoſed to the *Fowles of the aire*, and the *Beaſts of the Field*, that the *Ravens of the valleys* might have had their due portion, and never ſuffered them to come ſo neere the Church, as to have the priviledge of Chriſtian buriall in the Church-yard. *So, even ſo, let all the Kings Enemies periſh, O Lord, and let all the people ſay,* Amen.

In Saint *Maries* Church in *Warwick*, and the Chappel, (commonly called the *Earles chappell*) adjoyning to the Quire of that Church, are divers faire Monuments of the *Beuchamps*, anciently Earles of that place, which Family long flouriſhing there, had bin great Benefactors & beautifiers of that Church, whereof *Thomas Beuchamp* (Earle of *warwick*, and Earl Marſhall of *England*, and one of the Founders of the moſt noble Order of the Garter, in the Raigne of King *Edward* the third) built the Quire now ſtanding, in the midſt whereof is his Monument, & adorned the windowes with the Pictures of himſelfe, his wife and children, which were many, upon the Sur-coats of the men were their Armes skilfully depicted, the women having the like, and Mantles, over which were the Armes of their Matches, their Husbands being the prime Nobility of thoſe times: the like portraitures in glaſſe, but much more rich and coſtly, were in that ſtately Chappell before mentioned: In this ſtood the Monument of Earle *Richard*

being

being Brasse gilt; and in the opinion of judicious observant Travellers esteemed the rarest Piece erected for any Subject in the Christian World: but such is the barbarousnesse of the pretenders to Reformation, that upon Wednesday the 14. of this instant *June*, the Souldiers by the appointment and encouragement of one whom (in these degenerous times wherin the dregs of the people are made Commanders for the advancement of Rebellion) men call Colonel *Purefey* (a man of a meane desperate fortune, but by the meanes of the late Lord *Brooke* chosen Burgesse of Parliament for *Warwick*, & who had the greatest influence in seducing that unhappy Lord to this desperate Rebellion, in which he miserably perished:) did beat down and deface those Monuments of Antiquitie, and not content with this, by the same Command they breake downe the Crosse in the market place, not leaving one Stone upon another, *Purefey* all the while standing by, animating and incouraging them, untill they had finished their so barbarous work: In which the World may observe that these men are the sworne Enemies, not onely of pretended Superstition, but of the Ensignes of Nobilitie and Gentry, that if their *Diana*, I mean their *Parity* may take effect, posterity may forget and not read the distinction of Noble from ignoble in these venerable monuments of ancient Nobility: there being in these windowes something indeed to instruct a Herald, nothing to offend the weakest Christian.

Mer-

Mercurius Rusticus, &c.

VII.

Doctor Cox *barbarously used by the Earle of* Stamford *at* Exeter, *contrary to the Law of Armes. The unheard of cruelties committed by the Lord* Grey *of* Groby *and his Souldiers, on the person, house, goods and servants of Master* Nowel *in* Rutland-shire. *Doctor* Bargrave *ill intreated by Col.* Sands *in* Kent, *&c.*

After the great and happy defeat given by the victorious Sir *Ralph Hopton* to the *Devon-shire* forces at *Starton*, it pleased the Commanders of His Majesties Forces to entertaine thoughts of Clemency towards the remainder of the Rebels. To testify to the world therefore that there was nothing more in their desires then a Thrift of Christian blood, and withall to heap *Coales of fire upon their heads*, to conquer them by kindnesse whom they had often conquered by the Sword: by their Letters they signifie their readinesse to close up those wide rents betweene them, by a Treaty. And that a Message of Peace might be well suited with a Messenger, they sent the Letters by Doctor *Cox* Doctor of Divinitie, who attended by a Trumpeter, came to *Exeter* that Sunday in the afternoone. The Trumpeter as the manner is gave the Towne warning as soon as he came within sight of the first guard, and presently an Officer came to receive him, who blindfolding him with a handkerchiefe pinn'd over his eyes, conducted him through the Citie unto the Earle of *Stamfords* house: having admittance there, the Doctor takes off his handkerchiefe, but accidentally did not dispose

diſpoſe of the pinne that faſtned it, but ſtill kept it in his hand: the Earle he had no ſooner ſet his eyes upon the Doctor, but preſently he reviles him, and calls him all the reproachfull names he could imagine, and ſwore that he would hang him inſtantly: but firſt to extort a confeſſion from him, he offers a Knife or Dagger to his breaſt, demanding an Anſwer to ſome Interrogatories: the Doctor not affrighted with ſuch rough uſage, replyes very diſcreetly, that he had received commands to deliver certain Letters from the Commanders of the *Corniſh* to thoſe of the *Devonſhire* Army, but that he had no Commiſſion to ſatisfie any different and by-demands, this denyall to anſwer, *together with after dinner*, inflamed the Earle, and put him into a new fit of rayling: and for variety ſake he did intermix the opprobrious names with many menaces and offers of ſtabbing him: In the end, ſeeing that this harſh welcome could effect nothing, nor awe the Doctor to make any diſcovery, he demands the Letters: the Doctor, that he might cleare his hands, and ſo dive into his pockets ſuddenly, put the pin which he held in his hands between his lips: hereupon one *Baxter*, a Serjeant Major of the City, obſerving the motion of his hand, but not perceiving what it conveyed to his mouth, cryed out, *What doth the Rogue eate there? He ſwallowes papers of Intelligence:* With this, the Earle forgetting the gravitie and ſerious deportment of a Peer of the Kingdome of *England*, began in an antique maner to leap, and skip, and friſk, crying out, *Treaſon, Treaſon, he comes to betray the Citie, Courage my brave blades*; and ſo turning to the Doctor, he ſet his dagger againe to his breaſt, & demanded what it was that he had put into his mouth? The Doctor mildly and ſoftly putting his hands to his lips, tooke the pin thence, and ſhewing it to his Lordſhip, ſaid, *It is a pin my Lord.* The Serjeant Major thinking to intercept the ſuppoſed *Intelligence* going downe the Doctors throat, inſtantly flyes to him, took him by the throat, and griped him ſo hard that he

he had almoſt ſtrangled him. The Earl himſelfe (moſt unworthily) crying out, *Cut the villains throat, cut it:* nor did he command another what he would not doe himſelfe, for with his owne hands he offered his knife thrice at the Doctors throat to cut it, but the Doctor ſtil put it by, God who is *a preſent helpe in trouble*, reſtrained the Earle, and delivered the Doctor out of his hands. Nor was it his hap to ſuffer from honourable hands only, the ſtanders by are not idle, but follow ſo leading an example: as if he had been ſent for from *Cornwall* to *Exeter* on no other errand then to be made the Citie ſcorne, and the ſubject whereon their wanton inſolency ſhould vent it ſelfe: every one in the roome had a fling at him: ſome with their fiſts beat him about the head, others ſcratch his face, one with his fingers boares his eares, to his extreame torment another with his fingers rakes in his mouth, hoping there to find ſome papers of *Intelligence:* one teares his haire, another forces his hand downe his throat, and the thing for which they make this ſtrict ſearch is *Intelligence*, ſome ſcrole of *Intelligence:* Sure there is much want of *Intelligence* in their owne heads, that made ſuch ſtrict inquiſition for it in another mans. Well, they continue this purſuit of *Intelligence* ſo long and ſo eagerly, that the Doctor fainting under ſo barbarous uſage, was ready to give up the ghoſt, and for feare he ſhould dye under their hands, they leave him a ſad Embleme of that entertainment which the Meſſengers of Peace find from the men of this Generation. Let that rebellious City remember and tremble at that condolement of our Saviour over the like ſinne, *O Jeruſalem, Jeruſalem, thou that killeſt the Prophets, and ſtoneſt them that are ſent unto thee*, I am unwilling to goe on and read her deſtiny, and therefore ſhall return to the ſtory.

Having in this unchriſtian manner inſulted long enough upon the Doctor, they divert their rage, and ſpend the reſidue of their fury on the Trumpeter, and having either before, in part breathed out their madneſſe, or not thinking

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the poore Trumpeter ſo Malignant as the Doctor, though they uſed him bad enough, yet they expreſſe not ſo keen a malice againſt him as againſt the Doctor. Having ſatiated themſelves by cumulating injury upon injury upon them, they are both commanded to an outward Roome, here they are aſſaulted by freſh furies, for they had not ſtayd long there, but two Alderman renew the ſame inſolencies and act the injuries all over againe, and the very dregs of the people animated by their example bear them Company. After this the Earle Commits them to Priſon, and being brought into the Roome where they were to lodge, they were ſtript naked, and their cloathes narrowly ſearched: and though after all this ſcrutiny nothing could be found, yet *Intelligence* is the thing the Earle looks after, and *Intelligence* he will have if it be to be had. And though the world never took his Lordſhip for a Phyſitian, yet he preſcribes two vomits, where his honour had his *Simples* I know not, but the compoſition was of a green colour, divided into two draughts, put into two bowles, theſe the Earl commands to be adminiſtred to the Doctor and the Trumpeter, that ſo they may vomit up thoſe ſuppoſed Papers of *Intelligence* which Serjeant Major *Baxter* thought they had ſwallowed; the Doctor the chiefe Patient begins firſt, whom inſtantly they ply with Poſſet-drinke, having likewiſe ſome infuſion in it to provoke and helpe on the Potion taken: all night long did they keepe the Doctor at this exerciſe, though they ſaw that what came from him came with great difficultie and Torment, yet they gave not off, till at laſt it drew blood from him: all the returne that was made into the baſon was very exactly ſtrained, to ſee if there were any ragge of *Intelligence*: but there was none: but in caſe it ſhould work both wayes, (though his Lordſhip had many about him wondrous fit for ſuch imployment) yet whom he placed Sentinell for the poſterne if any *Intelligence* ſhould chance to eſcape that way, my intelligence failes me. This inhumane uſage brought

brought the Doctor ſo low, that in three dayes he was not able to receive any ſuſtenance. In this his extremity and weakneſſe, he had many viſits from the people of the Towne, who like *Jobs* comforters revile him inſtead of pittying him: and the third night as he lay very ſick and weake in his bed, there came into his Chamber a man very likely to prove the meſſenger of death unto him, his name was *Downe*, Lieutenant to Captaine *white*, who preſently asking for the Jeſuite, and calling him Rogue, and as many baſe names as himſelfe deſerved, offered to lay violent hands upon him: but one of the Souldiers abhorring ſo barbarous crueltie, in meere mercy to a dying man, as he had reaſon to judge him, interpoſing, reſtrained him from acting thoſe murtherous thoughts which he brought with him. After the Doctor had remained Priſoner five or ſix dayes, and having recovered ſo much ſtrength as to hold out another worrying, he was, (with an ill intention in ſome) brought before the Councel of Warre, where upon the Doctors complaint of the hard uſage he had undergone, ſome of the prime Gentry being aſhamed of the cruelties acted on him, being a Meſſenger, and in that regard by the Law at Arms ought to be priviledged from all affronts, much more from ſuch violent out-rages, Sir *John Northcoote* indeavoured to palliate the buſineſſe, and to take off from the odiouſneſſe of it, by alleagding the Contents of the Letters, which indeed being for ſome preparatories and overtures of Peace, might inrage theſe men that were Enemies unto it: To which the Doctor replyed, that under favour, that could be no ground nor yet excuſe for their ſavage uſage of him; becauſe they had beaten him, and almoſt murthered him in the Earle of *Stamford's* preſence, before they knew the Contents of the Letters, or read ſo much as one ſyllable of them, or indeed received them, the violent Serjeant Major ſeizing on him before he could deliver them: This ſo unanſwerable a returne, put the Knight to his Italian ſhrug,

and rejoyned no more, but *I know not That.* After a week (and more) impriſonment, the Earl commands the Doctor to be carryed aboard the *Hope* of *Topſham*, where the ſtench and noyſome ſmell of the Ship had almoſt poyſon'd him. The Doctors wife hearing of her husbands impriſonment came to *Exeter* to ſee him, but before ſhe came her husband being ſhipt for *London*, on much intreaty ſhe obtained leave to goe on Ship-board to ſee him, but on her returne ſhe was impriſoned till her husband being under ſayl, ſhe had libertie to goe away. After ten dayes being at Sea, the Doctor arrived at *London*, where he was long detained Priſoner at the Lord *Peters* his houſe in *Alderſ-gate-ſtreet.*

The Lord *Gray*, with other ſome Rebels under his Conduct, came to Maſter *Nowels* houſe, Brother to the Lord *Nowel* that now is, demanding his perſon Priſoner, and his Armes for the uſe of the Parliament. Maſter *Nowel* modeſtly replyed, that he knew not wherein he had offended, that he ſhould forfeit his libertie or goods to the juſtice of the Parliament: his houſe was his Caſtle, his Armes were his Defence, and his libertie was precious unto him; ſo that he could not ſatisfie their demands in any thing. Hereupon they plant a Cannon very neere the houſe, ſo neere that the fire of it took hold of an out-houſe that was thatched, this houſe though burnt down was not of any great conſequence. Therefore they diſcharge again, and beat downe a beame of his dwelling houſe, but hurt no man within it; and making a third ſhot, they beat downe a Chimney, and the tall of it bruiſed the foot of one of his ſervants. At laſt, finding that Maſter *Nowel* was reſolved to make good his houſe againſt them, notwithſtanding their Cannon Battery, and would not deliver up his perſon to Captivitie, nor his houſe to their Plunder, they fire ſix of his Neghbours houſes, in one of which there was a woman in Labour, by which meanes the neighbours were compelled to expoſe her to a probable, by ſnatching her

her from certaine deſtruction, for in the midſt of her Throwes and pangs of Child-birth, they were faine to carry her in a Chaire out into the ſtreets: having a while ſported and warmed themſelves at thoſe flames, at which the poore Inhabitants wept and wrung their hands, they threaten, that unleſſe Maſter *Nowel* will yeeld himſelfe Priſoner, and deliver up his houſe to their pleaſure, they will not onely fire his houſe, but will not leave a houſe unburnt in the whole Pariſh. This ſo affrighted the poor Inhabitants and Neighbours, that men, women and children, come with teares, and earneſtly beſeech him to ſurrender himſelfe, rather then ſuffer them to be ruined, and utterly ſpoyled before his face. Overcome at laſt, not by the Rebels Ordnance, but by that which ſpake louder in his eares, The pittifull complaints and out-cryes of his Neighbours, he ſounds a Parley, the reſult of which was,

Firſt, That the Rebels ſhould ſee the fire quenched.

Secondly, That all in his houſe ſhould have libertie to depart whither they pleaſed.

Thirdly, That none ſhould enter the houſe but Commanders.

But this generation of *Truce-breakers* (that keep faith neither with God nor man, and break Oathes faſter then ever *Sampſon* did his Cords, whom nothing can tye faſt but a Halter, the ſtrongeſt Obligation for a Traytor) were no ſooner entred the houſe, but preſently they ſeize on Maſter *Nowel* and Maſter *Skipwith* as their Priſoners: and whereas by the Article of agreement none were to enter the houſe but Commanders, and ſince if the Article had been kept unviolated, there were like to be as many Theeves within as without doores; Therefore Commanders and common Souldiers, common Souldiers & Commanders, all Theeves, enter the houſe, and rifle it, They take away his goods, cut the Ticks of his beds, burne the Feathers, teare in pieces his Accounts, Writings, and Evi-

dences, and *That* which we have not read in the black Catalogue of the out-rages of the Rebellious Iriſh, was attempted by theſe, for in the examinations upon Oath of thoſe that report the miſerable ſufferings of the poor Proteſtants in *Ireland*, & the barbarouſneſſe of the Iriſh, publiſhed by Order of Parliament, we doe not find that God gave them up to ſo reprobate a ſenſe, as to commit or attempt any Rapes; give the Devill his due, this ſinne wee find not layd to their charge: But theſe bleſſed Reformers, whom they have not bluſhed blaſphemouſly to call *The Hoaſt of God*, and *Chriſts Armies*, and *Champions of Religion*, added this to the reſt of their innumerable wickedneſſes, that they attempted to raviſh two of his maid-ſervants, one was dumbe but fourteene yeers of age, another had her knee put out of joynt, ſtriving to reſiſt a villain in ſo beaſtly an attempt. In a word, their practices were generally ſo wicked, ſo impious, that one that ſtood Spectator of all paſſages, & obſerved ſtrictly what was done, affirmes, that Maſter *Griffith* (whom ſome call Prince *Griffith*) was the onely civilized man amongſt them. Having committed theſe inhumane acts among the Living, they goe into the Church among the Dead, and there deface a goodly Monument which this Noble Gentleman Maſter *Nowel* had erected for his deceaſed Wife: deeply wounding the living Husband, by ſpoyling that Memoriall which he had conſecrated to the dear Memory of his dead Wife. Having ranſacked all from the living to the dead, they carry away M *Nowel* and M. *Skipwith* Priſoners to *London*, and commit them to ſafe cuſtody in the Lord *Peters* his houſe (before mentioned) in *Alderſ-gate-ſtreet*, where they remained Priſoners for a long time.

Colonel *Sandyes* in his perambulation of *Kent*, beſtowed a viſit upon Doctor *Bargraves* houſe then Deane of *Canterbury*, the Deane himſelf then being from home. *Sandyes* came late in the night, and the whole family were in bed:

bed: they ſoone rayſe the houſe, and where they did not find they make an entrance, forcing Miſtreſſe *Bargrave*, a vertuous good Gentlewoman (whom their haſty ſummons had permitted to caſt onely her Night-gowne about her) to wait upon them from roome to roome, not ſuffering her to turne aſide (though ſhe for modeſty ſake requeſted that favour at their hands) to draw on her Stockings, unleſſe they might ſtand by and ſee it done. They rudely ruſh into Miſtreſſe *Boys* her Chamber, the Widow of Doctor *Boys* Deane of *Canterbury*, a Gentlewoman about foure ſcore yeares old, there they ſeize upon a Cabinet of hers, and breake it open, (though the good old woman would very faine have had it ſpared, and offered them the key to open it) they find in it fortie five pounds in old Gold, which ſhe had layd by to beſtow as Legacies upon her friends: this they hug and call their owne. She intreats them to forbeare it, and directs them to her Will, which was laid up with the Gold, and in that they might ſee how ſhe had bequeathed it. Upon peruſall of the Will, they find that ſhe had made Deane *Bargrave* her owne Brother her Executor, this they pronounce a Crime of ſo high a nature, that nothing could expiate the guilt, but the forfeiture of the Gold, and the Cancelling of the Will; but by the earneſt mediation of Maſter *King*, one of their company, at length they are perſwaded to reſtore the Gold, and ſpare the Will. From hence they goe to the Chamber where young Maſter *Bargrave* the Deanes Son did lodge; *Sandyes* valiantly breakes his Sword (which hung at his beds head) before his face, and calling him out of his bed, ſends him Priſoner to *Dover* Caſtle. Soone after, the Deane haſtning home to comfort his diſtreſſed Family, *Sandyes* heares where he was lodged at an Inne at *Graveſ-end*, and as he was undreſſed and ready to go into bed, *Sandyes* and 13 of his Souldiers, preſſe into his Chamber with their Swords drawn, and command him to yeeld himſelf a Priſoner, which the Deane (having neither

power nor will to reſiſt) did accordingly; having (without any reaſon given) brought him a Captive to *London*, they commit him Priſoner to the *Fleet*, where after he had laine three weekes, he was at laſt releaſed, without ever being examined, or ſo much as called to the Houſe. After this, *Sandyes* writes (I bluſh to mention ſo degenerous a Pamphlet) a book, and was not aſhamed to call it, *His Travailes into Kent*, unworthy his Predeceſſors, to ſtaine the Name of *Sandyes* with ſuch Travailes: In this worthleſſe commentary, the Regiſter of his perpetuall Infamy, amongſt others things he faſtens the Note of a debauched drunken young fellow, upon young M. *Bargrave*, a Gentleman of ſo ingenuous a Countenance, ſo modeſt and ſweet a Temper, that he deſerves a farre better Character. The old Deane, a grave and Learned Gentleman, heart-broken with theſe Injuries, ſoone after dyes; the World in the mean time Condemning *Sandyes*, not ſo much for his Barbaritie as ingratitude in dealing thus with him, who had not many yeares before, beene a ſpeciall meanes to ſave him from the Gallowes, when he was indicted for a Rape at the generall Aſſizes at *Maidſtone*. But you know the old Proverbe, *Save a Theefe from the Gallowes, and he will cut your Throat.*

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Mercurius Ruſticus, &c.

VIII.

Maſter Swift *Parſon of* Goodwich *in* Hereford-ſhire, *his wife and ten children moſt inhumanely dealt with by Captaine* Kirle *a ſtony hearted Rebell. The Duke of* Vendoſme *Plundered at* Uxbridge, *with other frauds and abuſes committed by the Rebells, &c.*

WHen the Earle of *Stamford* was in *Hereford-ſhire* in *October* 1642. and Pillaged all that kept faith and Allegeance to the King, information was given to Miſtreſſe *Swift*, wife of Maſter *Thomas Swift* Parſon of *Goodwich*, that her houſe was deſigned to be Plundred: To prevent ſo great a danger, ſhe inſtantly repaired to *Hereford* where the Earle then was, ſome ten miles from her owne home to Petition him, that no violence might be offered by his Souldiers to her houſe or goods: He moſt nobly, & according to the goodneſſe of his diſpoſition, threw the Petition away, and ſwore no ſmall Oathes that ſhe ſhould be Plundered to morrow. The good Gentlwoman being out of hope to prevaile, and ſeeing there was no good to be done by Petitioning him, ſpeeds home as faſt as ſhe could, and that night removed as much of her goods as the ſhortneſſe of the time would permit: next morning to made good the Earle of *Stamfords* word, Captaine *Kirle* his Troope, conſiſting of 70 Horſe and 30 Foot which were hangers on, (birds of prey) came to Maſter *Swifts* houſe; there they tooke away all his proviſion of Victualls, Corne, Houſhold-ſtuffe, which was not conveyed away: they emptie his Beds, and fill the Ticks with Malt; they rob him of

his Cart and six Horses, and make this part of their theft the meanes to convey away the rest: Mistresse *Swift* much affrighted to see such a sight as this, thought it best to save her selfe though she lost her goods, therefore taking up a young Child in her armes, began to secure her selfe by flight: which one of the Troopers perceiving, he commanded her to stay, or (holding his Pistoll at her breast) threatned to shoot her dead: she (good Woman) fearing death whether she went on or returned, at last shunning that death which was next unto her, she retires back to her house, where she saw her selfe undone, and yet durst not oppose or aske why they did so? Having thus rifled the house and gone, next morning earely she goes againe to *Hereford*, and there againe Petitions the Earle to shew some compassion on her, and her tenne Children, and that he would be pleased to cause her Horses and some part of her goods to be restored unto her: the good *Earle* was so farre from granting her Petition, that he would not vouchsafe so much as to read it: when she could not prevaile her selfe, she makes use of the mediation of friends: these have the repluse too, his Lordship remaining inexorable without any inclination to mercy: at last hoping that all mens hearts were not Adamant, relentlesse, she leaves the Earle and makes her addresse to Captaine *Kirle*, who upon her earnest intreatie grants her a Protection for what was left, but for restitution there was no hope of that, this Protection cost her no lesse then 30s. It seems Paper and Inke are deare in those parts: And now thinking her selfe secured by this Protection, she returns home, in hope that what was left she might injoy in peace and quietnesse: She had not beene long time at home, but Captaine *Kirle* sends her word, that if it pleased her, she might buy foure of her owne six horses againe, assuring her by his Fathers Servant and Tenant, that she should not fear being Plundred of them any more by the Earle of *Stamfords* forces

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while they were in thoſe parts. Encouraged by theſe promiſes, ſhe was content to buy her own, and depoſited eight pound ten ſhill. for foure of her horſes: and now conceiving the ſtorme to be blown over, and all danger paſt, and placing much confidence in her purchas'd Protection, ſhe cauſeth all her goods ſecured in her neighbours houſes to be brought home; and ſince it could not be better, rejoyced that ſhe had not loſt all. She had not enjoyed theſe thoughts long, but Captaine *Kirle* ſent unto her for ſome veſſels of Cyder, whereof having taſted, but not liking it, ſince he could not have drinke for himſelfe, he would have Provender for his Horſe, and therefore inſtead of Cyder he demands ten buſhels of Oates. Miſtreſſe *Swift* fearing that the denyall might give ſome ground of a Quarrell, ſent him word that her Husband had not two buſhels of Oates in a yeare for Tythe, nor did they ſow any on their Gleabe: both which were moſt true: yet to ſhew how willing ſhe was (to her power) to comply with him, that the Meſſenger might not returne emptie, ſhe ſent him fortie ſhillings to buy Oates. Suddenly after the Captaine of *Goodrige*-Caſtle, ſends to Maſter *Swifts* houſe for Victuall and Corne, Miſtreſſe *Swift* inſtantly repaires to him, and ſhewes him her Protection: He to anſwer ſhew with ſhew, ſhewes her his Warrant, and ſo without any regard to her Protection, ſeizeth upon that proviſion which was in the houſe, together with the Cyder which Captaine *Kirle* refuſed. Hereupon Miſtreſſe *Swift* writes to Captaine *Kirle* complaining of this injury, and the affront done to him in ſleighting his Protection: But before the Meſſenger could return with an Anſwer to her Letter, ſome from the Caſtle come a ſecond time to Plunder the houſe, and they did what they came for: Preſently after comes a Letter from Captaine *Kirle* in Anſwer to Miſtreſſe *Swifts*, telling her, that the Earl of *Stamford* did by no means approve of the injuries done unto her, and withall by word of mouth ſends to her for more Oates: She

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perceiving that as long as ſhe gave, they would never leave asking, reſolved to be drill'd no more: the returne not anſwering expectation, on the third of *December* two houres before day, Captaine *Kirles* Lieutenant, attended by a conſiderable number of Horſe and Dragoones, comes to M. *Swifts* houſe and demands entrance, but the doores being kept ſhut againſt them, and not able to force them, they broke down two Iron Barres in a Stone window, and ſo with Swords drawne and Piſtols cocked, they enter the houſe. Being entred, they take all Maſter *Swift* and his wives apparell, his Bookes and his Childrens clothes, they being in bed, and thoſe poore children that hung by their clothes, unwilling to part with them, they ſwung them about untill (their hold-faſt failing) they daſhed them againſt the wals. They took away all his Servants clothes, and made ſo cleane work with one, that they left him not a Shirt to cover his nakedneſſe. There was one of the Children, an Infant lying in the Cradle, they rob'd that, and left not the little poore ſoule a rag to defend it from the cold. They took away all the Iron, Pewter and Braſſe, and a very fair Cupboard of Glaſſes which they could not carry away, they broke to pieces: and the foure Horſes lately redeemed are with them lawfull prize againe, and left nothing of all the goods but a few ſtooles for his wife, children and ſervants to ſit downe and bemoane their diſtreſſed condition. Having taken away all, and being gone, Miſtreſſe *Swift* in compaſſion to her poore Infant in the Cradle, took it up almoſt ſtarved with cold, and wrapped it in a Petti-coat which ſhe tooke off from her ſelfe: and now hoped, that having nothing to loſe, would be a better protection for their perſons, then that which ſhe purchaſed of Captaine *Kirle* for 30 ſhill. But as if *Jobs* Meſſengers would never make an end, her three Maid-ſervants whom they of the Caſtle had compelled to carry the Poultry to the Caſtle, return and tell their Miſtreſſe that they in the Caſtle ſaid, that they had a Warrant to ſeize upon Miſtreſſe

ſtreſſe *Swift* and bring her into the Caſtle, and that they would make her three Maid-ſervants wait on her there, *threatning to Plunder all under the petti-coat*, and other uncivill immodeſt words, not fit for them to ſpeak, or me to write. Hereupon Miſtreſſe *Swift* fled to the place where her Husband for feare of the Rebells had withdrawn himſelfe; ſhe had not beene gone two houres, but they come from the Caſtle, and bring with him three Teemes to carry away what was before deſigned for Plunder, but wanted meanes of conveyance. When they came, amongſt other things, there was a batch of bread hot in the Oven, this they ſeize on, ten Children on their knees intreat but for one loafe, and at laſt with much importunitie obtained it: but before the Children had eaten it, they took even that one loafe away, and left them deſtitute of a morſell of bread amongſt ten Children. Ranſacking every corner of the houſe, that nothing might be left behind, they find a ſmall Pewter diſh in which the dry Nurſe had put Pap to feed the poore Infant, the mother which gave it ſuck being fled to ſave her life, this they ſeize on too. The Nurſe intreats, for Gods ſake, that they would ſpare that, pleading that in the Mothers abſence, it was all the ſuſtenance which was or could be provided to ſuſtaine the life of the Child, & on her knees intreated to ſhew mercy unto the Child, that *knew not the right hand from the left*, a motive which prevailed with God himſelfe, though juſtly incenſed againſt *Nineveh*. But to ſhew what bowels of compaſſion and mercy are to be expected in Sectaries, and how far they are from being Diſciples to him who ſayes, *Be ye mercifull, as your Father which is in heaven is merciſull*, They tranſgreſſe that precept of our Saviour *in the Letter*, and take away the Childrens meat and give it unto dogs: for throwing the Pap to the dogs, they put up the diſh as lawfull prize.

Maſter *Swifts* eldeſt ſonne, a youth, ſeeing this barbarous crueltie, demanded of them a reaſon of this ſo hard uſage:

usage; They replyed, that his Father was a Traytour to the King and Parliament, and added that they would keepe them so short, that they should eate the very flesh from their armes; and to make good their word, they threaten the Miller, that if he ground any Corne for these Children, they would grind him in his owne Mill; and not contented with this, they goe to Master *Swifts* next neighbour (whose daughter was his Servant) and take him Prisoner, they examine him upon oath what goods of M. *Swifts* he had in his custody, he professing that he had none, they charge him to take his daughter away from M. *Swifts* service, or else they threaten to Plunder him, and to make sure worke, they make him give them securitie to obey all their commands: terrified with this, the neighbours stand a farre off and pittie the distressed Condition of these persecuted Children, but dare not come or send to their relefe: by this meanes the Children and Servants had no sustenance, hardly any thing to cover them, from Fryday six a clocke at night, untill Saturday twelve at night, untill at last the neighbours moved with the lamentable cryes and complaints of the Children and Servants, one of the neighbours over-looking all difficulties, and shewing that he durst be Charitable in despite of these Monsters, ventured in and brought them some provision, And if the World would know what it was that so exasperated these Rebels against this Gentleman, the E. of *Stamford*, a man that is not bound to give an account of all his actions, gave two reasons for it, first, because he had bought armes and conveyed them into *Munmouth-shire*, which under his Lordships good favour was not so; and secondly, because not long before, he Preached a Sermon in *Rosse* upon that Text, *Give unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsars*, in which his Lordship said, he had spoken Treason in endeavouring to give *Cæsar* more then his due: these two Crimes cost Master *Swift* no lesse then 300 *l.*

About

About *Feb.* 1642. the Duke of *Vendoſme* being to return home into *France*, but reſolving firſt to take his leave of the King at *Oxford*, obtained a Paſſe from the cloſe Committee, that he might be free from any let or moleſtation in his journey, but notwithſtanding this Paſſe, in his Returne from *Oxford* he was ſearched and Plundered at *Uxbridge*, by that worthy Knight Sir *Samuel Luke*, who was ſent by his Excellency from *Windſor*, with a Troope of Horſe for that purpoſe, That *France* by experience might know, that Theeves Rob as confidently in the Townes of *England*, as in the woods of *Ardenna*, or any Forreſt in *France*.

About *December* 1642. the Colonels, *Waller*, *Browne*, and others, marching from *Aylesbury* to *windſor*, & thence by *Newbury* to *Wincheſter*, their Souldiers in their March Plundered every Miniſter within five miles of the Road, without diſtinction, whether of their owne party or of the other, whether they ſubſcribed for Epiſcopacy, Presbytery, or Independency, whether they wore a Surplice, or refuſed it; onely if they did not, they afforded them the leſſe bootie. Thoſe that were Conſiders, whoſe Irregularitie, and Non-Conformitie, armed them with confidence to appeare, Petitioned the Houſe of Commons for Reliefe and ſatisfaction: it being taken into Conſideration, that this was not according to their new Phraſe to *weaken the wicked*, but the Religious and ſuch who ſtood wel-affected to the Parliament: hereupon ſlandering the Cavaliers, with the fact which their owne Souldiers had done, and to make the *fooliſh Citizens bleed free*, there was an Order drawne up and publiſhed, That in regard the Petitioners were wel-affected men, and Plundered by the Cavaliers, that there ſhould be a generall Collection made for them the next Faſt day, and that the Preachers ſhould exhort the People, and Pray to God to enlarge the Peoples hearts, bountifully to relieve the Petitioners.

But

But *Winchester* being ſurprized, and the Lord *Grandiſon* taken Priſoner, Colonel *Browne* in a Letter to famous *Iſaack Pennington*, magnifies the Victory, and inlarged the glory of it very much by that Circumſtance of taking that Noble Lord Priſoner, but which did much eclipſe the honour obtained that day, in the Letter he addes, that by the treachery of Colonel *Vrrey*, he was eſcaped: little *Iſaack* had hardly ſo much patience, as to read out the Letter, but he Summons his *Mirmidons*, and gives an Alarme to his Red-coates, the Meſſengers of his fury, and ſends them inſtantly to Plunder Miſtreſſe *Vrries* lodging: It was no ſooner ſaid then done, they being as ſwift to act miſchiefe as *Iſaack* was ready to command it; what they had in charge they performe faithfully, and Plunder her of no more but *all*. Miſtreſſe *Vrrey* preſently gives notice to her Husband what meaſure ſhe found in the Citie, while he was in their Service in the Country: the Colonel upon the Information haſtens to *London*, to expoſtulate for this Injury, and for redreſſe, complaines to the Houſe againſt the Ring-leader *Browne*, and Rout-Maſter *little Iſaack*: upon hearing both parties, the Houſe quits Colonel *Vrrey* from any conſpiracy with my Lord *Grandiſon* or connivance at his eſcape: and for reparation of his loſſes, they order him 400 *l.* to be paid him out of the Monies collected the laſt Faſt day for the Plundered Miniſters, who by this meanes were Plundered twice; and ſo one order begetting another, they order that a new collection ſhall be made for the Petitioners the next Faſt day: nor was this the firſt debt by many that have beene paid by the abuſed Charitie of *London*, the *great Tax-bearing Mule* as one juſtly calls it.

There is one *Beale* dwelling at *Haſely* (as I take it) in *Oxfordſhire*: a man much devoted to the proceedings of the two Houſes of Parliament, yet it was his chance to fall into their hands who *weaken the wicked*: ſome of the Rebells under the command of the Earle of *Eſſex* Plun-

Plundered him of two Horſes: upon complaint made unto the Earl, he gives *Beal* command to attend him at *Tame*, and there he ſhould have them again: according to the directions given him by the Earle, (accompanied by his Brother) he comes to *Tame*, hoping to have his Horſes reſtored, being come thither, *Beale* is apprehended and committed to Priſon, and his Horſe, together with that which his Brother rode on, are both ſeized for the Earles uſe, nor can either Man or Horſe be releaſed, unleſſe he will pay down 20 *l.* in ready mony: having continued in Priſon foure daies, at laſt his Mother (for fear if ſhe had rode ſhe might have been Priſoner for her Horſes ſake, as her Sonne was) comes to *Tame* on foot and brings 20 *l.* with her to redeeme her Son out of Priſon, upon receipt of the Money, being a debt ſo juſtly due and ſo truely paid, his Excellency releaſed him out of his Impriſonment, and reſtored him the two worſt Horſes of the foure, and wiſely kept the two beſt for himſelfe, which with a very little helpe, may ſerve to explaine the myſtery of his *Motto*, CAVE ADSUM: i.e. *where I come looke well to your Money and Horſes.*

Mer-

Mercurius Rusticus, &c.

IX.

Master Jones *Vicar of* Wellingborow, *starved to death in Prison at* Northampton. *A Barber and a Maid-servant murthered by the Rebells at* Wellingborow. *Captain* Ven *his abuse of* Windsor *Castle, and his barbarous usage of Prisoners there, &c.*

WHen I first entred on this Worke, it was a promise solemnly made, not to abuse the World with falshoods or uncertainties, but to use all Candour and Integritie: and if any thing should chance to passe, which upon better information should appeare false, I should not blush to make a free and an ingenuous acknowledgement. In these severall Relations what to retract or recall of the Rebels cruelties, I yet know nothing, but what to adde unto them I doe.

The sixt weeks *Mercury* told you of the Plundering of *Willingborow* in *Northampton-shire* by the Rebels, and the taking of Master *Iones*, Vicar of that Towne Prisoner, and in that account which I there gave of him, I left him in Captivitie at *Northampton*: since that *Mercury* went abroad, some good body finding that Relation to come far short of that barbarous usage which Master *Iones* found from the Rebels, moved either with detestation of such inhumane cruelties not to be buryed in oblivion, or out of affection to his person murthered by these savage Monsters, hath supplyed the former defect, and enabled me to bring this Story to its sad conclusion.

Master *Iones* was a man very aged, being arrived at that Terme which *Moses* made the usuall boundary of mans life

life in his life, *Threeſcore and ten*, and had not theſe blood-thirſtie men ſhortned his dayes by an untimely death, he might have been ſo ſtrong as to *come to foureſcore yeares*; and though age it ſelf be a diſeaſe (which yet few men that have it are willing to be cur'd of) it pleaſed God to adde a caſuall infirmitie to his naturall, for ſome two yeares ſince by a fall he unhappily broke his leg, of which he continued lame to his death. When the Rebells, thoſe Locuſts that devoure all the good things of the Land, came to *Wellingborow*, having ranſacked the Towne, they took many Priſoners, and amongſt the reſt Maſter *Jones*: all that knew him muſt beare him record, that he was a man of a moſt unblameable life and converſation, an able Scholler, and extraordinarily gifted for Preaching, of which he gave ample proofe by his Labours diligently beſtowed among his Pariſhioners by the ſpace of forty years: having *him* in their power *whom* they knew to be a great meanes by his Orthodox Preaching to keepe that Towne and ſome parts thereabouts in Obedience, when the reſt of the Countrey were in Rebellion againſt their Soveraigne: they neither reverence his Calling, nor honour his age, nor pittie his infirmitie, but abuſe him by ſcoffes, and jeeres, and compell him to goe on foot a great part of the way (lame and weak as he was) betweene *Wellingborow* and *Northampton*: and that he might keepe pace with the reſt, they compell him to make more ſpeed then his infirmitie could brooke. At *Wellingborow* the Rebells murthered a Barber and ſtole away his Beare, and when they could not force this reverend old man to mend his pace, Lieutenant *Grimes* (a deſperate Browniſt, the maſter of this miſ-rule, and the chiefe agent in inflicting all this ſcorne and tyranny on Maſter *Jones*, but ſince a priſoner in *Banbury* Caſtle) to ſee if feare would adde to his ſtrength, forceth the Beare upon him, which running betweene his legs took him upon her back, and laying aſide the intractableneſſe of its Nature, grew patient of her

burden; and to the aſtoniſhment of the beholders carried him quietly, ſo that what was intended as a violence, became his eaſe. The Rebels overcome by ſo unuſual an example of kindneſſe, the ſavage Beare *reproving the madneſſe* of their fury, they remove Maſter *Iones* from off the Beare to a Horſe, but ſuch a Horſe as did but vary, not better the condition of his tranſportation. One of the rout obſerved to be exrreamely active in all theſe inſolencies, and to have a hand in murthering the Barber, ſeeing the tameneſſe of the Bear, as quiet under Maſter *Iones*, as if ſhe had bin accuſtomed to the Saddle, preſumes that it was *no more but up and ride*, and preſently beſtrides the Beare, who as if ſhe had been of that race that did revenge the Prophet *Eliſhas* quarrell, diſmounts the bold Rider, and as if ſhe had bin rob'd of her whelps, did ſo mangle, rend, and tear him with her teeth, and pawes, that the preſumptuous wretch dyed of theſe hurts ſuddenly after.

Stay, Reader, ſuſpend thy opinion, be not too haſtie, I profeſſe ingenuouſly the relation ſeemes at firſt bluſh to partake ſomething of the *Romanſe*, or at beſt to be but an imitation of ſome Popiſh Legend, as if we meant to implore the help of feyned miracles to gain credit to a partie: but againſt all this prejudice I muſt oppoſe, firſt the Integritie and qualitie of the Relator, being beyond all exception, and affirms it on his credit. Secondly, why may not God ſtop and open the mouth of the Bear now as well as the Lyons heretofore? to revenge the indignities offered to a Miniſter under the Goſpel, by the ſame creature, as thoſe offered to a Prophet under the Law? Or laſtly, why may not the blood of him that owned this Beaſt, be requiredby this Beaſt of him that had his hand in ſhedding it? This was not the firſt time that God gave commiſſion to the Brute to execute his vengeance. But I forget my ſelfe; my buſineſſe is to relate things done, not to encounter Objections againſt their probability of doing. To goe on therefore.

Having

Having brought Maſter *Iones* to *Northampton*, his entertainment there was as bad as his uſage in the way thither: though it were in the depth of Winter, when old age needed good fortifications of Lodging and Dyet againſt the incurſions of Cold and Wet, yet they afford him nothing but a hard mat, with a little ſtraw under him, and to cover him and to keep him warme nothing but one Blanket and his own wearing clothes: As for his food, they give him the *bread of affliction*, denying his owne friends leave to ſupply him with competent dyet, to ſuſtaine nature, and his growing infirmities: yet to ſhew that *Man lives not by bread onely, but by every word which proceedeth out of the mouth of God*, it pleaſed his good providence to preſerve him like *the young children* in *Daniel, fed only with Pulſe*, ſo that he was in good plight and ſeemed to want nothing, though he continued in this diſtreſſed condition from Chriſtmas to almoſt Eaſter: about which time, not remorſe of conſcience for ſo much cruelty practiced on a decrepid old man, (but an Orthodox Reverend Divine) but importunitie of friends, prevailed with the Rebells to releaſe him of his impriſonment in *Northampton*, and to remit him to a neighbour Miniſters of his, one M. *Walters*, Bachelor in Divinitie, Vicar of *Doddington* neer *Wellingborow*, a very learned and induſtrious Preacher, and permitted him to Officiate in his owne Cure at Eaſter, there being but one Pariſh Church in the Towne, but no leſſe then two thouſand Communicants. Having licence to viſit his Charge, not awed by that Tyrannous uſage which he had undergone, Conſcience of his duty doth preſſe him to a punctuall obſervance of the Orders and Canons of the Church: he Celebrates Divine Service according to the Book of Common Prayer; preacheth Obedience as boldly as if there had been no Rebells in *Northampton-ſhire*, adminiſtreth the Sacraments with the ſame Reverence, Decency and Devotion, as if there had been no Puritans in *Wellingborow*. Nor doth the undaunted old man remit any

any thing enjoyned by Canon or Rubrick. This constancy of his so incensed the Schismaticall Puritanicall partie of the Towne, that complaint is made at *Northampton*, that M. *Jones* is the same man he was, as much a true Son and Minister of the Church of *England* as ever. Upon this information, he is apprehended in Easter week, and carryed Prisoner to *Northampton* a second time, where they use him with more inhumanity (if it be possible) then before; they will not permit his wife to visit him, and kept him so short in his dyet, not suffering his wife or friends to relieve him, that most barbarously they starved him to death, for about Whitsontide his spirits exhausted, and his body pined by famine, the good old Martyr resigned his soule to God.

There is in *Northampton* one *John Gifford*, for his extraction the Hogge-herds sonne of *Little-Hougton*, for his education, a *Knitter*, afterward a *Hose-buyer*, now Major of *Northampton*, and Colonel of the Towne Regiment. This man to his power Civill and Martiall, assumes an Ecclesiasticall Superintendency too, and orders what formes shall be used in *Baptisme*, *the Lords Supper*, *Buryall of the Dead*, and the like: When therefore they came to interre the skin and bones of this starved Martyr, for flesh he had none, the forme enjoyned by this *Gifford* was the same which one *Brookes*, a *London* Lecturer, used at the buriall of *John Gough* of S. *Lames* Dukes place within *Algate* in *London*, viz.

Ashes to Ashes, Dust to Dust,
Here's the Pit, and in you must.

The World may in this see what devout Liturgies we are like to have, when a Major of a Towne shall suppresse the Antient Pious Formes, and introduce rime doggerels, fitter for a painted Cloth in an Ale-house, then the Church of Christ.

Before I leave this particular Relation, I must not forget to tell you one act of these Religious Reformers: being

ing at *Wellingborow* at the Signe of the *Swan*, two Maid-ſervants making a bed, ſome of theſe Rebels did ſollicite them to Incontinency, but the Maids refuſing to hearken to their beaſtly ſollicitations, they began to offer violence, and to inforce what they could not perſwade, they ſtill making reſiſtance, they ſhot one of them dead in the place, and ſhot the other through the wriſt: ſuch Monuments of *Religion* and *Puritie* do theſe bleſſed Reformers leave at all places where they come.

Maſter *Frederick Gibb* Parſon of *Hartiſt* in *Suffolke*, in Morning Prayer before Sermon, deſired his Pariſhioners to give attention to one of His Majeſties Declarations newly ſet forth, with an expreſſe Command to have it Publiſhed in all Pariſh Churches, thereby to rectifie the people, and to wipe off thoſe falſe Impreſſions which the Incendiaries of the Kingdome had made in them concerning the Kings Actions & Intentions: whereupon one Maſter *Coleman* a Pariſhioner being preſent, impudently replyed unto him, openly in the Church, that he might be aſhamed to abuſe the people by Reading His Majeſties Declarations unto them, and therefore he would fetch him ſome Parliament Declarations which were a great deale better to be Publiſhed unto them; while this rayling *Rabſhekeh* reviled his Soveraign, Maſter *Gibb*, as if he had received the Command in that caſe given, *anſwers him not*, made no reply at all, but as not heeding this ſnarler, calls on the Congregation a ſecond time to give attention, *Coleman* interrupts him againe, and in a ſcoffing manner, ſayes, *well then Sir, you meane to be an obedient Servant to his Majeſtie.* Maſter *Gibb* then thinking it not onely ſeaſonable, but neceſſary to profeſſe his Loyalty, replyed, *yes, Sir, I am, and hope to continue a faithfull Servant unto Him as long as I live*: and ſo proceeds to read the Declaration; the People notwithſtanding all this Incouragement from *Coleman* to contradict with them, ſtanding very attentive to heare it: The main drift of the Kings Declaration,

ration, was to aſſure all His loving Subjects, That as He expected that they ſhould make the Laws the rule of their obedience, ſo He would make the Laws the guide of His government: Maſter *Gibb* having publiſhed the Declaration, *Coleman* ſtands up, and moſt Traiterouſly replyed to his Parſon, *well, Sir, the King neither is, nor ſhall be Iudge of the Law what ever ſuch prating fellowes as you would have him:* after this, being inraged (as the reſt of that Faction are) that the peoples eyes ſhould be opened, or that they ſhould, being truely informed, conceive of the King as he is, a moſt juſt and pious Prince, but ſtill to look on him and all his actions through thoſe falſe Perſpectives of ſlander and falſehood which they hold before their eyes; *Coleman* ſpeeds to *London*, and complaines (to that Conventicle which call themſelves a Parliament) againſt Maſter *Gibb* for ſo foule an Affront put upon them by publiſhing the Kings Declaration: preſently (being ſervilely Obſervant to every baſe informer) they diſpatch ſeverall Purſevants to apprehend Maſter *Gibb*, *he ſeeing the ſtorme comming* (as wiſe men doe) *hides himſelfe*, after ſome time of retirement (adviſed unto it by his friend) he goes to *London*, where by the great mediation of friends, and paying fees to the ſumme of 30 *l.* he was diſmiſſed, upon engagement to be forth-comming, whenſoever they ſhould call for him.

There is none ſo inſolent and intolerable as a baſe meane man ſtarted up into Command or Authoritie, we cannot give you a greater Inſtance, then in That beggerly Captain *Ven*, Citizen of *London*, made *Colonel* & Commander in chief of *windſor* Caſtle, who doth not onely aſſume to himſelfe the propriety of his Soveraignes houſe, dating his Letters to *Iezabel* his *wife*, *From our Caſtle at Windſor*, and building ſome additions to the Deanes Lodgings, as if he meant to ſet up his reſt there, and make that his habitation: when no place in that Royall Caſtle is fit for ſuch a Couple but the *Cole-houſe*, and even that too

too good for them; but as if there would never come a time to call him to an account, he doth uſe the Gentlemen and Souldiers taken by the Rebells, and ſent Priſoners thither, with that crueltie and inhumanitie, as if they were Turkes, not Chriſtians, for the Gentlemen that are Priſoners there are not onely kept from Church, nor permitted to receive the Sacrament neither from their owne Preachers, nor from any friend whom they could procure to doe that office for them, nay, they were not permitted to joyne together in devotions in their private lodgings, but each man a part, and if this pettie Tyrant could have hindered that intercourſe which every particular devout Soule injoyes with his God, this *Atheiſt* would have hindered that too. And becauſe the ſedentary Solitary Lives which they led there were prejudiciall to their healthes, they earneſtly entreated *Ven* that they might recreate themſelves in the Tennis Court near the *Keep*, and offerred to be at the charges of a Guard, if thoſe high walls, and the many guards about them were not thought ſufficient to ſecure them, but yet were denyed. Nay, when the *Sheriffe* of *Suſſex* was brought Priſoner from *London* to *Windſor* very lame, though his Chirurgion offered Colonel *Ven* to be depoſed, that on the leaſt neglect his Leg was like to Gangreene, yet after he came to *windſor*, he was forced to lye with the reſt of the Knights and Gentlemen on the ground many nights; at laſt, ſhewing his Leg to *Ven*, he confeſſed, that he never ſaw a more dangerous lameneſſe, and promiſed to acquaint the Earle of *Eſſex* with it: and the Sheriffe himſelfe being acquainted with the Earle, preſuming on ſome intereſt in him, wrote unto him to acquaint him with his Condition, and earneſtly intreating him that he might be ſent to *London* and diſpoſed of, though in a Dungeon, for a weeke, that he might have the aſſiſtance of his owne Phyſitian and Chirurgion, offering to give any ſecurity, & be at any charges to aſſure him of his ſafe Returne, to render himſelfe true

Priſoner; but neither the ſenſe of his miſery, nor his earneſt ſollicitations could prevaile with his *Excellency*. And if the Knights and Gentlemen, who had money to bribe that compaſſion which they could not intreat, found no better meaſure at their hands, what then, thinke you, were thoſe heavy preſſures under which the poore common Souldiers groaned? there were in the Caſtle eight poore Souldiers to whom the Sheriffe of *Suſſex* allowed eight ſhillings a week: yet notwithſtanding, becauſe they refuſed to take the *wages of Iniquitie*, and ſerve under the Rebells Colours, and fight againſt their Soveraigne, they ſtarved them, inſomuch that being releaſed, (that they might not dye in the Caſtle) comming into the aire, three of them fell down dead in the ſtreets: three more recovered as farre as *Eaton*, where a good woman for five ſhillings a Weeke given for their reliefe by the Sheriffe of *Suſſex*, gave them entertainment, and when the Sheriffe made his happy eſcape, he left them alive.

There was a poore man living neere *Moore Parke*, whom (when Prince *Rupert* was in thoſe parts) commanded to ſhew him where the Pipes lay which conveyed water to the Caſtle, for this crime they apprehend him, and commit him priſoner to the Caſtle, where they fed him with ſo ſlender dyet, that they even ſtarved him: and when upon his wives teares and lamentable cryes that ſhe and her children were like to ſtarve at home, while her husband ſtarved at *Windſor*, they having no ſubſiſtance but what he got by the ſweat of his browes, he was releaſed, he was not able to ſtand on his legs, and whether dead ſince we have no Information.

There was at the ſame time in the Caſtle, one Lieutenant *Atkinſon* priſoner, who ſuffering under the ſame want of neceſſary food, ſent to his Father, humbly petitioning for reliefe; his Father, though a man of good eſtate, returned anſwer, that unleſſe he would take profered

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Entertainment from the Parliament, he ſhould lye there, rot, and ſtarve, and be damned, for him: He finding no pitie from his Father, where Nature and Religion bade him expect it, petitioned the Gentlemen in the *Keep* for bread, as many others dayly did, and on his Petition had monies ſent him, but dyed ſtarved two dayes after, and left this juſt ground to the world to make this Obſervation, That *where Puritaniſme prevailes, it cancels all Obligations both of Religion and Nature, and never failes to make men guilty of that ſin which is in the number of thoſe which the Scriptures tell us, ſhall heare wrath on the end of the world, the want of N. turall affection*

Mercurius Ruſticus, &c.

X.

Maſter Chaldwell *and his wife barbarouſly uſed by the Rebells at* Lincolne, *and his ſervant murthered. Maſter* Loſſe, *Parſon of* Wedon-Pinkny *in* Northampronſhire, *him ſelfe and his Church infinitely abuſed on the Lords day by ſome Rebell-Troopers of* Northampton, *&c.*

WIlliam *Chaldwell* of *Thorgonby*, in the County of *Lincolne* Eſquire, and Juſtice of Peace, being an aged Gentleman, yet his Loyalty and deſire to ſerve the King in his juſt Warres, made him over-looke his infirmities, ſo that he reſolved in perſon to come to His aſſiſtance: To this purpoſe he provided foure horſes compleatly furniſhed, of which the Rebells having intelligence, they ſurprize him and ſeize on his horſes. In *February* 1643. ſome Rebell-Troopers came to M. *Chaldwells* houſe and demanded entrance, which he denying unleſſe they could ſhew

ſome

ſome Commiſſion from the King, they preſently broke up his hall windows, and forcing his entrance, apprehend his perſon: yet his perſon is not all they come for, they begin to plunder his goods, and the firſt thing which they lay hold on, was ſome Linnen lying on the Hall Table. A ſervant of Maſter *Chaldwels* ſtanding by, unwilling to loſe any thing, if it might be ſaved, takes hold on the Linnen too, and intreats the Troopers to ſpare it: Preſently ſome cry out ſhoot him, which was no ſooner ſaid then done, for one diſcharging a Piſtoll at him, ſhot a Bullet into his heart, and the top of his ſcouring-ſtick into his body neere it. The poore man inſtantly fell downe dead, hardly by any motion expreſſing the farewell of life: While moſt ſtood amazed at ſo barbarous an act, ſome make towards him, thinking to help him, but were forbid by the bloody Villaines to come neere him, who were ſo farre from remorſe for what they had done, that to murther they added theft, diving into the Pockets of him whom they had thus murthered, and robbing him of his moneys: Nay, his wife whom they had murthered, hearing of this ſad accident, being great with child, came to ſee her dead Husband, but was not permitted to come neare him, being threatned by theſe Troopers, that if ſhe came neare him, they ſhould doe unto her as they had done unto her Husband, ſhoot her dead.

Having done their pleaſure in Maſter *Chaldwels* houſe, they carry him away Priſoner to *Lincoln*, Being come thither, they commit him to the Towne Gaole, and lodged him there in the common *Keep* amongſt Murtherers and Felons: The day after the *Lincolne-ſhire* Rebels received the defeat before *Newarke*, by a verball command from the Earle of *Lincolne*, he was removed from the Towne-Priſon to the Caſtle in *Lincolne*, where he was put into a naſtie ſtinking place called the *Witch Hole*, and without any regard to his qualitie, being a Gentleman of prime note in his Country, or to his age being an old man, they

permit

permit him to ſtay there all night, having no other bed but the Ground, and no other Pillow but the hard ſtones. The next day they vouchſafe him the favour to let him purchaſe a little and but a very little better accommodation by buying out ſome poore Priſoners out of their lodging: remaining there in this diſconſolate condition, his wife an aged Gentlewoman came to viſit him, being very willing to ſhare with him in his Miſery, as before ſhe had done in his Proſperitie.

Having ſpent ſome time in mutuall conſolation, and exhorting one another patiently to beare this unjuſt oppreſſion, hoping that they might enjoy one anothers ſocietie, in ſo meane a condition, without the envy of their oppreſſors: but even this contented miſery did not laſt long, for the next day after the Rebells loſt *Grantham* by the Kings recovering that Towne, out of their poſſeſſion, the Governour of *Lincolne* (*Welden* by name) inraged, and not knowing where to wreck his malice, ſafer then on this poore old Gentleman, comes up to the Caſtle, and moſt imperiouſly commands that *Chaldwell* ſhould come before him: the Meſſenger that was ſent to command his appearance, returned with this anſwer, That Maſter *Chaldwell* laboured under ſome indiſpoſition, that he was in bed, and his Wife with him: the Governour not ſatisfied with ſo reaſonable an anſwer, ſnatched a cudgell out of a Souldiers hand, and ſweares that he would make the old raſcall riſe: in this fury away he goes to Maſter *Chaldwells* chamber, and ruſhing in, in a menacing way ſhakes his cudgell at him, and holding it upon his head, threatned to baſtinado him if he did not riſe preſently, the good old Gentlewoman his wife, prognoſticating by the rough meſſage ſent her Husband, that there was a ſtorme comming, forſook her bed, and ſtood by it in her night-Gown, but barelegged, there to interpoſe and plead for her Husband if occaſion ſerved: and now finding more inhumanitie then her feare at firſt ſuggeſted, in an humble manner ſhe beſeeched

seeched the Governour to use her Husband like a Gentleman, not like a dog, to be awed by a cudgell. The Governour impatient of any mediation, though from a wife, and though backed with never so much reason, commands his Souldiers to take her away, which they did in so rude and boysterous a manner, that they dragged her downe the staires, pulled her dressing off her head, and at last thrust her out of the Castle. Being thus violently snatched from her deare Husband, and fearing he might suffer as much violence within, as she did in being thurst out of the Castle, she sits downe on a stone at the Castle gate, where the winter blasts fand her gray haire, a sad spectacle to all that passed by, and knew who she was. Many there were that pitied her distresse, and would willingly have received her into their houses, but durst not; 'tis a crime to shew mercy where the Rebels intend crueltie. At last having sate there long, full of teares and sorrow, baffled with cold winds and weather, a sister of Master *Stutts* the Apothecary (and the God of mercy restore it an hundred fold into her bosome) sends her a Petti-coat (for they thrust her out with no clothes on but her night-Gowne) to fence her against the extremitie of the cold. But to let this charitable Gentlewoman know, that the rewards of mercy are to be expected in another world, and that here to doe good, and for that to suffer evill, is the recompence of this world, that very after-noone her Brothers house was plundered, and all their goods seized on, so that they needed a returne of that compassion in the evening which they shewed to others in the morning. *Welden* the Governour, having compelled the good old Gentleman to rise out of his bed, notwithstanding his present infirmitie, sends him from his poore lodging which he had lately purchased, to the common Dungeon, where he had neither light nor aire but what the Grate afforded. The place was of such condition, that there being three Prisoners with him in the same roome, but one of foure must lye

downe

downe at once, the reſt muſt ſtand: and yet in this little eaſe (as was teſtified by a Letter under his owne hand) he remained eleven or twelve nights without Bed, Chaire, or Stoole: and in that time, for foure or five nights, he was not permitted to goe forth to doe the offices of nature, a command being given, that if he offered to ſtirre forth they ſhould beat out his braines. Thus much, and diverſe other particulars were ſignfied to the Commiſſioners at *Newarke*, when the Ammunition came from thence: At which time information was given, that Maſter *Chaldwell* was then in a condition not much better then what you have heard here related: and whether their barbarous cruelties and inhumanitie have not ſet an end to his ſufferings by death, is uncertaine.

On Sunday the ſecond of *July* 1643. in the afternoon, ten or twelve Troopers under the command of Captaine *Samuel*, came from *Northampton* to *Wedon Pinkney* in the ſame Countie, and comming thither in Prayer time, they came into the Church, one of them being Horſe-keeper (as it was reported) to Sir *Richard Samuel*, father to the Captaine, came up to the Reading Pew, where Maſter *Loſſe*, Parſon of that Pariſh was officiating Divine Service, and commanded him to leave off his Portage and to follow him: Maſter *Loſſe* intreating him in that Sacred worke, but to have patience untill he had finiſhed what he had began; *Patience me no patience* (replyed the Groome) *my buſineſſe is of greater importance then to admit of any delay, come away therefore, or I will pull you out by the eares*: thereupon, not knowing whoſe Souldiers they were, nor of what conſequence their buſineſſe might be, or if he had knowne both, yet not able to make reſiſtance, he obeyes his command, and followed him into the Church-yard. Being come thither, Maſter *Loſſe* demands what he would have with him? the Groome tells him, that he muſt goe along with them to *Northampton*, Maſter *Loſſe* demands

demands again, by what authority, and by vertue of what Commiſſion? The Groome replyes, that he ſhould know that when he came to *Northampton*: Maſter *Loſſe* intreats that he may be excuſed, alleading that he had loſt twelve or thirteen horſes taken from him by the Parliament Soldiers, and that he had never a horſe able to carry him two miles out of the Towne: one of the Troopers ſweares wounds and blood, that he would carry him behind him, and if that did not like him, he would drag him along with a Halter at his horſe taile. Maſter *Loſſe* abominating ſo great inſolency from Groomes, boldly told them that he would never be a ſlave to ſlaves; and ſo ruſhing from them tooke Sanctuary in the Church, and ſhut the door upon him, and perceiving the doore on the other ſide of the Church open, the people having unbard it for their ſpeedier paſſage out, he haſtens thither, and though he made what ſpeed he could, he was like to be prevented by one of the Troopers who was come about and was ready to enter the Church on horſe-back: which Maſter *Loſſe* obſerving, tooke up the barre of the door, and reſolutely ran at the Trooper to unhorſe him: This unexpected reſiſtance ſo valiantly made, put the Trooper to a retreat, whereby M. *Loſſe* gained time to barre the doore faſt againſt him. Having ſhut both the Church doores upon himſelfe, and the remainder of the Congregation, ſome being fled for feare; the Clerke at a hole gave him the Key of the Belfrey: Maſter *Loſſe* not thinking himſelfe ſecure enough in the Church, gets up into the Belfrey, and locks the doores faſt after him; being come to the place where the Bells hang, he diſcovers over head a little hole, only big enough for a man to creep thorow, and a Ladder ſtanding there which led up unto it, Maſter *Loſſe* goes up the Ladder, and through the hole gets upon the Leads, and with great difficultie draws the Ladder after him, being maſſey and very heavy; by which means he did not only deprive his purſuers of the means to come at him, but with the Ladder laid

over

over the hole baracadoed the paſſage againſt them: and now being here, had he had any weapon to defend himſelfe, he had been impregnable. While Maſter *Loſſe* was up in the Belfrey ſecuring of himſelfe, the Troopers are at the Church windowes, endeavouring to wrench out the Irons barres, but without any ſucceſſe: at laſt, with their Pole-axes and great Tomb-ſtones, Impiouſly taken from the graves of the Dead, they breake open the Church doores; having thus forced their entrance, they ride into the Church (not remembring they were in Gods houſe) from one end of it to another, ſpurring and ſwitching their horſes purpoſely to endanger the People. Theſe barbarous out-rages did much affright the People, but eſpecially Miſtreſſe *Loſſe* and her poore children, whom it moſt concerned, M. *Loſſe* being the onely man aymed at; Miſtreſſe *Loſſe* fell into a ſwound in the Church, and had no ſhew of life in her for a long time; at which the people moved with compaſſion interceded with the Troopers, and defired them to deſiſt, putting them in mind of the place where they were, a place where God met with his People, and they with their God. It ſeemes this Congregation had been better taught, then to ſubſcribe to Doctor *Twiſt* the Prolocutor of the abſurd *Heterogenious* Synod, his Interpretation of that Text of Scripture, *Ye ſhall keep my Sabbaths, and reverence my Sanctuary*, In his Preface to Maſter *Meads* Book of the *Apoſtacie of the latter times*; as if this Text enjoyned no reverence to be uſed towards the places of Gods publike worſhip: they were much ſcandalized at this prophane irreverence, and made it an argument to awe them to civill demeanour at leaſt, becauſe of the place: and withall they objected, that they did much abuſe themſelves and diſhonour their Cauſe by ſuch out-ragious carriages: all this would reflect on the Cauſe they pretended to maintain. And laſtly, they alledged, that if they had any ſhame in them, they might be aſhamed, in the Lords houſe on the Lords day to abuſe a Mini-

Minister in his owne Congregation, who besides the honour and reverence due to his Calling, might challenge some respect from them being a Gentleman of good birth, and descent. In reply to so good reason, (being indeed but *Pearle cast before Swine*) one breakes out with a great oath, swearing wounds and blood (so that all the Blasphemy is not on the *Cavaliers* side) and saying, *What doe you tell me of birth and descent? a plague take him and his Gentilitie, I hope within this year to see never a Gentleman in England:* you remember the Proverb, *Children and Fooles tell truth*, having thus despised all wholesome admonition, they goe to the Belfrey, they breake open the doore, and come to the place where the Bels did hang, and from the top of the Frames of the Bells indeavoured through the hole (but now mentioned) to get upon the Leades, where Master *Losse* was, but he having stop'd that passage with the Ladder, and making the best use he could of his hands and feet (being all the weapons either offensive or defensive which he had) made good the place against them: yet notwithstanding in the Resistance he was in very great danger to lose his life, for they discharged their Pistols at him at least eight or nine times, but by the good providence of God they miss'd their mark, with their swords they wounded him in three severall parts of his body, yet God be blessed the wounds were not mortall, at last having received a hurt in his hand, having a veine pricked with one of their swords, his blood flowed so fast upon the Troopers underneath him, that as they brag'd there, and in other places after they were gone thence, they thought they had dispatched him, and therefore thinking him to be a dead man they left him, yet to imbalme him to his Funerall, they poure out a flood of reproachfull names upon him, calling him Rogue, Rascall, Slave, Villaine, Dog, Devill, making no stop till their master the Divell, and their owne memories could suggest no more names of the same stamp: At last, to seale up all,

for

for feare they had not murthered him, they proteſt with many Execrations upon themſelves, that if they had not now ſped him (which yet they hoped they had) they would returne another time, and have him either dead or alive.

At *Bridſtow* in *Devonſhire* there dwels a Husbandman (and though I cannot tell his name, yet let it not weaken the credit of the Relation) who not ſatisfied with the Parliaments proceedings in taking up Armes againſt their lawfull undoubted Soueraigne, ſtood in a ſeeming Neutrality: at laſt conceiving it time to declare himſelfe, he openly adhered to the Kings party, hereupon he was very diligently ſought after, and the Earle of *Stamford* ſent a Troop of Horſe to his houſe to apprehend him: When they came thither, they found not the good man at home, but a ſonne of his, about ten or eleven yeares old, they aske him where his Father was, the childe replyed, that he was not at home, they threaten him, and uſe all arts to make him diſcover where his Father had hid himſelfe: the childe being ignorant where his Father was, ſtill perſiſted in the ſame anſwer, that he knew not where he was: hereupon they threaten to hang him, neither doth that prevaile; at laſt they take the poore innocent childe and hang him up, either becauſe he would not betray his Father, had he been able to ſatisfie their doubt, or for not having the ſpirit of Prophecy, not being able to reveale what by an ordinary way of knowledge he did not know: having let him hang awhile, they cut him downe, not intending to hang him unto death, but being cut downe they could perceive nothing diſcovering life in him, hereupon in a barbarous way of experiment, they pricke him with their ſwords in the back and thighs, uſing the meanes leading to death, to find out life: at laſt after ſome long ſtay, ſome ſmall ſymptomes of life did appeare; yet ſo weake, that there they left him nearer the confines of death then life: and whether the childe did ever recover, is more then my In-

former can aſſure me. Only courteous Reader obſerve from this ſhort Narration, that theſe bloudy Rebels ſpare neither the venerableneſſe of the ſacred Function, the infirmities of old Age, or the tenderneſſe of Youth.

Mercurius Ruſticus, &c.

XI.

The particulars of the firſt Siege of Corſe-Caſtle, *gallantly defended by the Lady* Banks, *and Captaine* Laurence, *againſt the Powers, Plots, and Policies of Sir* Walter Earle *and his Adherents,* &c.

THere is in the Iſle of *Purbecke* a ſtrong Caſtle called *Corſſe-Caſtle*, ſeated on a very ſteep Hill, in the fracture of a Hill in the very midſt of it, being 8 miles in length, running from the Eaſt end of the *Peninſula* to the Weſt: and though it ſtand between the two ends of this fracture, ſo that it may ſeem to loſe much advantage of its naturall and artificiall ſtrength as commanded frō thence, being in height equall to, if not over-looking the tops of the higheſt Towers of the Caſtle; yet the ſtructure of the Caſtle is ſo ſtrong, the aſcent ſo ſteep, the walls ſo maſſie and thicke, that it is one of the impregnableſt Forts of the Kingdome, and of very great concernment, in reſpect of its command over the Iſland, and the places about it. This Caſtle is now the Poſſeſſion and Inheritance of the Right Honourable Sir *John Banks*, Chiefe Juſtice of the Common Pleas, and one of His Majeſties moſt Honourable Privy-Councell, who receiving commands from the King to attend Him at

York,

Yorke, in Easter Terme 1641. had leave from the two Houſes to obey thoſe commands: After the unhappy differences between the King and the two Houſes, or rather between the King and the Faction in both Houſes, grew high, it being generally feared that the ſword would decide the controverſie, the Lady *Banks*, a vertuous and prudent Lady, reſolved with her children and family to retire to this Caſtle, there to ſhelter themſelves from the ſtorme which ſhe ſaw comming, which accordingly ſhe did, there ſhe and her Family remained in peace all the Winter, and a great part of the Spring, untill *May* 1643. about which time the Rebels under the command of Sir *Walter Earle*, Sir *Thomas Trenchard*, and others, had poſſeſſed themſelves of *Dorcheſter*, *Lyme*, *Melcome*, *Weymouth*, *Warham*, and *Poole*. (*Portland* Caſtle being treacherouſly delivered to the Rebels) only *Corffe* Caſtle remaining in obedience to the King: but the Rebels knowing how much it concerned them to adde this Caſtle to their other Garriſons, to make all the Sea-coaſt wholly for them, and thinking it more ſeizable to gaine it by Treachery then open Hoſtility, reſolved to lay hold on an opportunity comming on, to ſee if they could become Maſters of it.

There is an ancient uſage that the Maior & Barons (as they call them) of *Corffe* Caſtle, accompanied by the Gentry of the Iſland, have permiſſion from the Lord of the Caſtle on May-day to courſe a Stagge, which every yeare is performed with much ſolemnity and great concourſe of People: On this day ſome Troopes of Horſe from *Dorcheſter* and other places came into the Iſland, intending to find other game then to hunt the Stagge, their buſineſſe being ſuddenly to ſurprize the gentlemen in the hunting, and to take the Caſtle; the newes of their comming diſperſt the Hunters, and ſpoiled the ſport for that day, and made the Lady *Banks* to give order for the ſafe cuſtody of the Caſtle gates, and to keep them ſhut againſt all commers. The Troopers having miſt their prey on the Hills,

(the Gentlemen having withdrawne themſelves) ſome of them came to the Caſtle under a pretence to ſee it, but entrance being denyed them, the Common Souldiers uſed threatning language, caſting out words implying ſome intentions to take the Caſtle, but the Commanders (who better knew how to conceale their reſolutions) utterly diſavowed any ſuch thought, denying that they had any ſuch Commiſſion; however the Lady *Banks* very wiſely, and like her ſelfe, hence tooke occaſion to call in a Guard to aſſiſt her, not knowing how ſoone ſhe might have occaſion to make uſe of them, it being now more then probable that the Rebels had a deſigne upon the Caſtle. The taking in this guard as it ſecured her at home, ſo it rendred her ſuſpected abroad, from thence forward there was a watchfull and vigilant eye to ſurvey all her actions, whatſoever ſhe ſends out, or ſends for in, is ſuſpected, her ordinary proviſions for her family are by fame multiplyed, & reported to be more then double what indeed they were, as if ſhe had now an intention to Victuall and Man the caſtle againſt the Forces of the two Houſes of Parliament, preſently Letters are ſent from the Committees of *Poole*, to demand the foure ſmall peeces in the Caſtle, and the pretence was, becauſe the Iſlanders conceived ſtrange jealouſies, that the Peeces were mounted and put on their Carriages; hereupon the Lady *Banks* diſpatched Meſſengers to *Dorcheſter* and *Poole* to intreat the Commiſſioners that the ſmall Peeces might remaine in the Caſtle for her own defence, and to take away the ground of the Iſlanders jealouſies, ſhe cauſed the Peeces to be taken off their Carriages againe; hereupon a promiſe was made, that they ſhould be left to her poſſeſſion: but there paſſed not many dayes before forty Sea-men (they in the Caſtle not ſuſpecting any ſuch thing) came very early in the morning to demand the Peeces, the Lady in Perſon (early as it was) goes to the Gates and deſires to ſee their Warrant, they produced one, under the hands of ſome

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of the Commiſſioners, but in ſtead of delivering them, though at that time there were but five men in the Caſtle, yet theſe five aſſiſted by the Maid-ſervants at their *Ladies* Command, mount theſe peeces on their Carriages againe, and lading one of them they gave fire, which ſmall Thunder ſo affrighted the Sea-men, that they all quitted the place and ran away. They being gone, by beat of Drum ſhe ſummons help into the Caſtle, and upon the Alarme given, a very conſiderable guard of Tenants and friends came in to her aſſiſtance, there being withall ſome fifty Armes brought into the Caſtle, from ſeverall parts of the Iſland : This guard was kept in the Caſtle about a weeke, during this time, many threatning Letters were ſent unto the Lady; telling her, what great Forces ſhould be ſent to fetch them, if ſhe would not by faire meanes be perſwaded to deliver them, and to deprive her of her Auxiliaries, all or moſt of them being neighbours thereabouts, they threaten that if they oppoſe the delivery of them, they would fire their houſes: preſently their wives come to the Caſtle, there they weep, & wring their hands, and with clamorous Oratory perſwade their Husbands to come home, and not by ſaving others to expoſe their owne houſes to ſpoile and ruine, nay to reduce the Caſtle into a diſtreſſed condition, they did not only intercept two hundred weight of powder provided againſt a ſiege; but they interdict them the Liberty of Common-markets, Proclamation is made at Warham, (a Market-Towne hard by) that no Beere, Beefe, or other proviſion ſhould be ſold to the Lady *Banks*, or for her uſe; ſtrict watches are kept, that no Meſſenger or intelligence ſhall paſſe into or out of the Caſtle : being thus diſtreſſed, all meanes of victualling the Caſtle being taken away, and being but ſlenderly furniſhed for a ſiege, either with ammunition or with victual, at laſt they came to a Treaty of Compoſition, of which the reſult was, that the Lady *Banks* ſhould deliver up thoſe 4 ſmall Peeces, the biggeſt carrying not above a 3 pound

bullet, and that the Rebels ſhould permit her to enjoy the Caſtle and Armes in it in peace and quietneſſe.

And though this wiſe Lady knew too well to reſt ſatisfied or ſecured in theſe promiſes (their often breach of Faith having ſufficiently inſtructed her what ſhe might expect from them) yet ſhe was glad of this opportunity to ſtrengthen her ſelfe even by that meanes, by which many in the world thought ſhe had done her ſelfe much prejudice, for the Rebels being now poſſeſſed of their Guns, preſumed the Caſtle to be theirs as ſure as if they had actually poſſeſſed it. Now it was no more but ask and have: hereupon they grow remiſſe in their Watches, negligent in their obſervations, not heeding what was brought in, nor taking care, as before, to intercept ſupplies, which might inable them to hold out againſt a Siege: and the Lady making good uſe of their remiſnes, laid hold on the preſent opportunity, & as much as the time would permit, furniſh't the Caſtle with proviſions of all ſorts. In this Intervall there was brought in, a hundred and halfe of powder, and a quantity of match proportionable. And underſtanding that the Kings Forces under the Conduct of Prince *Maurice*, and the Marqueſſe *Hertford* were advancing towards *Blanford*, ſhe, by her Meſſenger made her addreſſe to them, to ſignifie unto them the preſent condition in which they were, the great conſequence of the place, deſiring their aſſiſtance, and in particular that they would be pleaſed to take into their ſerious conſideration to ſend ſome commanders thither to take the charge of the Caſtle; hereupon they ſend Captaine *Laurence* ſonne of Sir *Edward Laurence*, a Gentleman of that Iſland, to command in chief, but he comming without a Commiſſion could not command moneyes or proviſions to be brought in untill it was too late. There was likewiſe in the Caſtle one Captaine *Bond* an old ſouldier, whom I ſhould deprive of his due honour, not to mention him, having a ſhare in the honour of this reſiſtance. The firſt time the Rebels faced

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the Caſtle, they brought a body of between two and three hundred Horſe and Foot, and two Peeces of Ordnance, and from the Hils playd on the Caſtle, fired foure houſes in the Towne, and then ſummoned the Caſtle, but receiving a deniall for that time they left it. But on the three and twentieth of June, the Sagicious Knight, Sir *Walter Barle* (that hath the gift of diſcerning Treaſons, and might have made up his nine and thirty Treaſons forty, by reckoning in his owne) accompanied by Captaine *Sidenham*, Captaine *Henry Jarvis*, Captaine *Skuts* ſonne of that Arch-Traytor, *Skut* of *Poole*, with a body between five and ſix hundred came and poſſeſſed themſelves of the Towne, taking the opportunity of a miſty morning, that they might find no reſiſtance from the Caſtle. They brought with them to the Siege a Demy-Canon, a Culverin and two Sacres, with theſe and their ſmall-ſhot, they playd on the Caſtle on all quarters of it, with good obſervation of Advantages, making their battery ſtrongeſt where they thought the Caſtle weakeſt. And to bind the ſouldiers by tye of Conſcience to an eager proſecution of the Siege, they adminiſter them an Oath, and mutually binde themſelves to moſt unchriſtian reſolutions; *That if they found the defendants obſtinate not to yeeld, they would maintaine the Siege to victory, and then deny Quarter unto all, killing without mercy, Men, Women, and Children.* As to bring on their owne ſouldiers, they abuſed them with falſhoods, telling them that the Caſtle ſtood in a Levell, yet with good advantages of approach, that there were but forty men in the Caſtle, whereof twenty were for them, that there was rich booty and the like; ſo, during the Siege they uſed all baſe, unworthy meanes, to corrupt the defendants, to betray the Caſtle into their hand, the better ſort they endeavour to corrupt with bribes, to the reſt they offer double Pay, and the whole Plunder of the Caſtle; when all theſe Arts tooke no effect, then they fall to *Stratagems* and *Engines*. To make their approaches to the

wall with more safety, they make two Engines, one they call the Sow, the other the Boare, being made with boards lined with wooll to dead the shot. The first that moved forward was the Sow, but not being Musket proof, she cast nine of eleven of her Farrow, for the Musquetiers frō the castle were so good marks-men at their legs, the only part of all their bodies left without defence, that 9 ran away, as well as their broken and battered legges would give them leave; and of the two which knew neither how to run away, nor well to stay, for feare, one was slaine. The Boare of the two (a man would think) the valianter creature, seeing the ill successe of the Sow, to cast her Litter before her time, durst not advance. The most advantageous part for their Batteries was the Church, which they without fear of prophanation used, not only as their Rampart, but their rendezvouz: of the surpleſſe they made two shirts for two souldiers, they broke downe the Organs, and made the Pipes serve for Cases to hold their powder and shot, and not being furnished with Musquet-bullets, they cut off the Lead of the Church, and roll'd it up, and shoot it without ever casting in a mould Sir *Walter* and the Commanders were earnest to presse forward the souldiers; but as prodigall as they were of the bloud of their common souldiers, they were sparing enough of their owne; it was a generall observation, that valiant Sir *Walter* never willingly exposed himselfe to any hazard; for being by chance endangered by a Bullet, shot through his Coat, afterwards he put on a Beares skinne, and to the eternall honour of this Knights valour be it recorded, for feare of Musquet-shot, (for other they had none) he was seen to creep on all fours, on the sides of the hill, to keep himselfe out of danger. This base Cowardisme in the Assaylants, added courage and resolution to the defendants: therefore not compell'd by want, but rather to brave the Rebels, they sallyed out, and brought in eight Cowes and a Bull into the Castle, without the losse of a

man,

man, or a man wounded. At another time five boyes fetcht in foure Cowes. They that ſtood on the hills, called to one in a houſe in the valley, crying, *Shoot Anthony*, but *Anthony* thought it good to ſleepe in a whole skinne, and durſt not looke out, ſo that afterward it grew into a proverbiall jeere, from the Defendants to the Aſſaylants, *Shoot Anthony*. The Rebels having ſpent much time and Ammunition, and ſome men, and yet being as farre from hopes of taking the Caſtle, as the firſt day they came thither, at laſt the Earle of *Warwicke* ſends them a ſupply of an hundred and fiftie Mariners, with ſeverall Cart-loads of Petars, Granadoes, and other Warlike proviſion, with ſcaling Ladders to aſſault the Caſtle by ſcaladoe; They make large offers to him that ſhould firſt ſcale the wall, 20 *l.* to the firſt, and ſo by deſcending ſummes a reward to the twentieth, but all this could not prevaile with theſe ſilly wretches, who were brought thither as themſelves confeſſed, like ſheep to the ſlaughter, ſome of them having but exchang'd the manner of their death, the halter for the bullet, having taken them out of Gaoles, one of them being taken Priſoner, had Letters Teſtimoniall in his hands whence he came, the Letters I meane when he was burnt for a Felon, being very viſible to the beholders, but when they found that perſwaſion could not prevaile, with ſuch abject low-ſpirited men, the Commanders reſolve on another courſe, which was to make them drunke, knowing that drunkenneſſe makes ſome men fight like Lyons, that being ſober would runne away like Hares. To this purpoſe they fill them with ſtrong waters, even to madneſſe, and ready they are now for any deſigne, and for feare Sir *Walter* ſhould be valiant againſt his will, like *Cæſar*, he was the onely man almoſt *that came ſober to the aſſault*: an imitation of the Turkiſh practice, (for certainly there can be nothing of Chriſtianitie in it, to ſend poore ſoules to Gods Judgement Seat, in the very act of two grievous ſins, *Rebellion* & *Drunkenneſſe*) who to ſtupifie their Souldiers, and

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make them insensible of their dangers, give them *Opium*; being now armed with drinke, they resolve to storme the Castle on all sides, and apply their scalding Ladders, it being ordered by the Leaders, (if I may without a Solecisme call them so, that stood behind and did not so much as follow) that when twentie were entred, they should give a watch-word to the rest, and that was *Old Wat:* a word ill chosen, by Sir *Wat. Earle*, and considering the businesse in hand, little better then ominous, for if I be not deceived, the Hunters that beat bushes for the fearfull timorous Hare, call him *Old wat.*

Being now Pot valiant, and possessed with a borrowed courage, which was to Evaporate in sleepe, they divide their Forces into two Parties, whereof one assaults the Middle ward, defended by valiant Captain *Lawrence*, and the greater part of the Souldiers; the other assault the Upper ward, which the Lady *Bankes* (to her eternall honour be it spoken) with her daughters, women, and five Souldiers, undertooke to make good against the Rebells, and did bravely performe what she undertooke; for by heaving over stones & hot embers, they repelled the Rebells, and kept them from climbing their Ladders, thence to throw in that wild-fire, which every Rebell had ready in his hand. Being repelled, and having in this Siege and this Assault lost and hurt an hundred men, *Old* Sir *Wat*, hearing the Kings Forces were advanced, cryed, and ran away crying, leaving *Sydenham* to Command in Chief, to bring off the Ordnance, Ammunition, and the remainder of the Army, who afraid to appeare abroad kept Sanctuary in the Church till night, meaning to sup and run away by Star-light; but supper being ready, and set on the Table, an Alarme was given that the Kings Forces were comming; this newes took away *Sydenhams* stomack; all this provision was but *messes of meat set before the Sepulchres of the dead*; he leaves his Artillery, Ammunition, and (which with these men is something) a good supper, and

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ran away to take Boat for *Poole*, leaving likewiſe at the ſhoare about an hundred Horſe to the next Takers, which next day proved good prize to the Souldiers of the Caſtle. Thus after ſix weekes ſtrict Siege, this Caſtle, the *deſire* of the Rebells, the *teares* of *Old* Sir *wat*, and the *Key* of thoſe parts, by the Loyaltie, and brave reſolution of this honourable Lady, the valour of Captaine *Lawrence* and ſome eightie Souldiers, (by the loſſe only of two men) was delivered from the bloody intentions of theſe mercileſſe Rebels on the 4. of *Auguſt* 1643.

Mercurius Ruſticus, &c.

XII.

Maſter Thomas Jones, *Batchelor in Divinitie, Ill-intreated by the Rebels in* Devon *A Souldier hanged at* Tame *on the ſigne-poſt of the* Kinsg-head. *Maſter* Wright, *a Miniſter in* Cheſhire *Plundered, and two of his Maid-ſervants murthered. Doctor* Beale, *Doctor* Martin, *and Doctor* Sterne, *brought Priſoners from* Cambridge *by* Cromwel, *and their barbarous uſage, &c.*

MAſter *Thomas Jones*, Batchelor in Divinitie, and Rector of *Offwell* in the Countie of *Devon*, having diſcovered that the right of Patronage of one of the Cures of *Tuiſordton* was in the Crowne, and worth three hundred pounds *per annum*, did in the purſuance of this Right, ſpend a thouſand pounds to recover it from *thoſe*, who account all lawfull gaine whatſoever they can purloyne either from God or the King. The pretended Patrons, who had invaded this Right, were much offended with Maſter *Jones* for being at ſo great expence to redeeme the prey out of their hands, and did but watch an

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Opportunitie to make him know how ſenſible they were of this their loſſe. This Parliament being called, and theſe men made Members of the Lower Houſe, they quickly perceived that this wiſhed-for opportunity was now come, wherein they might pervert publique juſtice to private revenge, quickly learning to exerciſe that Arbitrary unlimited power over their fellow Subjects, which the prevalency of a dangerous faction had put into their hands. According to the general practice ſince this Parliament, they accuſe Maſter *Jones* of ſome Anti-parliamentary paſſages in his Sermon, which his Judges underſtood as little as his Accuſers: Nay perhaps it was with him (as with many of his Orthodox Brethren) the ſame men were both his Accuſers and Judges. However any or no accuſation we know have ſerved theſe mens turnes, to bring Godly and Learned Miniſters to the Beare-bayting of a Committee, and to put them into the expenſive cuſtody of a Serjeant at Armes: ſo it was with Maſter *Jones*, they firſt pretended ſome Crimes, and on theſe pretences they commit him priſoner to a Serjeant at Armes. Having deprived him of his Libertie, and put him into a conſumption of his eſtate by the unreaſonable unlimited exactions of Parliament-Gaolers, they then think him reduced to ſuch a condition as to be willing to hearken to a Compoſition, on any termes. At laſt, vexed to an agreement, he is to enjoy his Libertie and Peace on this mutuall ſtipulation: They are to pardon him the error of his doctrine, to deliver up his bayle, being with two ſureties Parliament men bound in a Bond of two thouſand pounds, and to give him two hundred pounds towards his charges. Maſter *Jones* muſt reſigne his lately recovered Cure at *Tuiſordon* to make way for a Clerke of their owne: which to avoid farther moleſtation, to his very great prejudice, he was inforced to condeſcend unto. After, in *September*, 1642. Maſter *Iones* riding to *Taunton* in *Somerſet-ſhire*, accompanyed by one of the Prince his ſervants, who wore his

his Masters Colours, was for that reason, together with that Gentleman, immediately after his departure from thence, apprehended, and like a Felon brought backe to the Castle, where he remained Prisoner three weeks, and could not be released without the earnest sollicitation of his friends, and his Wives humble and often petitioning the Earle of *Bedford*. In *November* last, suffering under continuall molestations, and out of all hope to live peaceably at home, he resolved to put himself under the protection of Sir *Ralph Hoptons* Army then in *Cornewall*. To this purpose he furnished three Horses and Arms proportionable, and set forward to deliver them up for His Majesties service: but unhappily in the way thither he was intercepted by the Earle of *Stamfords* Forces, under the command of Captaine *Gould*, taken Prisoner, robb'd so the value of 80. *l.* the Plunderers leaving him not so much as a Boot to ride in. By these he is led Captive to *Liskard* in *Cornewall*, where they kept him three dayes, in which time he and another Minister with him, with his servant, had but one pint of Beere for their sustenance, being kept without either fire or light, and for one night had their hands bound behind them, and had still been kept in the like bondage, had not God in mercy rescued them by Sir *Ralph Hopton*, after the famous battle of *Liskard*: During the time of their imprisonment, they offer them Conditions on which they may purchase their libertie; *viz.* to pay three hundred pound; to take an Oath never any more to assist the King with Horse, Armes, or Money: But being delivered on far better termes he was not long after imprisoned for giving God publique thankes for his deliverance. Afterwards, seeing that Religion if selfe was but abused, being made the Cloake of these mens Hypocrisie and Treasons, and that they did *fast but to strife & debate*, he did not observe the Fast every last wednesday in the moneth, with that strict observation as was expected from him by that Faction, hereupon, some of them

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put him in mind of it: Good-Friday comming on presently, upon the last Wednesday in *April* he desired his Neighbours and Parishioners to keepe that ancient Fast injoyned by the Church, in Commemoration of the bitter Death and Passion of Christ; and the better to invite them to that dayes solemne Humiliation, he Preached to them twice that day. Though Sermons be all their Religion, yet two Sermons on Good Friday are with these men no better then Superstition: For, for this contempt (as they interpreted it) of the Parliament Fast, not letting so high an estimation on it as on this *Catholike Fast of Good Fryday* (received and practised by all Churches in all Ages, till of late a Jewish observation of one day hath shouldred out the religious observation of all other dayes) he was convented before the Sessions, where *Edmund Prideaux* a Parliament man, and a pretender to this Law, prest this his obedience to the Church most violently against him; maliciously affirming, that he did it to affront the Parliament, & to advance Popish Superstition, and Innovation, and that therefore *He* (see what it is to be a Parliament man) would make him an *Example* to the world, and as the times then were (God, as he threatned Israel *provoking us by foolish people*) was like enough to have done it, had not M. *Iones* prevented him by withdrawing himselfe, and so declined the evill intended against him. Yet we may not omit one thing: though it were so heinous a Crime in M *Iones* not to observe one of their Wednesdayes Fasts, yet M. *Darke* Minister of *Musbury* in the same County, and a man of that Faction, could command his men to follow the Plough that day, and yet was never thought fit of a Reprehension, nor so much as a Brotherly Admonition: and no wonder, for though heretofore *Actions* did *Qualifie persons*, and *denominate* them, by the Sectaries new Divinitie they make *persons* to *Qualifie Actions*; those things which are sinnes in others lose their *Nature* and their *Name* in a Child of God, and they will take it very

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ill from you not to be ſo reputed, though living in the moſt notorious ſcandalous ſinnes that defile the ſoule, and lay waſte the Conſcience of Man. But to returne to our Story.

From the beginning of this Parliament (till God, by the glorious and no leſſe then miraculous Victories of Sir *Ralph Hopton*, reſtored ſome Peace to that miſerably diſtracted Country) Maſter *Iones* was not permitted to live quietly at his owne dwelling, they threaten to hang him, and burne his houſe, which they Plundered no leſſe then ſeven times: and not content with this, they threaten to carry away his aged Father Priſoner, being no leſſe then 86 yeares of age; and had beene as good as their word, (for in miſchiefe they ſeldome faile of their promiſes) had not the Women of the Pariſh (in deteſtation of ſo great barbariſme) reſcued him out of their hands: After that memorable defeat of the Rebels at *Stratton* in the edge of *Cornwall* by the brave Sir *Ralph Hopton*, M. *Iones* returned to his own houſe, fearing no danger from the ſirters of that broken Army: but four Troopers of the Rebels horſe came to his houſe, ſearched it verynarrowly for him, inſomuch that he heard them ſweare, how cruelly they would uſe that Cavaliering Prieſt, if they could meet with him, when they were nearer him then they were aware of, (had they known it) there being but an Inch board between him & them: at which time miſſing of the intended Prey, they wreck their malice on his houſhould ſtuffe, what they could not carry away they ſpoyle; Beds, Bedſteeds, Hangings, all are torn and ſpoyled: They Plunder the Maid ſervants, and that of their Smocks, and exchange in their very preſence their lowzie ſhirts for their cleane Linnen: Hereupon M. *Iones* finding by experience (that there was no ſafetie out of one of the Kings Armies (the only Protection which the King is able for the preſent to afford His good Subjects) he put himſelfe under the Protection of Sir *Ralph Hoptons* Army, where he now remaines.

While

While the Rebells Army lay at *Tame* ſending out parties, by chance they lighted on ſome of the Kings Souldiers, and amongſt them there was one, who touched in conſcience for ſo grievous a ſin, as lifting up his hand againſt his lawfull Soveraign, the Lords Annoynted, forſook the Rebells Army, and was entertained in his Majeſties pay: and being in their power they reſolve inſtantly to hang him: but with ſuch Circumſtances as in the murther of the Subject they evidently manifeſt their malicious rebellious hearts towards their Soveraign. Nothing will ſerue to hang him on, but the ſigne poſt of the *Kings Head* in *Tame*; the poore man being ready to be throwne from the Ladder, Prayed very fervently, and cryed out *Lord Iſus receive my Soule.* The Rebells ſtanding about him, inſtead of joyning with him in his devotions made a confuſed noyſe, and laughed at him. They that had ſo little mercy for his Soule were not likely to draw out any bowells of Compaſſion towards his body. No, they will not only Murther him, but Murther him by a lingring Torment, they will not afford him the favour of a running knot quickly to obſtruct the Throat, and totally deprive him of breath, but the halter is tyed ſo faſt, that he hanged gaſping for breath, not drawing ſo much as to maintaine life, nor ſo little as ſuddenly to loſe it: having in this Torment hanged a while, a barbarous Inhuman *Villaine*, ſtept to him, & fearing he ſhould give up his vexed Ghoſt too ſoone, he puts his hands under his feet and lifted him up to give him ſome ſcope of Reſpiration, but even in this unchriſtian uſage of a poore wretch he did not forget to *blaſpheme* his *Lord* and *King*: for having lifted him up, he turned the dying mans face towards the ſign it ſelfe of the *Kings head*: and jeering ſaid, *Nay, Sir, you muſt ſpeake one word with the King before you goe, you are blind-fold, and he cannot ſee, and by and by you ſhall both come downe together.* Let the world if it can now give us a parrallel of ſo undutifull, ſo high a cõtempt of regal authority, or tell

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us whether any of the ſeverall Spawns of Hell but only an Atheiſticall Puritan could poſſibly commit ſuch deviliſh Cruelties againſt his fellow Subject, or belch out ſuch venome againſt his Soveraigne? Amongſt thoſe many Sins which call for our publique Humiliation, and our earneſt zeal to purge the Land from the guilt which hath polluted it, certainly Contempt and Scorne of ſo good, ſo gracious a King, is none of the leaſt.

On Monday the 29 of *May* 1643. a boy of five or ſix years of age, attended by a youth, was comming to *Oxford* to his father an officer in the Kings Army, paſſing through *Buckinghamſhire*, he fell into the hands of ſome Troopers of Colonel *Goodwins* Regiment, who not onely Pillaged him of the cloathes which he brought with him, but tooke his doublet off his back, and would have taken away his hat and boots, if the youth that attended on him had not very earneſtly interceded for them to ſave them. For one of the company, more tender-hearted then the reſt, moved with the childs cryes & affrightment, and with the youths earneſt intreatie, prevailed with the reſt not to rob the child of theſe neceſſary fences from the injury of wind and weather. Yet though they ſpare him theſe things, they rob him of his horſe, and leave the poore child to a tedious long journey on foot: This barbariſme to a poore child farre from his friends, almoſt diſtracted with feare, ſo prevailed with ſome, that they made Colonel *Goodwin* and Sir *Robert Pye* acquainted with it, hoping to find them ſenſible of ſo cruell practices on a poore child: but theſe great Profeſſors and Champions of Religion, onely laughed at the Relation, without giving any redreſſe to the childs injuries. This want of Juſtice in the Commanders, animated the Souldiers to proſecute their villanies to a greater height: for that night they came to the place where the child lay, and the poore Soule being in bed faſt a ſleepe, his Innocent reſt not diſturbed with the injuries of the day: they dived into his,

and his attendants pockets, rob'd them of all their monyes, and left them either to borrow more, or beg for ſuſtenance in their journey to Oxford.

Captaine *Duckenfield* a Commander of the Rebels in Cheſhire, came to M. *Wrights* houſe, Parſon of Wemſlow in that County, a man of foureſcore yeares of age, of a very honeſt life and converſation, and eminent for his hoſpitality amongſt his neighbours. The Captain and his followers enter the houſe by violence, killed two of his maid-ſervants, wounded others, and in all probability had murthered M. *Wright* himſelfe, had not his neighbours that loved him well, reſcued him out of their hands. The crime objected againſt him, was Loyalty, and that amongſt Rebels is crime enough: for this he is forced to live an exile from his owne habitation, and hath abſented himſelf from his houſe now twelve moneths. The ſame Rebels came to one Maſter *John Leech* his houſe, in the ſame County, as I take it, they enter his houſe by violence, they kill one of his maid-ſervants for endeavouring to keep the doore ſhut againſt them, and tooke away Maſter *Leech* priſoner. There was a gentlewoman in the houſe come thither but two dayes before, who ſeeing ſo barbarous cruelty practiſed upon Innocents for no other fault but living in peace and obedience, was ſo affrighted, that for ſome time ſhe remained almoſt diſtracted.

When the rebellious city of London firſt delivered up it ſelfe the ſervile inſtrument to execute the illegall Commands of the heads of the faction in Parliament; a Troop of factious Citiſens under the command of Colonel *Cromwell* came to the Univerſity of Cambridge, and there ſeized on the perſons of Doctor *Beale*, Doctor *Martin*, and Doctor *Sterne*, men of known Integrity, Exemplary lives, profound learning, and heads of ſeveral Colledges in that famous Univerſity: having them in their cuſtody they uſe them with all poſſible ſcorn & contempt, eſpecially *Cromwell* behaving himſelfe moſt inſolently towards them, and when

when one of the Doctors made it a requeſt to *Cromwell*, that he might ſtay a little to put up ſome linnen, *Cromwell* denyed him the favour; and whether in a jeere, or ſimple malice told him, *that it was not in his Commiſſion*: having now prepared a ſhew to entertain the people, in triumph they lead the captives towards London, where the people were beforehand informed what captives Colonell *Cromwell* was bringing. In the Villages as they paſſed from Cambridge to London, the People were called by ſome of their Agents to come and abuſe, and revile them. When they came to London being to bring their priſoners to the Tower, no other way would ſerve their turne but from Shore-ditch through Bartholomew-Faire, when the Concourſe was as thick as the negotiation of buyers & ſellers, and the warning of the Beadles of the Faction (that uſe to give notice to their party) could make it; they lead theſe captives leiſurely through the midſt of the Faire: as they paſſe along they are entertained with exclamations, reproaches, ſcornes, & curſes, and conſidering the prejudice raiſed in the City of them, it was Gods great mercy that they found no worſe uſage from them: having brought them to the Tower, the people there uſe them with no leſſe incivility within the wals, then the people did without, calling them Papiſts, Arminians, and I know not what. After ſome time impriſonment there, they were removed to the Lord *Peters* houſe in Alderſgate-ſtreet; and though they often petitioned to be heard and brought to Judgement, yet they could obtaine neither a Tryall, nor enlargement, unleſſe to free their bodies they ſhould enſnare their ſouls by loanes of money to be imployed againſt the King, or taking impious Oathes or Covenants: at laſt after almoſt a yeares impriſonment, on Friday the 11. of *Auguſt*, 1643. by order from the Faction that call themſelves a Parliament, they were removed from thence, and all put on Ship-board, in a Ship called *The Proſperous Sayle*, or the *Proſperous Sayler* lying before Wapping. They went by

Coach from *Alderſ-gate-ſtreet* to *Billingsgate*, in the way to the Common Stair, there to take water, one was overheard to ſay, *theſe looke like honeſt men*, and he was not a jot miſtaken: however for bearing teſtimony to the truth he incur'd the cenſure of a Malignant, and was in danger to be committed: but another looking theſe grave learned Divines in the face, reviled them, ſaying, that *they did not looke like Chriſtians:* and prayed that they might breake their necks as they went downe the Stairs to take water. This harſh uſage they found by land, but yet they found farre worſe by water: being come on ſhip-board they were inſtantly put under Hatches, where the Decks were ſo low that they could not ſtand upright, and yet were denyed ſtooles to ſit on, or ſo much as a burden of ſtraw to lye on. Into this *Little Eaſe* in a ſmall ſhip they crowd no leſſe then foureſcore Priſoners of qualitie, and that they might ſtifle one another, having no more breath then what they ſucked from one anothers mouths, moſt maliciouſly, and (certainly) to a murtherous intent, they ſtop up all the ſmall Auger holes, & all other in-lets which might relieve them with freſh aire: an act of ſuch horrid barbariſme, that nor Age, nor Story, nor Rebellion can parallel; *But, O Lord God to whom Vengeance belongeth, thou God to whom vengeance belongeth, ſhow thy ſelfe, O let the vengeance of thy Servants blood, that hath beene ſhed in this land, be openly ſhewed upon theſe* worſe then *Heathen* Salvages *in our ſight, O let the ſorrowfull ſighing of thy priſoners come before thee, according to the greatneſſe of thy power preſerve thou thoſe that are appoynted to dye.*

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Mercurius Ruſticus, &c.

XIII.

Maſter Anthony Tyringham *a Miniſter, wounded and moſt inhumanely uſed by the Rebells in* Buckingham-ſhire. *Miſtreſſe* Wiborow (*the Parſons wife of* Pebmarſh *in* Eſſex) *and her children expoſed to great extremity by the Sectaries of that Countie. A lively patterne of ingratitude acted by a Schiſmaticall Smith at* Dalham *in* Suffolke, *&c.*

MAfter *Anthony Tyringham*, Patſon of *Tyringham* in *Buckingham-ſhire*, having buſineſſe at *Maids-morton*, at his returne came to *Buckingham*, where he met with two of his Nephewes. The Uncle and his Nephewes glad of ſo happy a meeting, after ſome ſtay to congratulate the good chance, and to refreſh themſelves, ſet forward in their journey, and paſſed in peace without danger untill they came neare *Stony-Stratford*, where a partee of Dragooners comming from *Aylesbury* ſurprized them: and inſtantly (ſcarce asking them from whence they came) ſearched and diſarmed them, which was no difficult atchievement, there being but one Sword amongſt all three. The Rebels take from them their Horſes, their Coats and Money: ſuperfluous things as they conceived for men deſigned to captivitie: for having ſpoyled them of their Horſes, Money, and Garments, they ſend them with a ſtrong guard Priſoners to *Aylesbury*: while the reſt of the Parſee, lurking about *Stony-Stratford*, ſtayed there to expect ſome freſh bootie: And that in this we doe not ſlander theſe great Champions of the Subjects Liberties and Properties, the iſſue will acquit us, for preſently after (to ſhew that all was Fiſh which came to Net)

they ſeized upon a poore Bone-lace-man & a Shoomaker, robbed them of what they had, & in the ſame manner ſent them away priſoners to Ailisbury. The guard of Dragooners having brought their 3 priſoners about a mile and a half on the way towards Alisbury, commanded them again to alight: The firſt Plunder was for the Captain or Commanders, or elſe a ſhare was ſet apart *Anathema* for the ſupport of the Publique Cauſe, theſe men to whoſe truſt they were committed, now intend to plunder for themſelves: And firſt, they command Maſter *Tyringham* to put off his Caſſocke: who being not ſudden in obeying the Command, nor over-haſty to untye his girdle to diſroabe himſelfe of the diſtinctive Garment of his Profeſſion: (though now a caſſock, contracted into the Compendium of a *Gippo*, is become the Garb of the Reformers) one of the Dragoons to quicken him, cut him through the hat into the head with the ſword taken from one of his nephews, and with another blow cut him over the fingers: Maſter *Tyringham* wondring at ſo barbarous uſage without any provocation, came towards him that had thus wounded him, and deſired him to hold his hands, pleading that he was a Clergy-man, a priſoner, and diſarmed: the cowardly villaine either fearing the approach of a diſarmed man, or willing to lay hold on any advantage to expoſe the priſoners to the fury of his fellows, cryed out, *Shoot the rogues, for they intend to reſiſt*: the word was no ſooner given, but a Muſquet was inſtantly diſcharged at one of M. *Tyringhams* nephews; but the Musqueteere miſſing his mark, another of the Rebels with his ſword aymed righter, and ran him into the ſhoulder: a Muſquet was preſented to the other nephew, but Gods providence reſtrained the murtherous intention of the Rebell that he did not give fire. Thus exerciſing their pleaſure upon diſarmed wounded men, they rob M. *Tyringham* of his Caſſocke, rifle all their pockets, and take from them what they pleaſe; and to palliate their cruelty, they ſend two Dragooners back, to tell their Captain,

Captains and their companies that the priſoners committed to their cuſtody and conduct made reſiſtance : Upon this falſe alarum given, preſently the Captains and their Companies make up to them, to aſſiſt a ſtrong Guard againſt three diſarmed, and of them two wounded men ; being come where they were, they encompaſſe them about, and without any examination of the buſineſſe, preſuming the ſuggeſtion to be undoubted truth, one of the Rebels, Captain *Pollard* by name, with a full blow ſtrikes at Maſter *Tyringham*, and with his ſword cuts his Arme and Cubit-bones croſſe the elbow almoſt aſunder : M. *Tyringham* (almoſt threeſcore years of age within two) bore this barbarous uſage with undaunted courage, and hearing this bloudy villaine called Captaine *Pollard*, in a pleaſant indignation expreſſed the ſenſe of the injury but thus, *That now he had made him a Pollard indeed:* A Metaphor eaſily underſtood by Wood-men, who uſually call a Tree, whoſe limbs or branches are lopped off, a Pollard: M. *Tyringhams* Arme thus miſerably wounded, and hanging dangling from his ſhoulder, without any government from the nerves or ſinews, one of his nephews having a mourning Riband, tendred it to his Uncle to bind up his Arme, but the Rebels will not permit it: though M. *Tyringhem* intreat the favor to have his wounds bound up, and the very ſpectacle before their eyes, was argument enough to extort this mercy from them ; yet they remaine inexorable, nor would they be perſwaded untill a long time after: having now made ſure worke with their priſoners, and rendred them ſo far unable to reſiſt, that ſome were hardly able to fit the jades on which they were mounted, they againe ſet forward for Ailesbury. The Dragooners horſes on which they were ſet, being tyred, made the way very tedious, eſpecially to M. *Tyringham*, who loſt much bloud all the way as they went.

While theſe Gentlemen were in this miſerable conditi-on, Captaine *Pollard*, not troubled at all for ſo bloudy a

fact, barbarously committed by himselfe on an aged Gentleman, and a Minister of that Gospel which they falsly pretend to maintaine, but indeed deny and blaspheme in all their actions, turned aside to *Wbaddon Chase*, and sported himself in killing some of His Majesties Deere, which he carryed along with him to *Aylesbury*: after almost foure houres riding, tyred out with tyred Jades, and fainting with losse of blood, the Prisoners were againe commanded to alight at a Town called *Whitchurch* within two miles of *Aylesbury*. Here they fall on Master *Tyringham* afresh, and Plunder him as eagerly as if he had bin new come into their hands, and not touched by them before. They pluck off his boots, and take from him his Jerkin, his Hat, and Cap, all the fences provided for cold and weather, and the usuall fortifications against the injuries of wind and raine: and so made a Patterne of the man wounded betweene *Ierusalem* and *Iericho*, they mount him on his Spittle againe and drive on, and after an houres riding in cold and darknesse, at last they arrived at *Aylesbury*, that night the Chirurgions (as soon as they could be found) viewed and dressed the wound, but concluded unanimously that they must cut off his Arme the next day, or else it would Gangreene and infallibly kill him, which next day was done accordingly: Master *Tyringham* bore the losse of his Arme with incredible resolution and courage, as knowing the Justice of that Cause for which he suffered, and as willing to lay downe his Life in testimony of his Loyaltie, as his Brother Master *Edward Tyringham*, one of the Gentlemen of the Kings Privy Chamber had done before him, who the last Winter being imployed in His Majesties service, & set on by a Partee of Rebells fought valiantly, but oppressed with multitudes, received so many wounds that he dyed of them. But it hath pleased God so to blesse the means used for this Gentlemans recovery, that there are great hopes he will survive these maimes, and (as himself undauntedly told

told the Rebells to their faces) *Live to ſee them hanged.* Amen.

In the fourth Weeke of this *Mercury*, you heard of the cruell uſage of Maſter *Wiborow* Parſon of *Pebmarſh* in the Countie of *Eſſex*, by the Rebells in thoſe parts; how they abuſed him in the Church, beat him in the fields, and took from him the Book of Common-Prayer, having before torne another of his in pieces. After this the *Brownists* and *Anabaptiſts* of that place (with which that Country ſwarmes) threaten to kill him; Maſter *Wiborow*, not daring to truſt himſelfe amongſt theſe cruel blood-thirſty men, to preſerve his life, was compelled to leave his Cure, his Wife and Children, ſome ſeven moneths ſince, and to put himſelfe under the Kings Protection: hoping that his abſence might be a meanes to ſecure his Wife and Children, and prevaile with theſe Monſters to permit them to enjoy that which he left behinde him for their ſuſtenance: but his abſence was ſo farre from working this good effect in them, that they made uſe of it, to eject him out of the poſſeſſion of the Profits of his Parſonage, and his Wife and Children out of their houſe, expoſing them harbourleſſe to the wide world: for taking advantage of his abſence, they accuſe him to the pretended Parliament, and frame a Bill of Falſhood and Lyes againſt him, thereby to gaine a Sequeſtration of his Living: A buſineſſe not of any great difficultie, they being more ready to grant ſuch illegall oppreſſive ejections then the People to aske them: for upon the Accuſation, *John White* that fornicating *Browniſt*, ſitting in the Chair, M. *Wiborows* Living was Sequeſtred, and the Profits of it given to one *Burrows*, though the Cure was never neglected, but ſupplied by M. *Wiborows* friends, to the content and ſatisfaction of all moderate peaceable men: yet though they had rob'd him of his livelyhood, and given his Wives and Childrens bread to ſtrangers, by moſt unjuſt practices, yet his hopes were that his poore Wife and Children ſhould enjoy

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the accommodation of their dwelling in the Parsonage house: but such is the implacable crueltie and malice of these Sectaries, that on the tenth of *June* 1643. a Troope of the Rebels came to the Parsonage house and demanded entrance: Mistresse *Wiborow* and her Children being alone in the house, she bar'd up the doores against them, and for her better safetie retired to an upper roome, to which the passage was through a Trap-doore, which likewise she made as fast as she could: all this fortification could not keep these Rebells out, they breake open the doores, and make way to the roome where Mistresse *Wiborow* and her Children thought to secure themselves: when they came thither, three of these Rebels set their Pistolls at her brest, threatning to shoot her, if she and her Children would not suddenly depart the house, and leave it to a new Master. Mistresse *Wiborow* replyed, That she would rather be killed within doores, then perish without, but withall earnestly intreated that she might enjoy so much of her husbands right, as his house to shelter her and her Children, who poore soules stood about their mother crying, and in their naturall oratory craving compassion towards their Mother, whom at every word the Rebels threaten to Pistoll; but neither the earnest intreaty of the Mother, nor the pittifull out-cryes of the Children, could prevaile with them, they remain as deafe men, void of all pittie or bowels of compassion: nay, they violently seize on her, drag her down the staires, and out of the house into the yard: the poore Children being almost distracted and at their wits end for feare what would become of their Mother, being thus violently drawne out of the house into the yard, there she found *Merriton Simpson* and *Cooke* the Sequestrators, with other attending there to see this joyfull spectacle, a poore oppressed Gentlewoman & her small children cruelly cast out of their own habitation by Rebels & Traytors. As soon as Mistresse *Wiborow* saw them, she presented them with the Kings Proclamation against the Oppression of the

the Clergie, by the intruſion of Factious and Schiſmaticall perſons into the Cures and Revenues of Learned, Orthodox Divines, by Order of one, or both pretended Houſes of Parliament, contrary to all Law and Juſtice: which ſhe hoped would have found ſo much obedience and reſpect, as to reſtore her to her houſe: This was ſo farre from mollifying theſe Rebells and Schiſmatiques, that it provoked them to great inſolencies: at laſt, when Miſtreſſe *Wiborow* perceived that all her intreaties, and her childrens teares prevailed nothing, to reſtore her to her houſe, ſhe intreated the Sequeſtrators, that in caſe ſhe could not be permitted to dwell in her owne houſe, that yet ſhe might have ſome other place of accommodation provided, to receive her and her children: *Meriton* inſolently replyed, *That he would provide his Tumbrill*, that is, his Dung-cart, *to carry her and her Children from Conſtable to Conſtable, till ſhe came to her Husband:* After many bitter ſcoffes and ſcornes in this her affliction, ſhe deſired, that if ſhe might not obtaine ſo much favour to dwell in her houſe, yet they would not deny her acceſſe to her houſe, but that ſhe might goe in to fetch out proviſion for her Childrens ſupper that night: but theſe Monſters of men would not give her leave: and to compleat this unheard of Tyranny and Oppreſſion, the *Authorized Theeves*, I meane the Commiſſioners appointed by the pretended Houſe of Parliament to ſeize upon the Eſtates of all Delinquents, and to point out who ſhall be Plundered next. Order, that whatſoever Maſter *Wiborow* had left, ſhould be ſeized on for the uſe of that *Thing* which they call a Parliament: thereby to ſupport Rebellion with Robbery and Theft. Inſtantly they ſeize on his Corne, and thoſe few Cattle, the remainder of former Plunderings, though they knew it was the life of the Mother and her children, and that in taking away theſe, they deprived them of all meanes of ſubſiſtance, and expoſed them to extreame want, having reduced them to

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this miserable condition, to beg or starve: *Now for the comfortlesse trouble sake of the needy, and because of the deepe sighing of the poore, I will up saith the Lord, and will help every one from him that swelleth against him, and will set him at rest:* The good God performe his promise, *Let God arise, and let these enemies of God and man be scattered.*

Master *Thomas Dalton* Bachelor of Divinitie, and Parson of *Dalham* in the County of *Suffolk*, being Plundered of his Horse by Colonel *Russels* Troop, Deputtie Lieutenant of the Countie of *Cambridge*, on more then probable grounds, fearing that they would seize upon his person, and commit him to Prison, was compelled to leave his family & retire privately to some friends, where he continued some moneths. In the *interim*, one *Barnard* a poore Smith, & one that formerly had lived on the Parish alms, informed the Committee at *Cambridge* of M. *Daltons* absence, & making it his Crime, Petitioned for a Sequestration of his Living, intending to make a gain of it himself; for whereas the Living is worth 140 *l. per annum*, and had beene so let for many yeares before, *Vulcan*, I meane *Barnard* the Smith, having got a Chaplaine of his owne, one *Randal* by name, indents with him to serve the Cure for 50 or 60. pounds a yeare, intending to put up the *Overplus* into his own *purse:* nor did he faile of his pious project, so apparently tending to the publique good, and reformation of the Church: For on the Smiths bare instance, though earnestly opposed by the Lord of the Towne, and about forty of the chiefest of the Parish, who all laboured earnestly to withstand it, the Committee for the advancement of the reformation, hearken to *Barnard* and substitute *Randal Vulcans Priest* in Master *Daltons* place, and revenew; This grant of the Committee was ratified by the Committee at *westminster*, for 'tis not impossible but *Barnard* might have sharers with him in both Committees: For the *Tyth* of the *Tyth* was enough for an

an *Almes-man*: nay, this Committee did not onely ratifie the Order of the other Committee, but added to the injuſtice by ordering Miſtreſſe *Dalton* inſtantly to reſigne poſſeſſion of the Parſonage houſe to *Randal*: of which Ordinance, when the Patron of the Living had intelligence, ſhe inſtantly poſted to *London*, and knowing how unjuſt and triviall the Accuſations againſt M. *Dalton* were, abſence being his maine Crime, (being put to this hard Option, either to ſtay and be committed Priſoner, or to flye and be rob'd of the Profits of his Living, for this is the Dilemma to which all Orthodox Conformable Miniſters are now put) reſolved to intercede for him, hoping either quite to take him off, or at leaſt to procure a mitigation of the Order; but contrary to his expectation he found the Smith *Courted*, *Applauded*, and to *enjoy freedome of acceſſe to the Committee*, and himſelfe (a Gentleman of very good rank and eſteeme in his Country) to be *ſleighted*, *neglected*, and made *dance attendance*, and after long waiting, not regarded what he ſpake for his Miniſter: At laſt this good Gentleman having by experience obſerved, that the practices of the Faction in Parliament did engage them to ſleight and ſuppreſſe the Gentry, and all that made Honour or Conſcience the rule of their Actions, & to court and obſerve the dregs and ſcum of the people, (as the fitteſt inſtruments for their deſigns) returned home, and ſending for Miſtreſſe *Dalton*, intreats her to make uſe of his houſe as her owne, untill God ſhould enable the King to reſtore her, and all his loyall Subjects to their own: Miſtreſſe *Dalton* accepts of his courteous offer, but leaves her man to keep poſſeſſion of the Parſonage houſe: ſhe had not ſtayed long here before her Hoaſt is threatned to be Plundered for his hoſpitalitie: *Barnard* the Smith (as bad as *Alexander* the Copper-Smith) being now ſo rich as to be able to travaile to *London*, and trouble his neighbours; that his *Levite* might have the Parſonage houſe to better his bargaine,

ſpeeds

ſpeeds to the Committee, and preſers a Complaint againſt Miſtreſſe *Dalton* for not giving up poſſeſſion of her houſe according to their Order: upon complaint made, it is further ordered by the ſame Committee, that becauſe ſhe had not preſently quitted the houſe, ſhe ſhould be brought up to *London* before the Committee, there to anſwer the contempt: to avoyd further vexation ſhe obeyed the Order, and gave up poſſeſſion, hoping that this reſigning of her right, would ſet an end to her trouble: but according to the Rebels *Method* from the beginning of this Parliament, firſt invade the *Clergy*, & then the *Laitie*, ſo here they vary not from the firſt *patterne*, for having robbed Maſter *Dalton* of his Eccleſiaſticall Revenues, preſently they ſeize upon his Temporall, his Rents and other debts due unto him, they leave him nothing. But if you pleaſe to ſee the lively Character of a *Malicious, Ingrateſull, Cheating Schiſmatike*, whole Religion it is to return *evill* for good, & *hatred* for *good will*, looke once more on this *Barnard* the Smith, & you will conclude it doubtfull which is hardeſt, his Anvill or his heart. For this wretch owing to M. *Dalton* twenty ſeven pounds, when the time of payment was come, *Barnard* comes to the Church-Porch, the place appointed for payment of the Debt, attended with four Rebell Troopers, as witneſſe of the tender of the monyes. Miſtreſſe *Dalton* being there to receive it, he poures it out, ſhe having told it was putting it up into her purſe, but *Barnard* interrupted her, ſaying, *Stay, this is for better uſe then ſo, it is for the ſervice of the Parliament:* and preſently (as the Plot was laid) the Troopers bent their Piſtols at her breſt, & force the monies from her: nay, before it was lawfull by Order and Ordinances to violate all the Obligations of religion & gratitude, this *Barnard* acknowledged himſelfe much bound to Maſter *Dalton* for many favours, who having many wayes indeared him, thought all things ſafe which were committed to *Barnards* truſt; in this confidence Maſter *Dalton* laid up diverſe Coomes of Wheat in

Barnards

Barnards houſe, to be a help in time of need: when M. *Dalton* was gone, his wife ſent to *Barnards* houſe to demand ſome Wheat, this unthankfull wretch denied it, affirming, that M. *Dalton*, being a Malignant, had no right or propertie in thoſe goods; and therefore forbad her man to come on his ground, threatning that he would runne his Pitchforke in him, if he came thither to make any ſuch demand: *Ab uno diſce Omnes.*

Mercurius Ruſticus, &c.

XIV.

The Rebells barbarous uſage of Sir Ralph Canterils *man in* Chancery-Lane London. *Of the Miniſtery of* London. *A Character of Maſter* Ephraim Udall, *Parſon of Saint* Auſtins, *with the cruelty uſed towards him and his wife. Sir* Tho. Hides *covetouſneſſe and neutrality here rewarded by the Rebells. Maſter* Bowlſtrodes *Prayer by the Spirit, &c.*

IF in the Relation of theſe ſad Stories thou find (Courteous Reader) ſome Complaints of *London*, mingled with thoſe of the *Countrey*, know that the earneſt requeſt of *Mercurius Civicus* muſt plead my Apology. The heads of this Rebellion, deale with that miſerable City as unjuſt Step-mothers do with their poor Children, *Whip them till they cry, and then whip them againe for crying:* for they have not ſo much looſers Priviledge left them as to have *Libertie* to *Complaine:* and then let the World judge to what a narrow Scantling the *Libertie* of the Subject is reduced, by theſe pretended Aſſertors of the *Libertie*, when it is lawfull for them to Murther, and Plunder the Kings good Subjects, and yet it is not lawfull for the

the oppreſſed to bemoane their owne Condition. Being therefore denied the common natural mitigation of great preſſures, to bewaile their owne miſeries, and breath out the ſenſe of them in free expreſſions, for fear they further provoke their *Oppreſſors* while they implore the compaſſion of their *friends*, *Mercurius Civicus* in his letter, dated *Aug.* 5. 1643. and directed to me, earneſtly entreated (their own Preſſes not daring to publiſh the truth of their miſerable condition) that their ſufferings under the *Inſolency*, *Injuſtice*, *Tyranny* and *Rapine* of this horrid Rebellion, might be made known to the World by a borrowed Pen, and interwoven with thoſe of the *Country*: that therefore we may not be wanting to ſo juſt requeſts, nor leave poſteritie ignorant what tranſcendent cruelties are practiſed as well within the Wals of that wretched City as without, as oft as they ſhall privately (by ſuch ſecret wayes of intelligence as the preſent condition of the times permit) impart their Calamities, I ſhall according to *Mercurius Civicus* deſire, inſert them with thoſe of the Country, & ſo impart them to the World; and though the Barbarous murthers committed on Maſter *Tompkins* & Maſter *Chaloner*, that ſecond paire of *State-Martyrs*, together with the butchery of a Peaceable Citizen ſlain by Captaine *Harvey*: and the women ſlaughtered by Sir *William Wallers* Troopers (that ran away at *Roundway Downe* to kill Women and Virgins in *London*, for the unpardonable crime of petitioning for Peace) might juſtly challenge precedency, yet becauſe the memories of thoſe two Worthies are reſerved for a peculiar Martyrologue, and theſe are already imbalmed by the Piety of our Brother *Aulicus*, I ſhall ſet before you the miſery, into which that Rebellious City hath plunged it ſelfe and us, in ſome other inſtances.

On Tueſday the 15 of *Aug.* 1643. a Partee of Colonel *Harvies* Regiment came to one *Walkers* houſe in *Chancery-Lane*, to ſeize on Sir *Ralph Canteril*, whom they ſuppoſed then to have lodged there: on their comming, finding

ing that the Knight was either gone out of Town, or had ſhifted his lodging, but on diligent inquiry diſcovering that there was a man in the houſe that now was, or lately had been Sir *Ralphs* ſervant, they apprehend him, and demand where his Maſter was, and where he had hid his Money, Plate, and Jewels? The man replyed, that he had left his Maſters ſervice, and did know nothing, either where his Maſter was, or how he had diſpoſed of his goods: preſently they lay violent hands on him, and carry him out into the back-ſide into the houſe of Office, there to examine him by Torment: there they rip up the Tiles, and one of the Rebels taking a cord out of his pocket, faſtned one end of it about the poore mans neck, and threw the other end over the rafters of the untiled houſe: Having him at this poſture, they interrogate him again where this (Imaginary) Treaſure was hid: he returnes the ſame anſwer, that he could give no account what Sir *Ralph* had done with it: for being to leave his ſervice, he was a ſtranger to his Maſters actions: Not ſatisfied with ſo reaſonable an anſwer, they hoyſe him up by the Neck, and let him hang a good diſtance from the ground, where having hanged a while, they let him downe, and examine him again where Sir *Ralph* had beſtowed his Money, Plate, and Jewels? The poore man not able to give any other anſwer to their Queries, proteſts his ignorance, and that if the diſcovery might ſave his life, yet he could not redeeme it ſo, for he knew nothing concerning what they asked him: inraged that the man could not Propheſie, (for without that gift he could not reſolve them) they ſuddenly hoyſe him up to the top of the houſe, and letting goe their hold, they let him as ſuddenly fall to the ground: being fallen, there he lay for dead without any expreſſion of life: but theſe barbarous Rebells, hoping that there may yet remaine ſome life in him whereon to practice further cruelty, ſtand by the man, and watch him, and at laſt perceiving that he was not dead, but that he began to ſtir and breath,

preſently they put burning matches between his fingers: hoping by this way of Torment to extort a diſcovery from him: but in vaine, the extremitie of this Torment indeed (though half dead as he was) made him cry out and roare in a very lamentable manner, which a Maid-ſervant of the houſe hearing, and affrighted at the noyſe, ran to her Maſter, and told him, that certainly the Rebells were murthering the man in the houſe of Office, hereupon Maſter *Walker* haſtned out, and when he came to the place, found the conjecture of his Servant true, and amazed at ſo horrid, ſo inhumane a ſpectacle, interceded for the poor man, and earneſtly deſired them, not to defile his ground and habitation with innocent blood: inſtead of deſiſting, they returne the *Egyptians* anſwer to *Moſes*, *Who made thee a Ruler and a Judge?* bad him be ſilent, and withdraw, or elſe they threatned to uſe him in like manner: M. *walker* fearing that thoſe perjured perfidious Villaines, which keep their words in nothing elſe, might yet be punctuall in performance of miſchiefe, not daring to commit himſelf to their mercy, left them, and went into his houſe, where the Quarter-maſter to the Rebells lay ſleeping while the Troopers were acting this crueltie, him he rayſeth from ſleep, & tels him what the Troopers were doing without: who ſomthing moved at the relation, went out unto them, and took them off from farther proſecuting their Barbarous intentions. But whether or no the man on whom all this crueltie was acted, ſurvived this Barbarous uſage, is uncertaine.

As amongſt the many bleſſings wherewith it pleaſed God to advance the Citie of *London* farre above all other Cities, either of this, or other Nations of the Chriſtian World, one was their *Clergy:* for a more Pious, Learned, & laborious Miniſtery no people ever enjoyed, *even their enemies themſelves being Judges:* So amongſt the many crying ſinnes whereby that Proud Rebellious Citie hath provoked God, to give them up to a *Reprobate ſenſe and*

hardneſſe

hardneſſe of heart to their owne deſtruction, certainly, the *contempt* & *oppreſſion* of their *Clergy* are none of the leaſt: as before the laſt Parliament began, a main part of their Religion was to *ſtrive with their Prieſts*, and to robbe them of their maintenance, by all poſſible arts of deceit, and fraud, ſo as ſoon as the Parliament was ſate, and the baſeſt of the people were ſet looſe to worrey their Miniſters (though never ſo blameleſſe, never ſo Orthodox, if they did not conſpire with them to innovate both Church and State:) the Citizens of *London* ſhewed themſelves moſt forward in Petitioning againſt their Miniſters: yet at firſt pretended to moleſt ſuch onely, who had expreſſed greateſt zeale to the order, and decency of Gods worſhip, profeſſing that for the reſt there was no thought to trouble them: but at laſt, having put to flight or impriſoned *thoſe*, they go on and diſcover plainly, that whoſoever is a *friend* to the Proteſtant Religion, as it is eſtabliſhed in the Church of *England*, is their *Enemy*: how many have they ſilenced, impriſoned, or baniſhed from their Cures, whom heretofore they did magnifie for the undaunted *Champions* of the *Proteſtant Religion?* and ſtout oppoſers of thoſe ſuppoſed pretended innovations, which they vainly imagined were the eager endeavours of ſome men to impoſe upon the Church: he that knowes *London*, and hath frequented the moſt throng'd Congregations there, cannot be ignorant, that Maſter *Ephraim Udal*, Parſon of Saint *Auſtines* in the *Old Change* neare Saint *Auſtines Gate*, is a man of eminent Pietie, exemplary converſation, profound learning, indefatigable induſtry preaching conſtantly every Lords Day twice, and for the Winter halfe yeare, if not the whole yeare, preaching a Lecture at his owne Pariſh every Tueſday in the afternoon, and if I am not miſtaken, every Saturday before the firſt Sunday in the month a Preparatory Sermon to the bleſſed Sacrament of the *Lords Supper*: and beſides all this, he is a man of an affable, courteous, peaceable Converſation

amongst his neighbours: in a word, he was a man of their owne Vote: and is (without prophanation be it spoken) *a shining and burning light*, and his people for a while much pleased themselves in their choyce, and were *content* to *walk by his light*: but when he found himselfe mistaken in the ends & intentions of the heads of this Rebellion, when he saw that the zeal of some did degenerate into madnesse and frenzie, and that the endeavours of others (under the pretence of Reformation) was to bring in Anarchy and Sacriledge, to devoure Gods portion, & the poor remainder of the patrimony of the Church, he did strongly and powerfully bend both his tongue and pen against them: against Sacriledge he published that learned Tract, called *A Coale from the Altar*: against Anarchy he declared himselfe for Episcopacie, and the established Lyturgie: and published another Booke, called *Common or Comelinesse*, in which by many impregnable arguments he proves a high Conveniency, if not a necessitie, for that most laudable custome of having Railes about the Lords Table: These were in the Schismatiques opinion Crimes enough to un-saint a man, nay, had Saint *Paul* himself been now in the flesh, and preached against Sacriledge and Anarchy, there is no doubt, but there would have bin some found to Petition against him, and *John White* sitting in the Chair, as undoubtedly he had been voted a scandalous Minister at a Committee: but because when these Books were published, Injustice and Oppression did not march so furiously, nor were growne so frontlesse and impudent to seize on Innocency it selfe, not flur'd with slanders and calumnies, Master *Vdal* sate something quiet, some murmurings there were, but his former Reputation in the Citie bore him up against the Obloquy of private discontent: the Faction found it no easie matter to brand M. *Vdal* with *Popery*, or *Popishly affected*, or these slanders to make any impression in that estimation which the people had of him: but at last when they came openly to defie their Soveraign,

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the *Lords Annointed*, and it was almost treason but to name the 13. *Chapter of the Romans*, it was a fit time to Silence and remove M. *Vdal*, for neither Doctor *Gouge* his Church in *Black Fryers*, or M. *Goodwins* in *Coleman-street*, were halfe so full before this Parliament began, as M *Vdals* hath been since. *First*, therefore, they Plunder his house, they take away his Library and houshold stuffe: *Then* they remove him from the execution of his Ministery, and Sequester the profit for a Levite of their owne: *Thirdly*, they sought for him to commit him close Prisoner, being aged, of very weake and infirme body, his strength exhausted with continuall labours in Preaching the Word of God, visiting the sick, and in execution of other Ministeriall Functions, in performance of which in his owne person few of his Brethren were more Conscientious: And *Lastly*, they cast him out of his dwelling house: But when they came to seize on his house, they found one impediment, which unlesse they could find some art to remove, they could not take full possession of it; Mistresse *Vdal*, (besides the infirmities of age) was lame, and it had been monstrous inhumanity to take her by violence and carry her out of her house, not knowing where to dispose of her, but in the open street: Therefore to gain her consent, and prevent clamor untill the feat was done, they tell the good old Gentlewoman that the Parliament had a tender respect unto her yeares, and to her present Infirmities; and therefore though they had ordered to dispossesse her of that house, yet they did not meane to leave her harbourlesse, but had out of the abundance of their goodnesse provided another house to receive her; She, good old woman, neither awed by feare, nor wonne by their perswasions and promises, was taken up by two men brought in by him that had broken open three locks, and entred the house by force, and carryed out of her house into the street, there they set her downe in a Chaire, and so leave this weak infirme Matron, of a long

time not accustomed to the open aire, nor being able to goe out of doores in three or foure yeares before, unlesse unto the Church, exposed her (a sad spectable of the Rebells cruelty) to the mercy of wind and weather.

The Rebells in their march towards *Glouc:ster*, seized on Sir *Thomas Hide* a *Bedford-shire man*, whose sordid covetousnesse had made him so far forget all Dutie and Loyaltie to his Soveraigne, as that he refused to assist him either in his person or his purse: but because either his estate lay nearer to the *power* of the Rebels, then to the Kings *Protection*, a Consideration which in these Atheisticall Rebellious times is admitted as a just Apologie, either for *Neutralitie* or ready *Complyance* with the Rebels, so farre as to submit to all Taxes and Impositions laid on them, a most Trayterous and Irreligious libertie and dispensation of Conscience, which if all men had made use of, the Kings Crowne might long before this have been throwne downe to the ground: Or else conceiving it a very unlikely, if not an impossible thing for the King to withstand their power, who had not onely by Lyes and Slanders stolne away the hearts of the people, but had seized on all his *Castles, Townes, Forts, Magazines:* did contribute to the Rebels ayde, and wholly complyed with them, not so much out of *judgement*, as *feare:* thinking that this complyance would be the securitie of his estate, and turne to his great advantage: but his wealth was so well known, that bare complyance, and small Contributions must not serve his turne, he must *bleed more freely:* They seaze him the Twentieth part, and that highly set: This demand struck his heart like pangs of death; and he that was so forward in pettie assistances, now discovered the love of himselfe to be more then that of the holy Cause; and refused to part with more monyes: wherefore in recompence of his former good deeds, they seize on his person, and carry him captive in their Army, and suffered his servant to walke along by him, leading a horse in his hand, while

while his Maſter the Knight was chained arme to arme with another Priſoner, and was compelled to beat it on the hoofe: Thus did he march for three dayes on foot, coupled with another Priſoner, and that Priſoner, as we are informed, is Doctor *Stubbing*, Doctor in Divinitie, whom likewiſe the Rebells gathered up in their march, and taking him from his Cure, added him to the number of their Captives: So ſoone can theſe Rebels forget former aides, if men doe not comply with them, and anſwer their expectation in every thing: and indeed what meaſure their deareſt friends are to expect from them, if they faile them in any particular, not running into the ſame exceſſe of Madneſſe and Treaſon as they doe, and ſhall not ſhew themſelves ready at a call (to their perpetuall infamy, contrary to the Religion which they profeſſe, the Oathes which they have taken, and the ſolemne Proteſtations which they have made) to ruſh into the damnable ſinne of Rebellion, and give the right hand of fellowſhip to the Rebels here, to aſſiſt them in ſo unnaturall a War againſt their own gracious native Soveraigne, we may fully learn by a Prayer (for now they have turn'd their very Prayers into ſin, being no better then very Libells and Paſquills) lately made by Maſter *Bowlſtrode*, ſonne to Colonel *Bowlſtrod*, a Factious Rebell of *Buckingham-ſhire*, before his Sermon at *Horton* neare *Colebrooke*, which that you may ſee what *Spirit of Prayer and Supplication* it is of which they boaſt, and that the Nation whom it concernes may ſee what opinion the Factious Preachers here have of them, unleſſe they will ſerve their vile purpoſes and ingage themſelves as deeply (which God forbid) in the preſent Rebellion as themſelves, we have here inſerted.

Thou haſt, O Lord, of late, written bitter things againſt thy Children, and forſaken thine owne Inheritance, and now Lord, in our miſery and diſtreſſe, we expected ayde from our Brethren of the neighbouring Nation, (the Scots I mean)

but good Lord, thou knowest that they are a false and perfidious Nation; and doe all they doe for their owne ends, and not for our good: if therefore, good Lord, their comming into the Land at this time be for our good, bring them in speedily, if otherwise, keep them out, for they are a false and perfidious Nation.

There was present at Church at that time, one Master *Kenada* a Scotchman, who being drowsy was wakened by a friend that sate by him, to hear the devotion of the Preacher; who hearing his whole Nation thus publiquely blasphemed by this contemptible Zelot, spake out in the Congregation saying, *I think the man is mad:* and certainly Master *Kenada* was not a jot mistaken, to think him *mad* that should thus rashly in the face of a solemne Congregation traduce a Nation, and if there be amongst the heads of the Rebellion (in whose power he is) any care of the honour of *that Nation*, we doubt not but we shall shortly heare of some exemplary punishment inflicted on this incendiary between the two Nations: and heightned according to the nature of the Crime. If any man doubt of the truth of this Relation, whether it be a fiction or a thing really done, he may consult Master *Kenada* or any of *Horton* Parish, who are ready to beare Testimony to this Truth.

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Mercurius Ruſticus, &c.

XV.

Maſter Squire *of Little Saint* Bartholomews London, *Plundered of foure thouſand pounds.* Nath. Fiennes *his Warrant for a Citizen of* Briſtol. *A touch of Col.* Morleys *tyranny in* Suſſex, *with the hard uſage of M.* Hinſon *a Miniſter there. A woman moſt unchriſtianly tortured to death by the Rebels at* Chippingnorton, *&c.*

UPon Friday the 18 of *Aug.* 1643. Maſter *Squire* of Little Saint *Bartholmews London*, having this preſent Rebellion upon ſeverall Rates, Taxes and Loans, diſburſed neere a thouſand pounds, was ſent unto for a new Summe towards the maintenance of the Holy Cauſe; but he fore-ſeeing, that as long as their purſes were open to foment this unnaturall War, there would be no end of it till their Eſtates were exhauſted, and the wealthieſt amongſt them reduced to beggery, and a morſell of bread, returned a denyall, yet withall profeſſed his readineſſe to have ſupplyed them if he had been provided: and his Wife to indeare themſelves, and to ſhew how wel-affected they were to the Cauſe, wiſhed that all the *Malignants* in *London* were Plundered, and then there would be leſſe cauſe to call ſo often on the wel-affected for ſo great ſupplyes, not imagining (good woman) that her Husband might be numbred ſhortly amongſt the *Malignants* or, that to be wealthy and not poure out all, as often as the heads of this Rebellion ſhould call for it, was in their opinion, high *Malignitie*: for next day, notwithſtanding their former complyance with the Rebels in

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ſo great a meaſure, ſix men with Piſtolls were ſent to Maſter *Squires* houſe, under pretence to ſearch for Armes, but indeed to find out a hoard of monies which either their owne jealouſie, grounded on the generall received opinion of his wealth, or the treachery of ſome who knew the houſe had ſuggeſted unto them. After ſome ſmall ſearch, (though M. *Squire* thought that his treaſure had bin cloſe enough hid) inſtead of Armes they find foure thouſand pounds, a rich bootie, and very greedily ſeized upon. At laſt, Miſtreſſe *Squire* finding her ſelfe ſo unexpectedly in the number and condition of Malignants, robbed of ſo great a Summe, fell into a ſwound, and for fear ſhe ſhould be recal'd to purſue the injurie with juſt Clamours and Expoſtulations, when Strong-waters were brought to relieve and comfort her ſurpriſed ſpirits, the Rebells would not permit it to be adminiſtred unto her: but left nature to the worke of its own recovery, without the aſſiſtance of any borrowed help. Of this foure thouſand pounds, eight hundred was due to a Sonne in Law of Maſter *Squires*, a Creature of the Parliaments, and a great friend to the Cauſe, and therefore to redeeme the reſt, Maſter *Squire* freely offered to give the Parliament (as thoſe tame people call the Faction of both Houſes) the ſumme of three hundred pounds, ſo the reſt might be reſtored unto him: but all in vaine, it was judged a very high *Symptome of Malignancy* to hide foure thouſand pounds, and ſuffer the *Holy League* to be endangered for want of ſupplyes, and therefore as a juſt puniſhment for his coldneſſe, and want of zeale to the good Cauſe in hand, it was wholly taken from him without reſtitution (for ought we yet know) of a farthing: and indeed what meaſure the Rich either of *London* or any other place, curſed with the Tyrannie and Oppreſſion of this Rebellion are to expect from their hands (when the neceſſities of ſupplyes ſhall preſſe upon them) the world may read in this Warrant, directed from *Nathaniel Fiennes*, in the time of his raigne in *Briſtol*,

to

to Maſter *Gunning* the younger of that Citie: which for the plaine Engliſh that it ſpeaks, and becauſe it containes a perfect diſcovery of their Reſolutions when occaſion ſhall ſerve, we have here inſerted.

BRISTOL.

WHereas the Citie is at this time invironed, and in great and imminent danger to be ſwallowed up by many cruell and barbarous enemies of Papiſts, Iriſh Rebells, and others: and moſt of the Inhabitants of this Citie have, and all ought to take an Oath & Proteſtation for defence thereof with their lives and fortunes: Theſe are to require you forthwith, to pay to my Servant Ralph Hooker, *to be employed for the defence of the Citie, the ſumme of two hundred pounds, which ſumme, in reſpect of your eſtate, is below the proportion required of other perſons of your qualitie by an Ordinance of Parliament. And if you ſhall refuſe in this time of ſo great neceſſitie, you may expect whatſoever the deſperate reſolution of Souldiers, reduced unto extream neceſſitie, may put them to act againſt your perſons and eſtates, unleſſe by a ſpeedy Contribution towards their ſupply you ſhall prevent the ſame.*

NATH. FIENNES.

Given under my hand,
July 25. 1643.

To Maſter *Gunning* the younger.

On Sunday morning, being the ninth of *July*, 1643. in time of Divine Service, Colonel *Morley*, the *Crooked Rebell* of *Suſſex*, came towards *Haſting*, one of the *Cinque Ports*, but in his march being diſcovered, preſently notice was given to Maſter *Hinſon* Curate of *All Saints*, who knowing that one end of the Colonels *Sabbath dayes Journey*, was to apprehend him, was compelled to breake off Divine Service in the mid'ſt, and flye into a Wood neare

at

at hand, there to hide himselfe: The Colonel being entered the Towne, scattered the body of his horse into severall parts, to intercept all passages out of the Towne: and having secured the Ports, he summons the Major and Jurats, and demands the Armes of the Towne: to which he found ready obedience, for presently the Major & Jurats sent their servants to command all the Inhabitants to deliver up their Armes, which was done accordingly, and one of the Jurats, *Fray* by name, furnished the Colonel with a Waggon, he sent them away to *Battell*, being a Towne in *Sussex* some five miles from *Hasting*: that night some Souldiers lay in the Church, where Master *Hinson* officiated, where one *Wicker*, a common Souldier, getting up into the Pulpit, preached unto his fellows: and to shew the Fruits of so good doctrine, going out of the Church, either the Preacher, or one of his Auditory, stole away the Surplice, *Ralph Mills*, the honest Parish Clerke, to recover it, complained to their Captaine *Richard Cotheram* of *Rye*, but received no other answer but this, *Doe not you thinke he loves a Smock as well as you? Morley* being now master of the Towne, began to exercise his power given him for the good of the Kingdome, and the preservation of the Subjects Propertie, and demanded a summe of Monyes from some of the Jurats, which they paid him, and because they came off so readily, he demanded more, which they refusing, he took them with him Prisoners to *Battell*: where having stayed but a night, they returne with a Warrant next day signed by *Morley*, which they undertook to execute upon such persons as themselves had designed for Plunder and Imprisonment: whereof Master *Car* the Parson of Saint *Clements* in *Hasting*, and Master *Hinson*, were the chiefest: M. *Car* that Sunday was not at home, being fled to prevent surprizall: but hearing that Colonel *Morley* was gone to *Battell*, and thinking the storme to be now blowne over, he resolved to return to *Hasting*, and being on the way thither, he met *Fray* the Jurat, who was one

of

of the Combination to execute *Morleyes* Warrant, and apprehend him: as *Fray* was drilling M. *Car* along, by chance one Maſter *Breame* met them, and ſeeing M. *Car* ſo familiarly converſing with a *Judas* that was reſolved to betray him, called Maſter *Car* aſide to ſpeake with him, what he ſaid is uncertaine, but in all probabilitie he diſcovered to Maſter *Car* the danger in which he was; for immediately he left *Frayes* company and rode back againe: *Fray* thus unexpectedly rob'd of his prey, inſtantly informed Colonel *Morley*, that Maſter *Breame* had frayed away the Bird that was ſo neare going into the ſnare: *Morley* preſently ſends ſome Troopers to apprehend Maſter *Breame*, and at what ſumme he did redeeme this Crime, is uncertaine. On the Tueſday after *Morleyes* comming to *Haſting*, Maſter *Hinſon* returned home: and that day, the Jurats that *Morley* tooke with him, being come backe, ſummoned the reſt of their Brethren unto the Towne-Hall, where they acquainted them with the Contents of their new Warrant: who with joynt conſent, promiſe their beſt endeavours to put it in execution: To this purpoſe, having picked out of the Towne a ſufficient number to aſſiſt them and execute their commands, and having put their names in the Warrant with their owne, they bind them by the Religion, and ſtrict bond of an Oath, to doe what they would have them, without ever ſpecifying any particulars, wherein they intended to exerciſe their obedience, untill they ſhould give them in charge what they were to doe: Nay, not onely ſo, but having received their commands, they ſweare them not to reveale what commands were layd on them to any body, no not to their owne wives, untill they had executed the commands; and when ſome of theſe aſſiſtants ſtartled at this *Jeſuiticall implicite Obedience*, to know to what in particular their Oath ſhould bind them: *Wenham* a Factious Jurat replyed, that they muſt ſweare in generall,

and

and afterwards they ſhould know the particulars. *Thomas Staple*, one of the Aſſiſtants, being preſſed to take this Oath, rejoyned, *That you may make us ſweare, and the buſineſſe we ſweare to, may be to knock our Fathers in the head, or betray them: Wenham* (moſt convincingly) replyed, *That if they would not ſweare, they had authority for their refuſall, to impriſon them for a year:* The reſt adding, *That they need not be ſo ſcrupulous, though they did not know what they ſwore unto, it was no harme, for they had taken the ſame Oath themſelves, to doe that which they were to aſſiſt them in:* And ſo, partly by feare, and partly by the inducement of the Jurats example, they took an oath upon the holy Evangeliſts, to aſſiſt the Jurats in what they were to doe, not knowing what, and to be ſecret, untill it was done. Sure the Oath of *Canonicall Obedience*, and the ſo much decryed *& cætera*, muſt now for ever reſt in peace, and never more be maliciouſly and ignorantly traduced after this moſt *Papiſticall*, *Ieſuiticall*, *Puritanicall* Practice.

Having thus ingaged theſe men by an Oath, to doe any thing which they ſhall command them, they then thinke them ſufficiently prepared to receive the Myſteries of the Warrant which now they reveal unto them, and tel them, that they muſt apprehend Maſter *Hinſon*, and ſome others nominated in the Warrant: In obedience therefore to the command, they preſently goe to Maſter *Hinſon*, and ſeize on him in his lodging: and being brought before the Major and his Brethren the Jurats, he never queſtioned by what authoritie he was apprehended, but only told them, that he had not done any thing that deſerved this uſage; preſently *Wenham* replyed, that he had highly deſerved it, becauſe he read the Kings Declarations. After this, all the Jurats went out, one by one, and left Maſter *Hinſon* locked up with one Maſter *Parker*, whom they had a little before committed, becauſe he would not pay for the carriage of ſome Ordnance to *Rye*, a moſt Factious Towne not farre

farre off: Maſter *Parker* was that night removed from the Towne Hall, but Maſter *Hinſon* was left there all night, ſtrongly guarded by eight Bill-men, having no other bed but a bench: next day Maſter *Parker* (who had the favour to be lodged that night in a Serjeant houſe) deſirous to ſee his fellow Priſoner, prevailed with his Landlord to goe along with him to viſite Maſter *Hinſon*: of which when *Wenham* had notice, he told *Biddenham* (for ſo was the Serjeants name) that he deſerved for this to be laid by the heeles himſelfe: which check ſo awed many of Maſter *Hinſons* friends, that they durſt not viſite him for feare of impriſonment: The Major and *Wenham* command the Maid-ſervant that attended him, not to carry any Letters from him, and being examined by them, whether ſhe had conveyed any from him already, upon the denyall, *Barlow* a Factious Schiſmatick (who becauſe heretofore his neighbours of *Haſting* refuſed to concurre with him in Petitioning againſt Epiſcopacy, joyned and ſubſcribed with thoſe of *Rye*) told her, that ſhe deſerved to be put into the *Ducking-houſe* (a Priſon for women) for denying it: That night *Biddenham* the Serjeant was commanded to carry Maſter *Hinſon* out of the Town Hall, and put him into the Common Gaole, which the Serjeant refuſing, that buſie fellow *Wenham* told him, that he deſerved to be committed himſelf, for refuſing to performe his Office: hereupon by vertue of this Oath, they command foure of the men whom they had ſworne to apprehend Maſter *Hinſon*, to tell him that he muſt exchange his Priſon, the Towne Hall for the Common Gaole, whither they preſently led him, there they lock him faſt up, in a loathſome place, where there was but one ſhort bench, and no company but a Tinker, and he none of the jovialiſts neither, for the ſtubborne ſullen Tinker pleading ſenioritie in the place, took poſſeſſion of the bench, and moſt unſociably kept it all night, not interchanging with Maſter *Hinſon* his repoſe for a walk for varietie ſake, but left him one while to walk, and another while

while to sleep on that floore, in which he was forced to doe the necessary acts of Nature: while he lay in this loathsome condition, foure of the Jurats, Jurats, I meane foure that had taken the Oath, to doe what ever was commanded them, came to the Gaole, and professed to Master *Hinson* their heartie sorrow that they ever had a hand in his Attachment, intreated him that he would not thinke evill of them, for they were compelled to doe that for which they were now sorry: And *Thomas Staple* that (as before you heard) expostulated so freely, and pleaded against the taking the Oath before he was awed to take it, shewing the monstrous evill in which it might ingage them, openly exclaimed against the Major and his Brethren, wishing that the plague from God might light upon them, for insnaring their consciences with such an Oath; when not onely Religion, but right reason might have told him and the rest, That their sinne was to take an unlawfull Oath, it had beene no sinne to break it: while Master *Hinson* lay thus in the Goale, one Master *Besanno* a Councellour at Law interceded for him, and earnestly intreated that he might be removed from the Common Goal, & committed to safe custody in some Chamber in the Towne, but could not prevaile: at last, after three weeks imprisonment, upon Master *Besanno's* request, seconded by Master *Brian* (heretofore a Jurat of *Hasting*, but now removed to Battell, as too honest for such a Fraternitie as he left behind him) Master *Hinson* was sent with a strong Guard to Colonel *Morley*, by whom he was transmitted to *London* to Learned *Miles Corbet*, who committed him to the Custody of a Messenger, and having no particular Accusation but a generall charge, and finding no hopes to be brought to a hearing, but perceiving himselfe designed (as others before him had been) too long attendance and vexatious delayes, he withdrew himselfe from his Tyranny and Oppression, and escaping to *Oxford*, put himselfe under the Kings Protection.

As

As the Rebels in their march towards *Glouceſter* paſſed through *Chipping-Norton* in the Countie of *Oxford*, a woman of that Town (whoſe zeale to the King and the Juſtice of his cauſe, could not containe it ſelfe though in the mid'ſt of his mortall Enemies) ſaid in the hearing of ſome of the Rebells, *God bleſſe the Cavaliers:* (ſo are all good and faithfull Subjects called by the Rebels) this expreſſion of the poore womans affection to the King and his loyall Subjects in ſo innocent a Prayer, ſo highly incenſed the Rebells, that to puniſh ſo hainous a Crime, preſently they tyed her to the taile of one of their Carts, and ſtripping her to the middle, for two miles march whipped her in ſo cruell a manner with their Carr-whips, that her body in many places was cut ſo deep, as if ſhe had been lanced with Knives, the torment being ſo great (as much as her ſtraight bounds, would give leave) ſhe caſt her ſelfe on the ground, ſo to ſhelter her ſelfe from their ſtripes, but in a moſt barbarous manner they dragged her along, inſomuch that her legs and feet were ſo to torne by the ſtony rough wayes, that her fleſh was worne off in many places to the very bones, at laſt, having farre exceeded the number of ſtripes limited by God himſelfe in the Law of *Moſes*, (though given by the hand of Juſtice) *Forty ſtripes he may give him and not exceed*, Deut. 25. 3. they left her a Lamentable ſpectacle of their crueltie: in this miſerable condition lay this poore ſoule for ſome few dayes, and ſince dyed of thoſe wounds which ſhe received from them: The blood of this innocent, mingled with the reſt ſhed by their hands, crying loud with them under the Altar, *Rev.* 6. 10. *How long, O Lord, holy and true, doeſt thou not judge and avenge our blood on them that dwell on earth?*

Mercurius Ruſticus, &c.

XVI.

Burton, Prinne, *and* Baſtwick, *three Arch-Schiſmatiques, unjuſtly freed from a juſt Cenſure. The committing and removing of Maſter* Cheſtlen *from S.* Matthews Friday-ſtreet, *to make way for* Burton, *contrary to all Law and Equity, &c.*

After that bold affront offered (and that without checke or controule) to publique Juſtice, and the knowne Lawes of the Land, in thoſe Triumphant Reductions of that *Triumvirat* of ſeditious Schiſmatiques, *Burton, Baſtwick,* and *Prinne,* from their ſeverall Confinements: It was no hard matter for the world to gheſſe what meaſure the obedient Sonnes of the Church of England might expect, when that ſpurious, degenerous Brood, (which moſt undutifully caſt dirt in their mothers face, and in their ſcurrilous, Libellous Pamphlets proclaimed her a Harlot) became the darlings both of the heads of the Faction in Parliament and the people: And though it ſeemed good to the heads of the Faction, by reſtoring theſe Turbulent men, to brave that Authority by which they were juſtly cenſured, yet being reſtored, all were not thought to be of equall concernment: As for *Baſtwicke,* if any man laboring under any Indiſpoſition (beſides that to the preſent eſtabliſhed Government) had a mind to be a Patient, and put himſelfe into the hands of a mad man, he might doe as he pleaſed at his owne perill: every man was left to the liberty of his owne choice: So for *Prinne,* if any man deſired to retaine him of his Counſell, it was lawfull for the Client to give, and him to receive his Fee; but all

all this was but voluntary: no man was constrained to be a Patient to the one, nor a Client to the other: for the intended Rebellion might well goe forward, though *Bastwicke* never wrote an Apothecaries Bill, or *Prinne* pleaded at the Barre: But for *Burton* (a maine Engine to promote the design in hand) it concerned them to restore him, not only to a Liberty of the exercise of his Calling at large, but likewise to invest him in his former Cure in particular; from which, by the just sentence of Law he was ejected: To this purpose no arts were left unattempted, by the under-Agents, for the heads of this rebellion, to restore *Burton* to his Parsonage of Saint *Matthewes* in Friday-street London: by unjust molestations they endeavour to weary out Master *Chestlen* that succeeded him (but not immediately) in it, to relinquish his cure, and make way for this Trumpet of sedition; That so, what was not seazable in Law, might yet be effected by horrible injustice and oppression: First, therefore, some of Master *Chestlens* Parishioners, (but *Burtons* old disciples, levened with his schismaticall doctrine) deny to pay him his Tythes, or any other accustomed duties: nor are they content with their owne denyall, but by earnest perswasions, & other means they labour to draw other men into the like obstinacy and perverseness: nor did they stick openly to professe that they did this, that by unjust vexations they might weary out Master *Chestlen*, and make way for *Burton*: hereupon (the *Ecclesiasticall Court* being suppressed, which otherwise have cognizance of the Causes of Tythes of *London*, nor can there any prohibition be justly granted as *Coram non Judice*, The Statute onely enabling the Lord Major to be Judge, if the person grieved thinke fit to appleale unto him, but no way disabling the *Ordinary*, or abolishing his power) Master *Chestlen* petitioned (as the Statute in that case provides) the Lord Major that then was, Sir *Edmund Wright*: To the hearing before the Lord Major came *Little Isaac Pennington*, no wayes interested in the cause,

but only to give countenance to Maſter *Cheſtlens* Pariſhioners: being there, he openly reviled Maſter *Cheſtlen*, calling him *Saucie Jack, brazen fac'd fellow*, and the like; nay he threatened the Judge, thinking by this to ſtave him off from doing Juſtice, who bravely ſcorning the threats of ſo contemptible a Muſhrome, in a juſt indignation replyed, *What, ſhall I be afraid to doe Juſtice?* and indeed the event ſhewed that he was not afraid; for upon a full hearing of the Cauſe, the Lord Maior gave ſentence for Maſter *Cheſtlen*, and ordered the Pariſhioners to pay their Tythes: *Tillat* a Linnen Draper, one of the Citizens that was ſued, refuſed to obey the Lord Maiors Decree: and therfore the time limited in the Decree being expired, the Lord Maior, according to the power given him by the Statute of the 37 of *H.* 8. committed *Tillat* to priſon, without baile or mainprize, until he did ſubmit to the ſentence as the Statute gives him power: But ſee the Juſtice of the great pretenders to the maintenance of the Lawes of the Land, *Tillat* had not ſtood committed many dayes, before two of the Houſe of Commons (as the Keeper of Newgate ſayes) in the name of the Houſe of Commons, command him to be ſet at liberty, which accordingly was done, though he were in upon Execution, and the debt not ſatisfied: every man wondring at, but no man daring to queſtion ſo illegall an action. When this way tooke no effect, they joyned their purſes to vex him with an *Action of Ejectment*, threatning to ſpend five hundred pounds, but they would out him of his Living: but preſently deſerted thoſe intentions as not feizable. After this, they ſlander him for preaching Popery and Arminiaſme: which unjuſt ſcandall ſo prevailed in the City, that he could not paſſe the ſtreets without affronts and jeeres put upon him: they diſſwade his Pariſhioners from hearing him, telling them, that they would be damned if they lived under his Miniſtery, they branded them with the name of Malignants, if they frequented their own Church, and procured them to

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be deeply taxed in all Seſſements. In a word, that nothing might be wanting to their owne malice, and M. *Cheſtlens* vexation, they threw menacing Libels into his houſe, laid wait in the Pewes of his Church, while others provoked him to expreſſe himſelfe in the great differences of the times, hoping to intangle him in his words: and examined his converſation in the very places where he lived, even from his Childhood to that time, hoping to find ſomething whence to frame an Accuſation againſt him: When all theſe malicious courſes would not effect the thing they aimed at, they goe from houſe to houſe for hands to a Petition againſt him, to the Houſe of Commons, pretending that he had preached falſe doctrine, and made it the ſubject matter of their Petition: & if any man refuſed to ſubſcribe (as many did becauſe they could not teſtifie the truth of the Petition) in their *ſpirit of meeknesſe*, they called them Malignants, Papiſts, and Enemies to Religion: however it is too well knowne, that two or three men (though the very dregs of the people) petitioning againſt Orthodox Miniſters, have in the judgement & acceptance of the Faction of the Houſe of Commons, out-poized the reſt of the Pariſh, though infinitely beyond them, as in number ſo in quality: their teſtimony being rejected with much acrimony and ſharpneſſe, when the others Libels have gained credit and reputation with them: Therefore about March, 1641. the Schiſmatiques of Maſter *Cheſtlens* Pariſh, preſented a Petition againſt him to the Houſe of Commons, in the name of the whole Pariſh, though three parts of toure proteſted againſt it under their owne hands: When it was preſented, *Pennington* and *Veane* earneſtly urged that it might be read, pleading in their drivelling, railing Oratory, that he was a very dangerous man, fit to be looked after: To ſatisfie their Importunitie, the Witneſſes (who as their manner is, were never ſworne, and yet were both Witneſſes and Accuſers) were produced and examined at the Barre, and upon examination

the Petition was throwne out as frivilous, but like eager blood-hounds not giving off the purſuit, for being at one loſſe, upon *Easter Eve*, to ſhew the world that *malice is part of a Puritans preparation to the Sacrament*, when the Houſe was very thin, the Proteſtants of the Houſe being in their Cloſets, cloſe at their devotions to prepare themſelves for the great Feaſt at hand, and when private buſineſſes by Order of both Houſes were layd aſide (for as yet all opinion of the Sanctitie of the ancient *Feſtivalls* of the *Primitive Church*, was not loſt amongſt them) *Pennington* and *Ven* prevailed to have this foyled ejected Petition to be revived and read again in the Houſe, and the Patrons of Juſtice and integrity being then abſent, the Petition was referr'd to the Committee for Scandalous Miniſters: ſo they are pleaſed to call all Orthodox, conſcientious Miniſters, who abhorre their Rebellion, and refuſe to comply with them in their ſeditious practiſes: and that no time might be loſt, in Eaſter week, the Committee ſate purpoſely for this buſineſſe: to which there was a full confluence of Seditious Schiſmaticall people from all Quarters of the Citie; that ſo nothing might be wanting to this Triumph: while Maſter *Cheſtlen* was thus tyed to a tedious chargeable attendance, *God, to whom appertain the Iſſues of death*, ſmote *Tillat*, the maine promoter of Maſter *Cheſtlens* troubles with the Plague, of which he dyed: with whom alſo for the preſent dyed Maſter *Cheſtlens* trouble and vexation: and though ſome (that thinke that all acts of providence are aimed point-blanke at them) having ſuch an opportunitie as this, would interpret this to their owne Intereſt as a ſigne of perſonall favour to them, yet not daring to preſſe into the hidden will of God, nor making our ſelves of familiar acquaintance with his Counſells, I ſhall not make any inference from hence, but leave every man to abound in his owne ſence, onely thus much we ſay, *Tillat* being dead, the

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hot proſecution of Maſter *Cheſtlen*, for a while lay dead too: when all theſe endeavours could not re-eſtate *Burton* in the Paſſonage, ſome of the Factious of the Pariſh combine to make him their Lecturer, and perhaps better approved of him as their Lecturer then their Parſon: to this purpoſe cunningly, & on feigned pretences they get ſome ſubſcriptions of the Pariſhioners, and annexing them to a Petition, for which they were never intended, preferred it in their own names, and the names of the reſt, to the Houſe of Commons, that *Burton* might be their Lecturer: which was no ſooner propoſed then granted, and an order preſently drawn up to give *Burton* power to preach in M. *Cheſtlens* Pulpit, which M. *Cheſtlen* reſolutely oppoſing, kindled ſuch Coales againſt him as afterwards fired him out of the Citie: for ſince Maſter *Cheſtlen* will not give way to *Burton* to be partner with him in his Pulpit, they reſolve to give him poſſeſſion of the whole, by removing Maſter *Cheſtlen* totally from his Cure: To this purpoſe Maſter *Caſe* ſends to the Faction in Maſter *Cheſtlens* Pariſh to frame ſome accuſation againſt him, in obedience to ſo ghoſtly Councell, Maſter *Cheſtlen* is preſently accuſed to the Houſe of Commons for Preaching a Seditious Sermon on Sunday the 23 of *October*, that very day whereon the Battell was fought at *Edge-Hill*: The ſubject of the Sermon in truth, being nothing elſe, but an earneſt exhortation to his Pariſhioners to perſwade them to conſtancy in the *Proteſtant Religion*, perſeverance in the feare of *God* and the *King*: preſently a Warrant is granted for the apprehenſion of Maſter *Cheſtlen*: on the Thurſday following, they riotouſly aſſault him in his houſe, with great Tumults, armed with drawn Swords and Piſtols: and ſeizing on him, in great triumph they carry him to the Court of Aldermen, who now (it ſeems) are ſucceeded in the place of the *High Commiſſion*, and are to be Judges of true or falſe doctrine: being brought before this *Lay Sanedrim*, whereof *Pennington* the pre-

tended Lord Maior was Presidẽt, and a rabble of Schismaticks crowding in, to give countenance to the businesse, Captaine *Ven* their Leader, stands forth and accuseth Master *Cheslen* for a most dangerous seditious Preacher (though he confessed that he never heard him) and that he stood a delinquent in Parliament: others objected against him, that he discouraged the Citizens from going to Windsor, though this Sermon were preached before that treasonable designe was knowne, that the Kings Royall Castle should become Captaine *Vens* Royall Castle, or his Countrey-house for the recreation of his *Mopsa*: and that the people might have full content, M. *Cheslen* was there baited on every hand, every Alderman had his fling at him: at last having made him a publique scorne of the multitude, *Pennington* commits him into the hands of his accusers to expose him to more abuse, and to commit him to the Compter: the Rabble being now made Serjeants, they threaten to carry him in a Cart through the open streets to the Prison: to deliver him from the fury, and rage of the people, his Father (a knowne able Citizen) tendered Baile of ten thousand Pounds, but it was not accepted: away they carry him to the Compter, and the next day being Friday, he is brought to the Barre at the House of Commons: where the Speaker (who had bin happy in the deceived worlds opinion both of his wisedome and honestie had he never known other Barre, but that of the Exchequer) interrogated him touching his Preaching against *Brownists* and *Anabaptists*: and presently, though no witnesse appeared, though no crime were objected, though no accuser appeared against him: he was Voted by the House of Commons to be sent Prisoner to *Colchester* Gaole in *Essex*, there to remaine during the pleasure of the House: and to pay the Charges of his conveyance thither: And that Posteritie may read, and reading stand amazed to see how Tyrannical, how unlimited an Empire, these Subjects have exercised upon their fellow Subjects, with-

without any legall Proceſſe, or any cauſe ſhewne, to doome them to Baniſhment and Captivitie, during their *high and mightie pleaſure*, we have here inſerted a true and perfect Copy of the Warrant and Sub-warrant, by which Maſter *Cheſtlen* was ſent from hand to hand, till he came to his Gaole at *Colcheſter*.

By vertue of an Order this day made by the Commons Houſe of Parliament, Theſe are to will and require you, to take into your cuſtody the body of Maſter Robert Cheſtlen *Clerke, and him by your ſelfe, your deputie or deputies, according to the ſaid Order, to carry in ſafe cuſtody to the Priſon of* Colcheſter Caſtle *in* Eſſex, *there to be delivered to the Gaoler or Keeper of the ſaid Priſon, to be kept in ſafe cuſtody as his Priſoner, untill the pleaſure of the Houſe be made knowne to him to the contrary: It is alſo Ordered, That the ſaid Maſter* Cheſtlen *ſhall defray the charges of his carriage to* Colcheſter Caſtle *aforeſaid: And for ſo doing, this ſhall be a ſufficient Warrant.*

Dated this 26. of Octob. 1642.

Henry Elſynge, *Cler. Parl. D. C.*

To *John Hunt* the Serjeant at Arms, attending on the Houſe of Commons, his deputie or deputies.

I doe appoint the Partie or Parties, whoſe nome or names are ſubſcribed to be my lawfull deputie or deputies, for the execution of this Warrant. Witneſſe my hand this 28. day of Octob. 1642.

Iohn Hunt Serjeant at Armes.

M. *Dodſon.*
Walter Story.
Iohn Hind.
} Gentlemen.

Next

Next morning being Saturday was this (righteous) sentence put in execution: Thus to make way to reduce *Burton*, a Stigmatized infamous Schismatique to his former place, was Master *Chesllen* doomed to banishment and captivitie: in a remote place from his Father, his Wife and Family, into a noysome Gaole, where he was made a companion to Theeves and Felons; in a Towne, where 'twas little lesse then death to be Loyal: or as themselves phrase it, to be *Cæsars friend:* A Towne in which they that sent him thither, could not but know that they exposed his life to the fury of an inraged fanatick people, and not long before had almost murthered Sir *Iohn Lucas*, his Mother, and Sister, together with Master *Newcomin*, one of their owne Ministers, and for this had received publique thanks from the House of Commons for their forwardnesse and zeale to the service of the Parliament; Lastly, in a Town arrived at that high degree of madnesse, that the *Independent Church* is openly practiced in it, and the Major banished one of the Towne for a Malignant and a Cavalier, whose name was *Parsons*, and gave this learned reason for this exemplary piece of Justice, *Because it was an Ominous name:* While Master *Chesllen* remained in this durance, if any man durst visit him, it was at his perill, he was in danger to be Plundered and branded with the dangerous name of a Malignant. They raysed reports of great resort of Cavaliers to him, and of Armes brought unto him, insomuch that Alderman *Barrington* told the Committee, that their Town was not in safetie because of M. *Chesllen*, who poore man, had no other indeavour then how to free himselfe from the loathsome nastinesse of his Prison: To this end many Petitions were delivered to the House of Commons, that he might be delivered from the Gaole to some private house, which boon, after much and earnest prosecution by Mistresse *Chesllen*, and his friends, was obtained: Having an Order to exchange his Gaole for a private house, Master *Hammon*, an honest Gentleman, dwelling in the

he Towne, entertained Maſter *Cheſtlen:* but for his charitie incurred the hatred of the common people, for whereas before he lived beloved, & in good eſtimation amongſt his neighbours, now for harbouring Maſter *Cheſtlen*, and for this and other actions, being under the jealouſie of the *crime of Loyaltie*, they call him *Cavalier*, they threaten to call him up to the Parliament, and at laſt were as good as their word, for upon their Complaint, he was ſent for up to the Parliament, and committed for receiving Maſter *Cheſtlen* into his houſe: though in reaſon he might ſafely conclude, that, that Order of the Houſe which gave Maſter *Cheſtlen* libertie to remove to another houſe, did withall give that houſe libertie to entertaine him: Thus continued Maſter *Cheſtlen* in this exile and Impriſonment from *October* 1642. untill the *February* following, when the Kings expreſſe Warrant being ſent for his releaſe, having the opportunitie now and then to goe abroad and take the aire, he left the Warrant for the Jaylor to make uſe of for his beſt advantage, while he came away to *Oxford* and put himſelfe under the Kings Protection: ſince that, in *London* they have broken up his houſe and Plundered his goods: a common evill incident to all the Kings faithfull Subjects, which are within the Verge of the Rebels uſurped power.

Mer-

Mercurius Rusticus, &c.

XVII.

Master Fowler, *Parson of* Minchin-Hampton *in* Glouce-ster-shire, *his wife and children barbarously used, & his house Plundered by the Rebels. Master* Bartlets *house at* Castle-morton *in* Worceſter-shire, *five times Plundered, but especially by Captaine* Scriven, *an Impudent Rebell, &c.*

ON *Newyeares* day, 1643. ſeventeene Souldiers ſent by Captaine *Ieremy Buck*, came to Maſter *Henry Fowlers* houſe, Parſon of *Minshin-Hampton*, in the Countie of *Glouceſter*; being entred the houſe, they find Maſter *Fowler* ſitting (as the ſeaſon of the yeare required) by the fire ſide, preſently they ſeize on him, and tell him, that he is their Priſoner: and though he inſtantly ſubmitted unto them without any the leaſt reſiſtance, yet to wreck their owne malice, and the malice of him that ſent them, upon him, one of the Rebells takes him by the throat, and holds the point of his Sword at his breaſt, two more (on each ſide one) preſent their Piſtols at him, another ſhakes his Pole-axe over his head, others ſtrike him with their Pole-axes; threatned he is on every ſide with varieties of death. All *Smite him with the tongue*, they rayle at him, objecting againſt him as heinous crimes, Firſt, that he read the Common-Prayers at length, and that he had publiſhed the Kings Proclamations with a loud voice: and then with renewed fury they aſſault him againe: they beat him with their Pole-axes, and call him Maſſe-Prieſt, Rogue, Raſcall, and tell him, *Sirrah, you can furniſh the King with a Muſquet, a Corſlet, and a Light-Horſe,*

Horſe, but thou old knave, thou canſt not find any thing at all for the Parliament: And then to worke they fall againe with their Pole-axes, and beat and bruiſe him in moſt parts of his body; ſo that being aged, (no leſſe then Threeſcore and two yeares old) and being not yet perfectly recovered of a former lameneſſe in one of his hippes, though he were in a probable way towards it, by this barbarous uſage, being ſo cruelly beaten, and tugged, and haled by them, he is made a very Cripple, irrecoverably lame, without all poſſibilitie of recovering of his Limbes: All this inhumanitie was practiced on Maſter *Fowler* in the preſence of his Wife and Children, the Wife in the behalfe of her Husband, the Children in the behalfe of their Father, humbly intreating on their knees, that they would have compaſſion on him, and not murther a peaceable man in his owne houſe. While ſome of theſe Rebells were executing this Crueltie on his perſon, others goe up into his Study and Chambers, and take away all that was of good value, and portable. And having crippled the Maſter of the Family, and rifled his houſe, like the true Servants of that Maſter whom they ſerve, the Devill, *they leave him*, but it was *but for a ſeaſon.*

Now, though the preſent ſenſe of theſe ſufferings could not be but very great to an aged man, and one labouring under former infirmities, eſpecially to have his ſufferings imbittered by the reproachfull raylings of the Rebells, and the mocks and mowes of Captaine *Bucks* friends and Kindred, who ſtood by jeering, and clapt their hands for joy, applauding the exact execution of *Bucks* commands, given his Souldiers concerning Maſter *Fowler*, yet the ſad effects which followed were evidence enough how cruell his uſage was: Firſt, Maſter *Fowler* preſently upon the Rebells departure, fell into an extream bleeding, which continued, and could not be ſtanched in ſix houres and more, by which great out-let of Spirits, his

his ſtrength was ſo much exhauſted, that he was not able to ſtand. *Secondly*, the next day after his bleeding, what with the loſſe of ſo much blood, and what with violence offered to his whole body, the *Retentive faculties* was ſo weakned, that his Urine came from him inſenſibly, and in this wretched condition he continued very neare a month. *Laſtly*, by the many contuſions and knocks which he received on his head with their Pole-axes he loſt his hearing, which he hath not perfectly recovered unto this day. And now after all this barbarous uſage, remaines there yet any thing elſe to be added to his ſufferings? was not their malice ſatisfied, and theſe out-rages (deſigned to be committed on him) compleated yet? No, Captain *Buck* knew that it would not be lawfull alwayes to commit murther, and rob thoſe that are quiet in the Land, and therefore reſolved to make uſe of the preſent opportunity: he was not ignorant that the wages of a faithfull ſervant to the Rebellion was *full licence to doe any thing that can ſatisfie Luſt, private Revenge or Avarice:* And therefore in *July* laſt *Buck* himſelfe, not like a Captaine of Souldiers, but a Ring-leader to a *Rout of Rogues*, came to Maſter *Fowlers* houſe at *Minchin-Hampton*, and moſt theeviſhly broke open the Window of his Sonnes Study, and ſo entred the houſe: In the Study they found rich Treaſure which they did not know, being indeed without a Metaphor *Pearl before Swines*, for young M. *Fowler*, a Practicioner it ſeems in Phyſick, had in his Study *Extract of Pearle*, *Aurum Potabile*, *Confections of Amber*, a great quantity of *Compound* waters, a good proportion of *Pearle in Boxes*, a Box full of *Bezoar Stone*, with many other things of admirable uſe, for the preſervation of the life of man, and of very great value, all which they took and brake in pieces, and trampling them under foot, made them utterly unuſeful either for themſelves or others. One of M. *Fowlers* daughters, in a juſt indignation at ſo great waſte of things ſo precious, told *Buck*, that he might be aſhamed to ſpoyle things of

that uſe and value, *Buck* (a rude untutored man as he is) called her Whore, and with his Pole-axe gave her a blow on the neck, and ſtruck her downe, and being riſen again, again he ſtrikes her downe with his Pole-axe, nay, to purſue the glorious victory, he ſtrikes her down a third time, and had ſhe bin able to riſe from the floore, queſtionleſſe, had ſtruck her down a fourth time. The compaſſionate mother Miſtreſſe *Fowler* ſtanding by, and ſeeing her daughter thus barbarouſly uſed, to redeem her from this cruelty, reſolved to expoſe her own perſon to the fury of this mad Beaſt, and therefore interpoſing, asked *Buck*, whether he thought ſhe could endure to ſee her child murthered before her face? But as ſoon as Miſtreſſe *Fowler* came within his reach, without regard either to her Age, or Sex, he caught her by the Throat, knocked her downe, and being downe, kicked her, and trampled on her with his feet. At laſt, having acted what crueltie he pleaſed (according to the Latitude of that Tacite Commiſſion given every Captain of the Rebellion) on Miſtreſſe *Fowler* and her daughter, he and his Rabble Plundered the Houſe, and ſo departed.

If the monſtrouſneſſe of theſe barbarous and inhumane cruelties, committed on this Reverend Divine, his Wife and Daughter, and reported in this Relation, ſhall weaken the credit of the Relation, and render the truth of it ſuſpected, let the world know, that there is nothing ſet down in this account given unto the world, but what was teſtified upon Oath before the Right Honourable Sir *Robert Heath* Knight, Lord Chiefe Juſtice of his Majeſties Court of Kings Bench, on the 18. day of *Aug.* 1643.

On the 21. of *Septemb.* 1642. being Saing *Matthew* the Apoſtle and Evangelifts day, a hundred and fiftie Souldiers, ſome from *Glouceſter* ſent from Captaine *Beard* being of his Company, and ſome others from *Tewxbury*, (all conſpiring together, and taking advantage of the peoples abſence from their homes, and being at a Fayre that day at

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Ledbury two miles diſtant from *Malverne Hills*) under the conduct of Captaine *Scriven*, ſonne to *Scriven* the Rich Iron-monger, and late Major of *Glouceſter*, came to *Caſtle-Morton*, in the Countie of *Worceſter*, to Plunder Maſter *Rowland Bartlets* houſe: a man ſo well beloved in his Country, for his hoſpitalitie, ſo deare to all ſorts of people, eſpecially to the poore, for his Charitie, and thoſe helpes which he freely beſtowed on them, for the recovery of the ſick, the lame, and infirme, that had not theſe Rebells taken the opportunitie of his Neighbours being at the Favre, this force had been too weak, to have made him the firſt inſtance of the Rebels inſolency (in that County) by way of Plunder: when they came to *Caſtle-Morton*, for feare of ſurprizal their Horſe ſecure the Streets, and high-wayes, while the Pikes and Musqueteers beſet the houſe: having made good all paſſages, that none could goe in or come out, without their leave, *Scriven* advanced towards the houſe: M. *Bartlet* perceiving himſelfe to be incloſed with armed men, their Muskets being bent upon his houſe, and his Pales ſerving them inſtead of Reſts, comming out of his doores, met *Scriven* in the Porch, and after a friendly ſalute, demanded of him the Reaſon of this warlike approach to his houſe: *Scriven* anſwered, that he came in the name of the Parliament, and by their command to ſearch for Armes: Alas! replyed Maſter *Bartlet*, you are like to looſe your labour, for Juſtice *Salloway* (meaning that trayterous beggerly fellow, who in the time of the late univerſall madneſſe, was made Knight of the Shire for the County of *Worceſter*) hath prevented you: yet Maſter *Bartlet* bad him uſe his diſcretion, to ſee if he could find any gleaning, after the others full Vintage: and ſo brought him through his Hall into his Parlor; being there, Maſter *Bartlet*, according to the freeneſſe of his diſpoſition, and after the good old Engliſh way of bidding welcome, called for ſome Beere, while *Scriven* ſate there, and with a curious eye ſurveyed the furniture of the Roome, he eſpyed Maſter

Maſter *Bartlets* Sword hanging on the Wainſcot, *Scriven* preſently taking it downe, ſaid, Is not this Armes? yes, replyed Maſter *Bartlet*, but no more then is neceſſary for every honeſt man, to prevent or repell injury on the highway; yong Maſter *Bartlets* Sword hanging by his fathers, *Scriven* takes down that too: and utterly to diſarme them, that ſo they might rob them without reſiſtance, the Rebels in the outward Roomes poſſeſſe themſelves of Maſter *Bartlets* mans Sword: young Maſter *Bartlet* comming into the Parlour, hoping to recover his Sword, *Scriven* perceiving a Ring (in which was ſet a Rubey) hanging in his Band-ſtrings, rudely ſeized upon it, and after ſome ſtrugling, ſome ſeconds with Piſtolls and Carbines, comming to his aſſiſtance, *Scriven* either broke, or cut it off: having rob'd the young-man of his Ring, animated by the preſence of his fellow Theeves, he dives into his Fathers Pockets, and takes thence his monies, between three and foure pounds: Maſter *Bartlet*, perceiving his hand in the returne to be full of money, put his owne hand into his pocket to ſee what was left, and finding but one poore three pence, to have eſcaped his theeviſh fingers, tendered him that too, deſiring him all might goe together, which was no ſooner offered, then taken by this poore conditioned unworthy fellow, yet Heire to a thouſand pounds a yeare, unleſſe the Hang-man cut off the entaile: Maſter *Bartlet* being clad in a faire Scarlet Gippo (a ſhrowd temptation to a man not accuſtomed to weare good Clothes, eſpecially at his owne charge) ſo dazeled *Srivens* eyes, that he offered to pull it from the others back: Maſter *Bartlet* intreated him not to ſtrip him of his Clothes ſince he had taken away his monies, with which he ſhould buy more: O Sir, replyed this doughty Captain, you have mony enough to buy more, & ſo the hopes of a greater prize making him forget the Gippo, he drew his Sword. and threatned to kill M. *Bartlet*, unleſſe he would confeſſe where he had hid his mony & plate: but finding him reſolute not to betray his own

Treaſure, *Scriven* ſeazeth upon a woman that was Maſter *Bartlets* houſe-keeper, an old faithfull ſervant, in whom Maſter *Bartlet* and his wife repoſed much truſt, and thinking to worke upon the weakneſſe of her Sex, and affright her into a confeſſion, he cauſes ſome to preſent Piſtolls at her breſt, and others the points of their Swords, threatning her with preſent death, if ſhe would not diſcover where her Maſters Treaſure was: but finding this woman not to be terrified with their threats, & fearing ſurprizall by ſome Forces which might come from *Worceſter*, or the return of the Country people from the Fayr at *Ledbury*, he reſolved to make tryall if he could find out that which he ſaw would not be diſcloſed unto him: Therefore without further delay to worke they goe; reſolving to ſearch the houſe from the top to the bottome. In Maſter *Bartlets* chamber, *Scriven* ſeizeth upon Miſtreſſe *Bartlets* Watch, he breakes open a Trunk, and took thence (by his owne confeſſion) ſix hundred pounds in money, he takes away all Miſtreſſe *Bartlets* wearing Linnen, to the value of threeſcore pounds, he breaks open her Cabinets, Trunks, and Boxes, and in them ſeized, or (to ſpeak more properly) ſtole more Money, Plate, Jewels, & Bracelets, amounting to a great ſum: amongſt other things valuable, both for Raritie and uſe, took a Cock Eagles Stone, for which thirtie pieces had been offered by a Phyſitian, but were refuſed: having thus ſcim'd the houſe, and rifled it of the Principall things in it, a warning-Piece is ſhot off, to ſignifie to the Raſcallitie, that now they might have free leave to enter: upon the ſignall given, leaving (inſtant) their Guards & Stations, in a confuſed Tumult they ruſh into the houſe: and as eager hounds at a loſſe offer here and there, and know not well where to faſten, ſo theſe hunt from the Parlour to the Kitchen, from thence, by the Chambers, to the Garrats: every Roome is full, every one fearing that his fellow thiefe would prevent him, and ſeize upon the prey before himſelfe: beſides Maſter *Bartlets*, his

Wives

Wives and Childrens wearing apparell, they rob their ſervants of their Clothes: with the but ends of their Muſquets they breake open the hanging-Preſſes, Cup-boards, and Cheſts, no place was free from this ragged-Regiment: and if ſo barbarous an out rage, could poſſibly have admitted any time, but for a ſerious deteſtation of ſo foul injuſtice, it might have drawn a ſmile from the moſt concernd beholders, to ſee their thruſting and tumbling one another, the rude arts uſed to ſupplaint one another, and how one thief ſnatched and ſtole from another: after this ſtorm was ſeene comming on, and to threaten this houſe in particular, the ſervants fearing, that though the main brunt might light on their Maſter, yet ſome ſprinkling might chance to fall on them, uſed all the art of cunning they could deviſe, to preſerve thoſe ſmall ſummes of money of which their honeſt labour, and frugalitie had made them maſters. But 'twas in vaine to hide, where deſperate beggery, and reſolv'd Rapine were to be ſeekers: in one place the Rebels find twentie ſhillings, in another fortie, three pounds here, more or leſſe there: but were it more or leſſe, all was fiſh which came to Net, they ſpare none: In this ſtrict ſearch, they met with Miſtreſſe *Bartlets* ſweet-meats, theſe they ſcatter on the ground, not daring to taſt of them for feare of poyſon: a wary conſideration, and ſuch as ſtaved not off the hardy Knight Sir *William Brooke* of *Kent*, to meet fiſts with a greazy common Souldier in a Gally-pot, when the Rebels of that Countie did the like out-rage on the truely honoured Lady *Butlers* Cloſet, as you heard in the firſt weeks Relation of this Mercury: and as for Syrups and Salves, thoſe charitable Proviſions for the ſick and maimed, theſe they trampled under foot, not providently fore-ſeeing, that ſome of their Brethren in this Rebellion, might ſtand in need of them, the Fryday next following, at the Battell of *Wikefield* near *Worceſter*, where God, by the hand of the Kings Forces, under the Conduct of Prince *Rupert*, gave the Rebells their firſt over-

throw; The happy Omen of *Edge-Hill*, and thoſe many other ſucceeding Victories with which (no leſſe to the wonder then confuſion of the Rebels) it hath pleaſed God ſince to bleſſe his Sacred Majeſtie: In a word, except Bedding, Pewter, and Lumber, they left nothing behind them, for beſides two horſes laden with the beſt things (*Scrivens* owne Plunder) there being an hundered and fiftie Rebells, each Rebell returned with a Pack at his back. As for his Beere and Perry, what they could not devoure, they ſpoyle, the earth drinking what the Rebells could not, and then triumphing in their wickedneſſe, and glorying in their villany, they vaunted, *That they had made Bartlet a begger, and left him not worth a groat:* yet all the Rebels were not of the ſame beliefe, for preſently after, when the Earle of *Eſſex* poſſeſſed himſelfe of *Worceſter*, ſome under his Command came from *Worceſter* to Maſter *Bartlets* houſe, where what was under-valued, and left by *Scriven*, and his Rout, was good bootie to theſe; They take away good ſtore of Bacon from his Rooſe, and Beefe out of the Powdering-Tubs; they ſteale his Pots, Pans, and Kettles, together with his Pewter to a great value, they ſeize on all his proviſions for hoſpitalitie and houſe-keeping, and then breake his Spits, as unneceſſary utenſills, they expoſe his Bedding to ſale, and Preſſe Carts to carry away his Chaires, Stooles, Couches, and Trunks, though emptied before by *Scriven*; and ſharply threaten all ſuch as ſhould be knowne to harbour any of Maſter *Bartlets* goods. And though theſe two Plunders, one upon the neck of the other, left Maſter *Bartlet* a deſolate naked houſe, yet when the Earle of *Eſſex* came lately downe towards *Glouceſter* and hid himſelfe, and his Army in Hedges, Ditches, and the incloſures about *Tuexbury*, on three ſeverall dayes, three ſeverall Companies came to viſite Maſter *Bartlets* houſe, preſuming, that in almoſt a twelve months time the houſe might be new furniſhed, nor were they altogether deceived in

their

their expectation; without, they Plunder him of eight Horſes, and within, what ever they found, they made clean worke, the fift Plunder not ſparing his Kitching-ſtuffe, which being reſerved in a ſmall barrel, a Souldier putting it on his ſhoulder, carryed it away; comming this laſt time to M. *Bartlets* houſe, and underſtanding that he and his ſons were in the Kings Army, they abuſed his wife in beaſtly, immodeſt, ſcurrilous Language, which I ſhall omit to relate as offenſive to Chriſtian eares: I ſhall conclude this five-fold Plunder, with the Relation of one of their Captains *hypocriſie*, and a common Souldiers impiety, glorying in his wickedneſſe: The Captaine being invited to eate of a ſtubble-Gooſe, which a Souldier had Plundered and brought into his Quarters, refuſed to taſt of it, and gave this reaſon for his refuſall, becauſe it was ſtoln, which bred in Miſtreſſe *Bartlet* a great opinion that he was a conſcientious man, but being to march away, he that would eate no ſtoln Gooſe, made no ſcruple to ride away upon a ſtoln Mare, for Plundering Miſtreſſe *Bartlet* of her owne Mare, this hypocriticall Captaine (and pittie it is I cannot tell you his name) gave ſufficient teſtimony to the world, That the old Phariſee and the new Puritan, have conſciences of the ſelfe-ſame temper, *To ſtraine at a Gnat, and ſwallow a Camell*, meaſuring all actions, not by lawful and unlawfull, but as they are more or leſſe gainfull. But while the Captaine choſe rather to be a Villaine, then openly to *appeare ſo*, the common Souldier would not onely be ſo in *deed*, but deſired ſo to be *accounted*; and therefore when his companions were carrying out M. *Bartlets* goods, amongſt other things, one ſeized on ſome live Partridges, and being intreated to forbear, and to ſpare them, becauſe they were provided for a Great-bellied Gentlewoman, and now ready to lay down her burthen, the common Souldier hearing him plead thus, barbarouſly replyed, If we had made Veniſon of her great belly, ſhe would not have long'd for Partridges, for I have killed young & old, Men,

Women and Children: and boasting himselfe in his sin, and *glorying in his Shame*, without regard had to the dangerous longing of a pregnant woman, if not satisfied, took them away. So truely is that of the Prophet, verified in these miscreants, *They declare their sinne as Sodome, they hide it not, woe unto their Soule, for they have rewarded evill to themselves*, Esay 3. 9.

Mercurius Rusticus, &c.

XVIII.

The Rebels persecution of Doctor Featley, *a knowne Champion of the Protestant Religion: part of his Sermon against the Sectaries: his death: Together with their murthering of two of the Inhabitants of* Lambeth *on the Lords day, &c.*

IN *Novemb.* 1642. some of the Rebells Foot Souldiers being Billetted at *Acton* in the Countie of *Middlesex*, they presently enquire of their Hosts what their Doctor was, (meaning Doctor *Featly*, their then Rector) and what Divine Service they had; they answered according to the truth, that he was a man who precisely observed the Canons of the Church, and swerved not a tittle from the Rubrick of the Common Prayer, wearing the Surplice, and using all the Rites and Ceremonies of the Church established by Law. Some of the Red coats replyed, Doth he so? We will teach him another Lesson, and make him leave those Popish Superstitions, or he shall rue it. Soone after, they repaire to the Church at *Acton*, break open the doores by force, in the Chancell they find this subscription on the wall, *This Chancell was repaired and beautified such a yeare by* Daniel Featley *D.D. Rector*, which

which they utterly defeaced: Then laying hands on the Rayles, they dealt with them (as Ducks do with a frog) reare them limblesse, and afterwards burnt them in the ſtreet, ſaying, That if they had the Parſon there, they would burne him with his Popiſh Trinkets.

Soone after, Colonel *Urrey* took up his Quarters at the Parſonage houſe, ſome of whoſe Souldiers (whether willingly or by careleſneſſe being in drinke is not certified) lying in the Doctors Barn, ſet it on fire, which burned the whole Barn full of Corne, and two Stables downe to the ground, the loſſe being eſtimated by the Inhabitants at 211 *li.*

But to leave *Acton*, and come to *Lambeth*, where the Sectaries wrecked their ſpleen, not upon Pales or Rayles, or the fruits of the earth, as at *Acton*, but upon the bodies of Chriſts Servants, on his owne day, and in his owne Houſe and Court. For *Feb.* 19. 1642. even in the midſt of Divine Service, at the reading of the *Te Deum laudamus*, foure or five Souldiers ruſhed into the Church with Piſtolls and drawn Swords, affrighted the whole Congregation out, wounded one of the Inhabitants, (whereof he ſoone after dyed) ſhot another dead, as he hung by the hands on the Church-yard wall, looking over to the Palace Court, who might truely have ſaid in the words of the Poet, though in another ſenſe, *Vt vidi, ut perii.*

It was gathered by many circumſtances, eſpecially by depoſitions taken before the Coroner, and by ſome ſpeeches that fell from their owne mouths, that their principall aime at that time was to have murthered the Doctor, which 'tis probable they had effected, had not ſome honeſt Inhabitants premoniſhed the Doctor, who was at the ſame time on his way towards the Church, intending to have Preached.

About the ſame time many of theſe Murtherers were heard expreſſing their rancour againſt the Doctor, thus: Some ſaid, they would chop the Rogue as ſmall as Hearbs

to the Pot, for ſuffering Pottage (for by that name they uſually ſtyle the Book of Common Prayer) to be read in his Church: Others ſaid, they would ſqueeze the Pope out of his belly, with ſuch like ſcurrilous and malicious Language.

The Sunday ſennight after this out-rage, being the fifth of *March*, the Doctor perceiving ſome Separatiſts at Sermon at *Lambeth*, took occaſion to ſpeak as followeth:

IF ever Schiſmatiques and foul-mouth'd Separatiſts were ſet forth in their native colours, the Schiſmatiques of this age are: *Pſal.* 50.16,17,18,19,20. *What haſt thou to doe to declare my Statutes, or that thou ſhouldſt take my Covenant in thy mouth? ſeeing thou hateſt inſtruction,* (whatſoever thou prateſt of Reformation) *and caſteſt my words behind thee,* (namely, Prov.14.21. Eccles.10.20. Rom. 12.1, 2, 3, 4. Heb.13.8,9,17. 1 Pet.2.13.) *When thou ſaweſt a theefe, then thou conſentedſt with him, and haſt been partaker with Adulterers. Thou giveſt thy mouth to lying, and thy tongue frameth deceit. Thou ſitteſt and ſpeakeſt againſt thy brother, and ſlandereſt thine owne mothers ſonne.* For is not this their chanting Language? "*The Prelates of England, are all Antichriſtian; The Miniſters, Baals Prieſts; The Publique Service, Idolatrous; The Ceremonies, Superſtitious; And the Sacraments, corrupted with mans invention?* Itake them at their word; If this be true, then is the Church of *England* no true Church of Chriſt; then they which have received all the Religion they have from her, are no better then Miſcreants, Pagans, and Infidels, in apparent perill of drowning in everlaſting perdition, becauſe out of the Arke, without God in this world, becauſe without his Church. For as the bleſſed Martyr St. *Cyprian* ſoundly argueth againſt their forefathers the Catharists, *Deum non poteſt habere Patrem, qui Eccleſiam non habet Matrem:* And Church they have none for their Mother, for they diſclaime the true Proteſtant

ſtant Church of *England*, and the Popiſh diſclaimes them; ſo they are meere *A per ſe A's*, *Independents*, like the *horti penſiles* in *Lactantius*, and *Mauſolus* his Sepulchre in *Martial*, hanging and hovering in the ayre.

The Scripture ſets forth the true viſible Church of Chriſt upon earth, under the embleme of a great *field*, a great *floore*, a great *houſe*, a great *ſheet*, a great *draw net*, a great and large *foundation*, &c. The Church ſhadowed out under theſe ſimilitudes, cannot be their Congregation, or rather Conventicles: For as they brag and commend themſelves, wanting good neighbours, In their *Field* there are no *tares*, in their *floore* there is no *chaffe*, in their *houſe* no *veſſells* of diſhonour, in their *ſheet* no *uncleane beaſts*, in their *net* no *traſh*, on their *foundation* nothing built, but gold, ſilver, and precious ſtones. They have not ſate with vaine perſons, nor kept company with diſſemblers; they have hated the aſſembly of Malignants, and have not acompanied with the ungodly; they have not, nor will not Chriſten in the ſame Font, nor ſit at the holy Table, (for to kneele at the Sacrament is Idolatry) nor drink ſpiritually the blood of our Redeemer in the ſame Chalice with the wicked. Get ye packing then out of our Churches with your bags and baggages, hoyſe up ſayle for *New England*, or the Iſle of *Providence*, or rather Sir *Thomas Mores Eutopa*, where *Pluto's Commoner*, and *Oſorius* his *Nobleman*, and *Caſtillio* his *Courtier*, and *Vegetius* his *Souldier*, and *Tully* his *Orator*, and *Ariſtocles Felix*, and the Jewes *Bencohab*, and the Manichees *Paraclet*, and the Gnoſticks *illuminate ones*, and the Montaniſts *ſpirituall ones*, and the Pellagians *perfect enes*, and the Catharists *pure enes*, and their *preciſe* and *holy ones* are all met at Prince *Arthurs Round Table*, where every gueſt (like the Table) is *totus teres atq; totundus*.

There are three heads of Catechiſme and grounds of Chriſtianitie, The Apoſtles Creed, the Lords Prayer, and and Ten Commandements; theſe may be more truely then

then *Gorran* his Poſtills, tearmed *aurea fundamenta*, which they goe about to overthrow and caſt down, and when they have done it, no place remaineth for thẽ to build their Synagogues or *Maria Rotunda's*, but the ſand in the Saw-pit, where there Apoſtle *Browne* firſt taught moſt profoundly. The Lords Prayer they have excluded out of their Lyturgie, the Apoſtles Creed out of their Confeſſion, and the Ten Commandements by the *Antinomians* their Diſciples out of their rule of life. They are too good to ſay the Lords Prayer, better taught then to rehearſe the Apoſtles Creed, better liv'd then to hear the Decalogue read at their Service, for God can ſee no ſinne in them, nor man honeſtie.

Tell me, ye baſtard-brood of *Martins*, is it not ſufficient for the conviction of your cauterized conſciences, that ye wreck your ſpleene upon the materiall Temples of God, by breaking downe Organs, burning Rayles, and defacing the Monuments of the dead, but will ye go about to deſtroy the ſpirituall Temple of the holy Ghoſt? not fearing that dreadfull ſentence of the Apoſtle, *He that deſtroyeth the Temple of God, him ſhall God deſtroy.* Could they not be content to teare the Booke of Common Prayer in pieces, and ſcatter the leaves all about the Church, but will they alſo rend and dilacerate the living members of Chriſts myſticall body? Will they charge the Cannon with murthering ſhot to deſtroy and diſſipate whole aſſemblies of Gods Servants met together upon his own day to worſhip him in his own houſe? Do they think that their bare oppoſition to Popery will ſave them? If that alone would give a man a good title to heaven, not onely the *Socinians*, *Libertines*, *Familiſts*, *Antinomians*, and other damnable Heretiques, but even the *Jewes* & *Turkes* would ſnatch heaven from them, and take it by force, for theſe are as vehement oppoſers of Popery as they are: And howſoever the violent oppoſition to Popiſh Superſtition is all the Religion ſome of them have, yet are they not at ſo deadly feud

with

with *Papists* as they would beare the world in hand, for they ſhake hands with them in many of their Tenets and practices, both of them condemne our Engliſh Lyturgie, and profeſſe Recuſancie: both of them Idolize their teachers, &c. Who hath bewitched them, that they ſhould beleeve *Bedlam* ſhall be ſo farre enlarged, and the ſpirit of Frenzie poſſeſſe Old *England*, that they ſhould have the like ſucceſſe here, as their cozen germans the *Anabaptiſts* had at *Munſter*? though we envy them not their *high preferment* in the end. After theſe fits of Convulſion are over, and Peace ſetled in the Body of the Kingdome, doe they think the wiſedome of the State will ever change our holy Churches into their prophane Barnes and Srables? our Pulpits into Tubs? our Linnen Ephods into their Aprons? our Lyturgy into their extemporary Enthuſiaſmes? our Learned Paſtors into their ignorant Hirelings? and our Apoſtolicall Hierarchy into their Apoſtaticall Anarchie? But I will reſtraine my ſelfe, and confine my diſcourſe.

Soone after this Sermon, ſeven Articles were preferred againſt the Doctor to the Committee for Plundered Miniſters by three Mechanicks, who had formerly been indicted for *Brownists* at the Seſſions for the Countie of *Surrey*, but after long attendance the Doct. was acquitted of them: yet at length theſe Sectaries wrought ſo powerfully, that the Doctor muſt be committed to Priſon, how unjuſtly ſoever, 'twas enough that he was a Doctor, and maintained the Religion eſtabliſhed in the Church of *England*: And accordingly on the 30 of *Septemb.* 1643. he is committed to *Peter-houſe*, his own houſe, Library and goods being firſt ſeized on, and his eſtate Sequeſtred. The Sunday after his commitment, and for divers other Lords days, he preached to his fellow-priſoners, but after a while he was prohibited by *Iſaac Pennington* the pretended Major of *London*. And though Sir *George Sands*, Sir *John Butler*, Maſter *Nevile*, and other Priſoners of qualitie Petitioned that he might con-

continue his so doing, yet it would not be granted.

See how this unjust imprisonment is relished by a Forraine Divine, in these words:

I Am sorry to hear of the close Imprisonment of that worthy Doctor Featley; *What? He who is, and ever hath bin so stout a Champion for Religion, to be so used by the Reformers thereof? But let not the Disciple thinke it strange, when his Master suffered so much crueltie from the great Rabbins of Israel.*

Yours from my heart, *J.S.*

After the Doctor had beene many moneths stifled up in Prison, and having a Certificate from his Physitian, that he could not live long, if he had not some fresh aire, he Petitioned these soule-enthralling tyrants, and at last obtained leave to go to *Chelsey Colledge* for six weeks, upon good bayle, to recover his health; but it pleased God to take him out of this world, upon the 17. day of *April*, 1645. being the very last day of the six weekes limited for his returne.

During his sickneſſe, he gave himselfe wholly to Divine Meditations, often bewayling with teares the present state of the Church of *England:* he made a Confession of his Faith to Doctor *Leo*, and the Dutch Ambassadours Chaplaines, saying, *That the doctrine which he had alwayes Preached, and the Bookes which he had Printed against Anabaptists and other Sectaris, were agreeable to Gods Word; And that he would seale the Protestant Religion, (as it was established and confirmed by the Acts of three Pious Princes) with his blood.* And being asked by some that came to visit him, what he thought of the Covenant? he said, *It was a damnable and execrable Oath, made purposely to insnare poore soules, and full of malice and Treason against our gracious Soveraigne.* And said he, *For Church-Government (a thing now much controverted) I dare*

dare boldly affirme, that the Hierarchie of Biſhops is moſt agreeable to the Word of God, as being of Apoſtolicall Inſtitution, the taking away whereof is damnable, and that by conſequence, both the Presbyterian & Independent Governments are abſurd and erroneous, neither of them being ever heard of in the Church of God, till of late at Geneva; *nor is there ſo much as any colour for them in holy writ. It is evident* (ſaid he) *that as the Prieſts in the Old Teſtament were above the Levites, ſo in the New the Apoſtles were above the Diſciples, and that the ſeven Angels of the ſeven churches in the* Apocalypſe *were ſeven Biſhops, and that* Polycarpus *was Biſhop of* Smyrna, *and* Timotheus *of* Epheſus. *And for the Laitie, no pregnant proofe can be produced, that they ever medled with the Prieſts Function, or had any power to ordaine Miniſters. And theſe things* (ſaid he) *I intended to have publiſhed to the world, if God had ſpared me longer life, which I might (through his goodneſſe) have enjoyed, had I not been unjuſtly impriſoned:* which he ſeverall times reiterated to his friends.

Anon after he prayed thus: *Lord ſtrike through the reynes of them that riſe againſt the Church and King, and let them be as chaffe before the wind, and as ſtubble before the fire; let them be ſcattered as Partridges upon the mountaines, and let the breath of the Lord conſume them, but upon our gracious Soveraigne and his poſteritie, let the Crowne flouriſh; This* (ſaid he) *is the heartie and earneſt Prayer of a poore ſick creature.* With which, and other ſuch ſpirituall ejaculations, he expired.

Mer-

Mercurius Rusticus, &c.

XIX.

The Murther of Master Robert Yeomans, *and M.* George Bowcher, *Citizens of* Briſtol, *by* Nathaniel Fiennes, *(ſecond ſonn: to the Lord* Say*) and the reſt of his Accomplices, &c.*

THe care that God tooke to preſerve the Land of his people undefiled by Innocent blood was very great, and therefore did provide not onely when the *Murtherer* was knowne, that he that ſhed mans blood, by man his blood ſhould be ſhed againe, according to that command, *Ye ſhall not pollute the Land where ye are: for blood it defileth the Land, and the Land cannot be cleanſed of the blood that is ſhed therein but by the blood of him that ſhed it;* Numb. 35. 33. But likewiſe, where the Murtherer was *not knowne*, that the Innocent blood ſhed in the Land might not be charged upon them: and therefore in the 21 of *Deut.* God preſcribes an Expiation for Murther when the Murtherer was *not knowne*, for if a man were found ſlaine in the field, The Elders of the Citie *next to the ſlaine man* were to take *an Heifer and ſtrike off his neck in a rough valley, and ſhall waſh their hands over the Heifer: and ſay, Our hands have not ſhed this blood, Neither have our eyes ſeene it: Be mercifull O Lord unto thy people Iſrael whom thou haſt redeemed, and lay not innocent blood unto thy people of Iſraels charge: and the blood ſhall be forgiven them: ſo ſhalt thou put away the guilt of Innocent blood from among you:* verſ. 6 7, 8. *&c.* In which law it is plaine, that the guilt of *innocent blood* may cleave to our hands though our hands have not ſhed it, and the way to waſh our hands cleane from that guilt is to pro-

proteſt againſt the ſhedding it, to deny our conſent to it, being done, and as much as in us lyes, to bring the puniſhment of Innocent blood upon the heads of thoſe that ſhed it: without this we contract anothers guilt and communicate in his ſinnes. The Innocent blood ſhall not be forgiven us. When therefore God, to whom *appertaine the iſſues of Life*, ſhall come and make *Inquiſition* for blood, and the murthered ſhall cry out with *Job*, O *earth cover not thou my blood:* Job 16. 18. That then we may lift up pure hands undefiled with our neighbours blood, though but with conſent and approbation; Nay, that we may free our ſelves from the blood of all men by earneſt prayer to God, not to lay Innocent blood though ſhed by others to our charge, to inflame your devotion, I have, as it were, brought forth the bodies of theſe two State-Martyrs, Maſter *Robert Yeomans*, and Maſter *George Bowcher*, Citizens of *Briſtol*, and expoſed them to the view of the world, that ſo ſhedding ſome *teares* over their graves, they may remaine an Everlaſting Monument of our *Innocency* in the ſight of God, of our *Juſt indignation* againſt ſuch crueltie in the ſight of men, and a ſweet oyntment to imbalme theſe men to their funeralls, that though with their Saviour (the ignominy of whoſe Croſſe ſanctifiyd the death even of that accurſed tree) in their death they were *numbred amongſt the tranſgreſſors*, yet (Loyaltie being their Epitaph) they may *make their graves amongſt the Honourable.*

But becauſe to blind the eyes of the world not to ſee the cruell Injuſtice practiſed on theſe worthy Citizens, to amaze the minds of the people, and to take off from the odiouſneſſe of ſo foule a Murther, they did not onely in their lying Pamphlets proclame it unto the world, that Maſter *Yeomans*, Maſter *Bowcher*, and ſome other well-affected Members of that Citie had contrived a horrid Treaſon, that in the barbarouſneſſe of it did out-doe, the Powder Treaſon, having conſpired at once to ruine the

Pro-

Proteſtant Religion, and to murther all thoſe of that Citie which did adhere to the Parliament, but alſo to mock God (to that height of impietie they were growne) Solemne thankes were Ordained to be given for deliverance from ſo dangerous a conſpiracy: It will not be amiſſe to derive this Tragedy by way of Hiſtoricall Narration from the firſt to the laſt Scene: that ſo the abuſed world may ſee what arts are uſed on that ſide to poſſeſſe themſelves of the good opinion of men, that in the mean time they may practiſe cruelties unheard of, untill the bloody *Anabaptiſts* ſprung up the moſt pernicious weeds that ever infeſted the Church of Chriſt.

When this Parliament firſt ſate, theſe two Gentlemen with the reſt of the Kingdome rejoyced to ſee that day, and ſtood at gaze as greedily as any, expecting what acts of bountie, what reliefe from grievances our Gracious Soveraigne through their hands would convey unto his Subjects. While their endeavours were Loyall, though roughly carryed; while bounded within the dutie of Subjects, though onely not exceeding it, they were as forward to applaud them as any: but after the publication of the *Remonſtrance* by the Houſe of Commons (that appeale to the people, and indeed the ground-worke of this preſent Rebellion by ſlandering the Kings Government) they that went one mile with them would not be compel'd to goe two, eſpecially after the way appeared dangerous, and apparently leading to open Rebellion: *Nullam eſſe Civitatem quæ non improbos Cives aliquando & Imperitam Multitudinem ſemper habeat:* was the ſaying of the *Rhodii* in the *Roman Senate* recorded by *Livy, lib.* 45. There is no Citie but hath ſometimes ſome ill-affected Citizens, but alwayes an Ignorant multitude, perhaps this in part might be the temper of *Briſtol* at this time: but the Criticall time was now come, in which men muſt declare themſelves either for the King or againſt him; and though many men in that Citie then were deeply Leavened

ned with diſloyall principles, yet the major part of the Citie were the Kings faithfull Subjects, of this partie the moſt eminent men were, Maſter *Robert Yeoman* Sheriffe of *Briſtol* for the yeare 1642. Maſter *George Bowcher*, with divers others, men of good eſteem, plentifull eſtates, knowne integritie, and true Children of the Church of *England*; Theſe men ſeeing the miſerable Condition of thoſe places where the Rebells bare ſway, and beginning to be ſenſible of the ſame bondage under Colonel *Eſſex*, enter into a Conſultation how to put the Citie of *Briſtol* into the Kings poſſeſſion and protection: To this purpoſe they diſpatch an Agent to the Court, to informe the King that he had many good Subjects in *Briſtol*, and withall to ſignifie their deſire to deliver up his owne Citie to himſelfe, if he would be pleaſed to ſend ſome of his Forces thither, to take it.

The Reaſons which prevailed with them, to make this tender unto His Majeſtie, were many; we may reduce them to three heads.

Firſt, Conſcience to God, not to reſiſt the King, Knowing, that they that doe reſiſt ſhall receive unto themſelves damnation, and therefore reſolved never to joyne themſelves to the damnable Sect of the *Hotbumits*, thoſe State-Heretickes, who accounted it their dutie to keepe the Kings Townes for the Kings uſe, by ſhutting the Gates againſt the Kings Perſon.

The ſecond Inducement was the frequent affronts given to His Majeſtie by the Rebells, to the great regret of every good Subject: and of theſe they give many Inſtances.

Firſt, Scandalous and diſloyall Speeches on all occaſions belched out againſt His Majeſties Perſon, His Proteſtations, Declarations, Proclamations, indeed all his Actions.

Secondly, Contempt of His Majeſties gracious offers, even to the very face of His Meſſenger; for when in Fe-

bruary 1642. the King sent His gracious Letters to the Citie of *Bristol*, requiring them not to give admittance to any of the Parliament Forces, promising that Hee Himselfe would not impose any on them, but what they themselves should desire; together with the tender of many promises of his favour (given in charge to Sir *Baynham Throkmarton* (whom he sent unto them for that purpose) yet notwithstanding at that very instant, in contempt (I say) of this great vouchsafement, The Major, *Richard Aldworth*, with *Browne* the Sheriffe, two Boutefues in perverting that Citie, with some other their Associates, did send foure peeces of Ordnance to *Marlborough*, there to be imployed against the King. And though Sir *Baynham*, upon information given unto him, did expostulate the affront with the Major, and in the Kings name commanded the stay of them; and though some of the wel affected Citizens having notice of it, came and threw them off their Carriages, because they knew that the intention was to imploy them against the King: yet over-borne by a greater number, who produced the Major and Sheriffs Warrant for their conveyance without let or interruption; they were inforced to give way, and thither they were sent.

Thirdly, When in the beginning of *March*, 1642. amongst other Proclamations sent to *Bristol*, one was concerning the Kings Royall Navie, invaded and possessed by the Earle of *Warwicke*, and imployed against His Majestie and His Loyall Subjects; The King by that Proclamation forbidding all Sea-men, and Mariners, and all Officers of His Navie, to take imployment under the Earle, or to obey His Commands, though Colonel *Fiues* then Governour of *Bristol*, could have caused that Proclamation to be suppressed and not published, yet as much as he could to dishonour the King in the eyes of His Subjects, He permits it to be Proclaimed, that thence he might take occasion to blaspheme His Soveraigne;

for

for being Proclaimed on Friday the third of *March*, the next day (*Saturday*) being the chiefe Market day, when the Market was fullest, that the newes might be carryed into all parts of the Country, and every one learne from so desperate an example to contemne their Soveraignes Commands: *Fines* comes in his Coach to the high Crosse attended by a Troope of Horse, and after a Declaration read, That the Proclamation publisht the day before was a Scandalous and Libellous Paper, and such as deserved to be burnt by the hand of a publique Hangman; he caused the Serjeant that Ploclaimed it to burne it, holding Pistolls to his brest, and threatning to shoot him if he did not hold them high enough, fearing it seemes that so damnable, so unpardonable a Treason should want witnesses.

Lastly, As the direct end of their desire to deliver up the Citie to the Kings protection, was conscience of dutie to God and their Soveraigne, so the reflected end was their owne securitie, and quitting themselves of those Oppressions and Grievances under which they suffered; And these were many.

First, The often repeated Taxations and Loanes of Money unto the King and Parliament, as they were pleased to joyne them upon the thred-bare securitie of the *Puplique Faith*, and if any man refused to lend on that credit which they had banckrupted long before, he was threatned with Imprisonment, Plundring, or which was worse then both, sending up to the Parliament: And to these may be added, the dayly drayning their purses by illegall exactions imployed for repayring the Castle, building of Forts, and maintaining a Garrison against the King.

Secondly, By urging upon them new and Treasonable Votes and Protestations: If not fully in words, yet in the the use and interpretation of them directly opposite to

the Oath of Allegiance, the Oath of the Citie taken by every Citizen when he is elected into the place of a Burgesse, in which they sweare in the sixth Article of that Oath, not to enter into any Oath or Confederacy against the King, contrary to the Lawes of the Land: and likewise contrary to the Protestation recommended from the Parliament to the Subjects of this Kingdome: The Oath (for the tenor of words) was this following.

I A. B. doe protest and vow, in the presence of Almightie God, that I will to the utmost of my power, and to the hazard my life and fortunes, oppose all such Forces as shall attempt any thing against the Citie of Bristol, *without the consent of the King and Parliament so to doe.*

In which Protestation, they tooke the name of the King in vaine, for when they say (*King and Parliament*) they meant the *two Houses* without the *King*, for if actions bee the best interpreters of the Agents words, it is more then manifest, that by the Protestation they intended to ingage that Citie in Rebellion against the King, and that under the tye of Religion. And for proofe, I offer first their seconding this Protestation with another which spake more plainly, wherein they were to protest with their lives and fortunes to resist Prince *Rupert*, the Lord Generall the Earle of *Forth*, the Lord Marquesse *Hertford*; the Earle of *Newcastle*, Sir *Ralph Hopton* and their Forces: and secondly, because as before the tendring of this Protestation, they had received Colonel *Essex* to Command there for the Parliament; so within a few dayes after the first Protestation was tendered, they admitted Colonel *Popham* and Sir *Edward Hungerford*, with their Regiments, and afterward Colonel *Fines* without any opposition, that so now being backed with so strong a power, they might make the latter Protestation the interpreter of the former. Upon the Petition of Mistresse *Majoresse*, the Lady

Lady *Rogers*, Miſtreſſe *Holſworth*, Mireſſe *Vicaris*, with other Zealous Siſters, to the number of a hundred.

Thirdly, By diſarming all ſuch as were any wayes ſuſpected to beare a good and loyall affection to His Majeſtie, unleſſe they would take ſuch Proteſtations as ſhould be tendered to them, and having taken away ſuch Armes as they found, (not ſatisfied with this) they urge on them another Proteſtation, proteſting in the ſight of God, and calling him to witneſſe, that they had no other Armes concealed in their houſes, either their owne or others: and if any man refuſed to take this Proteſtation, he was inſtantly impriſomed as an enemy to the State, and a man not to be confided in.

Fourthly, The perpernall ſcorn and obloquy to which they were expoſed, reproached every day as they paſſed the ſtreets, with names of Malignants, and Papiſts; nay, as if they had beene worſe then Jewes, they ſpit at them, and threaten to take a ſpeedy courſe with them.

Fifthly, The generall contempt and prophanation of Gods holy Worſhip and Service, rending of Surplices, tearing the Booke of Common Prayer, breaking downe Organs, exterminating the whole Liturgy out of their Congregations, and all theſe Out-rages, not only winked at, but countenanced and incouraged by *Fiats* and his fellow Rebells; and that they might have *Like People, Like Prieſt*, They diſcountenance or drive away the Orthodox Miniſters, and ſubſtitute in theſe places the moſt infamous notorious Schiſmaticks that they can pick out of ſeverall Counties, as *Tomb's* of *Lemſter* in *All-Saints*, in Maſter *Williamſons* Cure an Orthodox and godly man; *Craddocke*, *Bacon*, *Walter*, *Simonds*, and one *Matthew Hazard*, whom though I name laſt, yet deſerves to have the precedency of all the reſt, as being a maine Incendiary in this Rebellion, violently egged on by his Wife, whoſe diſciple the ſilly man is: this gave occaſion of ſcandall to all pious godly men, which honoured the Prote-

ſtant Religion as it is eſtabliſhed, and made them even to abhorre the ſervice of the Lord.

Laſtly, becauſe upon the poynt they were confined to *Briſtol*, not daring to goe out of the Citie, for in all places, where the Commands and Ordinances of the two Houſes prevailed, they had given a Liſt of the names of the Malignants that durſt appeare for the King, to the end, that if any of them came thither, they might be apprehended and ſent Priſoners to *Taunton*, *Barkley* Caſtle, or ſome other Priſons; or as Delinquents ſent to the Parliament.

It was no wonder therefore, that a Citie thus robb'd of its wealth and libertie, groaning under an unſupportable yoke of bondage and tyranny, ſhould endeavour by reſtoring the King to His Rights, to reſtore themſelves to their former freedome; which could not be done but by breaking theſe bonds, and caſting theſe cords from them: On theſe weightie motives therfore, they enter into a loyall confederacy to deliver up the Citie from its captivity under the Rebels into His Majeſties protection, and that without ſhedding of one drop of blood if it were poſſible, but moſt certaine without any reſolution to Maſſacre the Citizens, as hath beene moſt falſely both Preached and Printed; for Maſter *Yeomans* and *Bowcher*, both on their Examinations, and after their Condemnation both affirmed, that their was not any intention of blood-ſhed; and in the Examinations of Maſter *Yeomans* and others, taken before the Councell of Warre at *Briſtol*, ſent up by Maſter *Clement Walker* Uſher of the Exchequer, but ſince Advocate to that Congregation of Murtherers that adjudged theſe Innocents to death, and Ordered by the Houſe of Commons, *Die Lunæ*, 22 *Maii*, 1643. to be Printed, we thus read, pag. 3. *The King had alſo aſſured us, and given charge to Prince* Rupert, *that no violence ſhould be uſed to any, which I doe beleeve was his full intent, the rather, for that I heare there came a Proclamation to that effect:*

effect: Where 'tis obſervable, that *Walker* (a man that had his hands ſtained with his owne Wives blood before he dipped them ſo deepe in theſe Martyrs,) though in that contrived Confeſſion of Maſter *Yeomans*, he brings him in, profeſſing his Conviction in conſcience of the juſtneſſe of the Parliaments Cauſe (when 'tis knowne, that if he would have recanted and contributed towards this unnaturall Warre, he and Maſter *Bowcher*, both might have ſaved their lives) yet he dares not ſo to murther his fame after his perſon, by charging upon him ſo bloody a Crime, as an intention to Maſſacre his fellow Citizens.

'Tis therefore confeſſed on all hands, That Maſter *Yeomans*, Maſter *Bowcher*, and others, had an intention to caſt out the Rebells, and to deliver *Briſtol* into the Kings poſſeſſion, reſolving to ſecure the perſons of the Governour and ſome others of the chiefeſt Rebells, but not to kill them: To this purpoſe, a Commiſſion is obtained and ſent to Maſter *Robert Yeomans* to rayſe Forces, and conſtitute Commanders for the Kings ſervice. Maſter *George Bowcher* contrives a Proteſtation to be taken by all that joyned themſelves to this Aſſociation, fully expreſſing the latitude of their intentions in that undertaking: The Proteſtation is extant in Maſter *Bowchers* Examination taken by *Walker*, on the 10 of *March*, 1642: and publiſhed in the Booke before mentioned: and is atteſted under his owne hand, which I have ſeene, and was Written not long before his death. The Proteſtation was this:

I Doe voluntarily protest before Almightie God, upon the Faith of a Christian, That I will to the utmost of my power, and with the hazard of my life and fortunes, defend my Dread Soveraigne Lord King Charles, *His Rights, Crown, and Dignitie, against all Force and Forces which are or shall be raysed within His Majesties Dominions without His Royall Assent, Authoritie, and Command.* Which was the summe of this pretended horrid Treason.

After communication of Counsells, and many Messages interchanged betweene *Oxford* and *Bristol*, drawing some of Colonel *Essex* his Commanders into the Combination, who loathed and condemned themselves in their owne imployment, it was resolved, that upon Monday the seventh of *March*, 1642. Prince *Rupert*, with a partee of the Kings Forces, should face the Citie on *Durdan Downe*, distans not a full mile from the Citie, and for the Association in the Citie, their taske was to make good two Ports, *Froome-gate* and *New-gate*: who having seized on the Guards, were to open the Gates, and to signifie the accomplishment of the designe, to the Kings Forces to make their approach by the Ringing of Saint *Johns* and Saint *Michaels* Bells: Prince *Rupert* a vigilant and valiant Prince, comes that Monday night to the place appoynted, expecting the next morning by five of the clocke the signall to be given, and the Ports opened unto him: but that night (whether by negligence amongst their owne, or vigilancy of the Rebels, is uncertaine) the Combination was discovered, and Master *Yeomans*, Master *Bowther*, and divers others, were that night apprehended in their houses, having some armed men with them, and were instantly committed to safe custody; which being signified to the Prince, he immediately withdrew his Forces, and marched away.

And now having them in their power, they clap Irons on

on them, tye them head and feet together, commit them close Prisoners, deprive them of all comfort to be administred by their Wives or Children, or Friends, and used them with that barbarousnesse and inhumanitie as cannot be imagined, could be practised by one Christian upon another, and after seventie six dayes hard Imprisonment, of test examination, barbarous insulting over them, especially by *Nathaniel Fines*, they were brought to their tryall, at a Councel of War; where Articles being exhibited against them by Advocate *Walker*, they received Sentence of death: what the Articles exhibited against M. *Yeomans* were, may be collected out of the Sentence it selfe, as we find it in *pag.* 4. of the before mentioned Booke of M. *Yeomans* his examinations, published by command of the House of Commons, which for satisfaction of such as shall cast a compassionate eye on this sad story we have here inserted.

The Judgement upon Robert Yeomans.

UPon due consideration of the Articles exhibited on *May* 8. by *Clement Walker* Esquire, Advocate to this Councell of Warre, against *Robert Yeomans*, and others the late Conspirators in this Citie, and upon due hearing of the Answers, and defence of the said *Robert* to the severall Articles, and also upon examination and proofes before them taken upon Oath. It is unanimously adjudged by this Court, That the said *Robert Yeomans* is guiltie of trayterous intelligence, and correspondency with the Enemy, and of a trayterous and wicked conspiracy to betray this Towne into the hands of the Enemy; and thereupon this Court doth adjudge and passe Sentence of death upon him as a Traytor and Conspirator; and accordingly doth order, That the said *Robert Yeomans* shall be returned to the place of his former Imprisonment, and from

from thence be brought before the maine Court of Guard, there to be hanged by the neck till he dye:

Nath. Fines, Richard Cole, Wal. White, James Ford, Joh. Clifton, Joh. Chamneys, Tho. Hippesly, Martin Husbands, Tho. Raulins, Rich. Hippesly, Tho. Eyre, Tho. Goodere, James Hean, Tho. Wallis, Will. Bowel, Robert Baugh.

To this bloody Sentence I have added the names of that bloody Conspiracy of Murtherers that gave it, that their names and memory may stinke with posteritie, and be loathsome to all Generations that shall hereafter read and bemoane the condition of their predecessour that groaned under the tyranny of a prevayling Faction of *Brownists* and *Anabaptists*.

Master *Robert Yeomans* being thus most unjustly condemned, *May* 8. on the 22 of the same Monerh, Master *George Bowther* was called before *Fines* and the rest of that Rebellious crew which called themselves a Councell of Warre, and that you may ghesse at the whole by some; *William Bowel* was a Pedant, and from whipping of boyes was made an unrighteous Judge of men; *James Heane* a drunken Atturney; and *Robert Baugh* a Sheep-skinne dresser, who in the times of peace durst not come neare Master *Yeomans*, but uncovered at a distance as his duty was, now pluck'd off Master *Yeomans* his Hat, commanding him to stand bare before him: the Articles exhibited by *Walker* their Advocate were seven, Recorded under Master *Bowthers* owne hand, whereof the maine and first they insisted on, was,

1. *First, That he had framed a Protestation to defend the King, His Crowne and Dignitie, against, &c. The Protestation* which you heard before.

2. *Second-*

2. *Secondly, That he had rayſed Men, and provided Armes and Ammunition of all ſorts, Crowes of Iron, Pickaxes, Axes and Iron wedges, with Torches and Linkes, to ſuther the Deſigne of ſuppreſſing the Court of Guard at* Froome-gate.

3. *Thirdly, That he conſpired with others to let in Prince* Rupert, *a forraigne Prince* (as they ſtiled him) *who being entred the Citie, ſhould put to death and Plunder all the Inhabitants of that Citie that came not out to aſſiſt and joyne with them.*

4. *Fourthly, That he did undertake to give Prince* Rupert *a ſignall when he ſhould make his approaches to the Citie, by Ringing Saint* Johns *and Saint* Michaels *Bells.*

5. *Fifthly, That he certified Prince* Rupert, *that the Deſigne of giving him entrance into the Towne was diſcovered, and adviſed him to retreat.*

6. *Sixtly, That he forced open the Croud doore* (being a buriall place under the Quire) *under Saint* John Baptiſt *Church, with an intention to uſe it for a Priſon, to ſecure ſuch as ſhould make reſiſtance, whether they were of the Guard or others, while they were in purſuance of their Deſigne.*

Laſtly, That he had Locks and other Proviſions to chaine up the paſſages at Saint Johns-gate, *in caſe any of the Parliament Horſe ſhould ruſh in upon them while the worke was in doing.*

These Articles, though maliciously expreſſed and aggravated, yet for the matter of them, were drawne either from his owne Confeſſions, or Depoſitions of others; and upon theſe, at the Lady *Rogers* her houſe, he received the like Sentence of death, as Maſter *Yeomans* had done before.

When the report of ſo illegall, proceedings arrived at Court, though at firſt few men did thinke that their bold inſolency would goe on to put the Sentence in execution; yet

yet at last considering, that they were in the hands, not of honourable enemies, but of Rebells; and of Rebells that were Sectaries, and which was more then both, Rebellious Sectaries at the devotion of Master *Fines*, who did command in chiefe, and had strong influence on the rest. The Earle of *Forth*, Lord Lieutenant of all His Majesties Forces, resolved to write unto *Fines*, and that by way of Threat, *Pari pœnâ exactâ, ut hostes à superbo & insolenti supplicio temperarent*, as *Diodorus Siculus* reports of *Philometus* in the like case; that by the menace of the like punishment on the Prisoners here, he might stave them off from their intended crueltie on the Kings good Subjects there: for thus he writes,

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Patrick Earl of *Forth*, Lord *Etterick*, and Lord Lieutenant of all His Majesties Forces.

I Having beene informed, that lately at a Court of warre, you have condemned to death Robert Yeomans, *late Sheriffe of the Citie of* Bristol, *who hath His Majesties Commission for raysing a Regiment for his service,* William Yeomans *his Brother,* George Bowcher *and* Edward Decres, *all for expressing their Loyaltie to His Majestie, and endeavouring his service, according to their Allegiance, and that you intend to proceed speedily against divers others in the like manner: Doe therefore signifie unto you, That I intend speedily to put Master* George, *Master* Stevens, *Captaine* Huntly, *and others taken in Rebellion against His Majestie at* Cyrencester, *into the same condition: Do further advertise you, That if you offer by that unjust judgement to Execute any of them, you have so con-*

dem-

temned, that thoſe now in cuſtody here, eſpecially Maſter George, *Maſter* Stevens, *and Captaine* Huntly, *muſt expect no favour or mercy.*

Given under my hand at *Oxford*, this 16 of *May*, 1643.

To the Commander in Chiefe, and the Councell of Warre in the Citie of Briſtol. *FORTH.*

Having received this Letter by a Drum, and knowing the the great advantage they had by the meanneſſe and baſeneſſe of the Priſoners in the Kings hands, put in the ballance with thoſe of the Kings in their hands, while Earles, Barons, and the flower of the Nobilitie and Gentry were expoſed to blew Aprons and Broome-men, *Fines* knowing this advantage, returnes this inſolent Anſwer.

Nathaniel Fiennes Governour, and the Councell of Warre in the City of BRISTOL.

HAving received a Writing from your Lordſhip, wherein it is declared, That upon information of our late proceedings againſt Robert Yeomans, William Yeomans, *& others, you intend ſpeedily to put Maſter* George, *Maſter* Stevens, *Captaine* Huntly, *and others into the ſame condition. We are well aſſured, That neither your Lordſhip, nor any mortall man, can put them into the ſame condition; for whether they live or dye, they will alwayes be accounted true and honeſt men, faithfull to their King and Country, and as in a faire and open way have alwayes proſecu-*

ted

ted that Cauſe, which in their judgement, guided by the judgement of the Higheſt Court, they held the juſteſt: Whereas, the Conſpirators of this Citie muſt both in life and death carry perpetually with them the brand of Treachery and Conſpiracy. And if Robert Yeomans *had made uſe of his Commiſſion in an open way, he ſhould be put into no worſe condition then others in the like kind had beene: But the Law of Nature amongſt all men, and the Law of Armes amongſt all Souldiers, maketh a difference betweene open Enemies, and ſecret Spyes and Conſpirators: And if you ſhall not make the like diſtinction, we doe ſignifie unto you, That we ſhall not onely proceed to the execution of the perſons already condemned, but alſo of divers others of the Conſpirators, unto whom we had ſome thoughts of extending mercy: And doe adverti ſe you, That if by any inhumane, and unſouldier-like ſentence you ſhall proceed to the execution of the perſons by you named, or any other of our friends in your cuſtody, that have beene taken in faire and open way of Warre; then Sir* Walter Pye, *Sir* William Crofts, *Colonel* Connesby, *and divers others taken in open Rebellion, and actuall Warre againſt the King and Kingdome, whom we have here in cuſtody, muſt expect no favour or mercy. And by Gods bleſſing, upon our juſt Cauſe, we have pawnes enough for our friends ſecuritie, without taking in any that have gotten out of our reach and power; although divers of yours, of no mean qualitie and condition, have beene freely releaſed by us.*

Given under our hands this 18 day of *May*, 1643.

Nath. Fiennes, Preſident.

To *Patrick* Earl of *Forth*, Lord Lieut. General. *Clement Walker*, &c.

When

When this tooke no effect, the King, gracious as he is, and full of goodneſſe, His bowels yearning over the deſtruction of His worſt Subjects, takes the condition of theſe that ſuffer for him into his pious conſideration; and ſince *Fines* ſwaying the reſt remained obſtinate, the King by a Trumpeter ſends His Letter to the Major, Aldermen, and Sheriffs of *Briſtol*, commanding them to rayſe the power of the Citie, and imploy it to the reſcue of theſe men deſigned for ſlaughter: Thus He writes.

CHARLES R.

TRuſtie and Welbeloved We greet you well. Whereas We are informed, That by the power and Authority of certain Factions and Rebellious Perſons in that Our Citie of Briſtol, *diverſe of Our good Subjects (as namely,* Robert Yeomans, George Bowcher, William Yeomans, Edward Dacres, *and others) of that Our Citie are impriſoned for preſerving their Dutie and Loyaltie to Us, and for refuſing to joyne in, or aſſiſt this horrid and odious Rebellion againſt Us, and that the ſaid wicked and trayterous Perſons, have preſumed to condemne the ſaid innocent men to dye, and upon ſuch their ſentence, notoriouſly againſt the Lawes of God and Man, they intend to execute and murther Our ſaid Subjects; We have thought fit to ſignifie to you, the Major, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and the reſt of the body of the Common Councell of that Our Citie, That if you ſuffer this horrid and execrable murther to be committed*

upon

upon the persons aforesaid, and thereby call the Judgements of God, and bring perpetuall infamy upon that Our Citie, We shall looke upon it as the most barbarous and inhumane Act that hath beene yet committed against Us, and upon you as the most desperate betrayers of Us, and of the lives and liberties of your fellow Subjects. And We doe therefore will and command you, not to suffer any violence to be done upon the persons aforesaid, but that if any such be attempted against them, that you rayse all the power and strength of that Our Citie for their rescue. And to that purpose, We command all Our good Subjects of that Our Citie, to ayde and assist you upon their Allegiance, and as they hope for any Grace and favour at Our hands; And that you and they Kill and Slay all such who shall attempt or endeavour to take away the lives of Our said Subjects, And for so doing this shall be your Warrant. And hereof you may not faile at your utmost Perill.

Given at Our Court at *Oxford* the 29 of *May*, 1643.

To Our Trustie and Welbeloved the Major, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and the rest of the Common Councell of Our Citie of BRISTOL.

This

This Letter arrived at *Briſtol* that very day that theſe Gentlemen by laying downe their lives did beare a good teſtimony to the truth, but came too late; yet had it come ſooner, *Fines* having intelligence that a Letter was comming from the King, kept the Gates ſhut to keepe out the Meſſenger, untill their intended Murthers were fully finiſhed: But at laſt, when he had admittance, contrary to the Law of Arms and Nations, *Fines* committed him to priſon, where he remained long.

All theſe indeavours of a pious Prince to reſcue His faithfull Subjects, being fruſtrated by the obſtinate malice of theſe bloody Rebells, and having no force to compell what he could not perſwade, they goe on to act their cruell intentions. After Sentence of death paſſed on them, they purſue them with threats, and uſe no language to them but death and hanging, often menacing what they could but once inflict: So that each night they thought to dye next morning: Having ſome dayes languiſhed under the inſulting Crueltie of theſe bloody Butchers, and being frequently robbed of their neceſſary food by the Centinells, (that ſtood at their Priſons, not ſo much that they might not withdraw themſelves from the intended death, as to intercept all comforts that were brought unto them) had they not haſtned the execution, famine would have ſaved them that labour: for Maſter *Yeomans* (whom of the two they moſt hated) laden with chaines, ſtifled with the naſtineſſe of a Dungeon, macerated with want of food, but *filled with the ſcornfull reproofe of the proud*, reproached every day with the name of bloody villaine, and the like, was like to have prevented their malice by dying that morning that he dyed: he was a man of a magnanimous ſpirit, a large Soule fit for great imployments, and therefore more ſenſible of indignities, for great ſpirits oppreſſed like Tapers held downeward, are extinguiſhed by the ſame matter which gives them life; ſo that ſitting by his deare Wife that morning

ning that he dyed, and leaning on her breſt, he fell into a ſound, and in probabilitie had then departed, had not the ſhrieks and out-eryes of his Wife recalled him to a more glorious death, that ſo poſteritie might read his name, together with Maſter *Bowchers*, not in the Catalogue of *Confeſſours*, but inrolled in the *Noble Army of Martyrs.*

When the time of their Martyrdome drew neare, Colonel *Fines*, for feare the Citie ſhould oppoſe his bloody intentions, concealed the time reſolved on to put them in execution: But when the fatall day was come, *Fiennes* drew his Forces into the Marſh, the common place where they made their Muſters: he cauſed the Gates ſuddenly to be ſhut, the Citie not knowing his intention, and preſently drew Partees of Horſe and Foot into every ſtreet, to awe the Citizens, and to ſuppreſſe inſurrections, if haply they ſhould recover ſo much of the ancient courage of true Engliſhmen, not to ſuffer ſo great a breach to be made on their lives and liberties, as to ſee their fellow Citizens led to the ſlaughter, and they in the mean time ſtand dumb like ſheep and not oppoſe it: nor was it without good reaſon that *Fiennes* ſhould ſuſpect ſome oppoſition from the Citie, for (beſides that, they now ſaw the baſeſt of the Citie made of the Councell of Warre, and the power of life and death over the Magiſtrates delivered in their hands, that before this Rebellion were never thought fit to beare the office of a Scavenger) Maſter *Yeomans* and Maſter *Bowcher*, were men of Eminency in the Citie, generally beloved, and their Crime knowne to be nothing but Loyaltie, That they could not likewiſe but conſider, that an iſſue of blood was that day opened that might in time proye fatall to them, & involve them in the ſame Condition, for if *Fiennes* and his blood-hounds ſhall for any other virtue paſſe the like Sentence on any of them, as they did on theſe for their Loyaltie, not conſpiring with them to murther their Soveraigne, what power

ſhall

ſhall protect them from ſuch oppreſſion, who having to their owne ruine refuſed the Kings protection, are grown ſo tame, as not with the hazard of their lives to protect themſelves?

Having thus made all ſecure, they bring the Priſoners from the Caſtle to the maine Court of Guard, in the way as they went, the people greedy to ſee, and ſalute theſe unhappy aſſertors of their libertie, preſſe to the hazard of many blowes to take their farewell of them, they in a curteous deportment, returning heartie thankes for thoſe dangerous expreſſions of their affections, for it was reaſon enough to be committed as a Malignant to own them, or ſo much as to pray for them.

To prepare themſelves for their death, they made it an humble requeſt, that they might have the aſſiſtance of Maſter *Twogood* and Maſter *Standfaſt*, two Orthodox and Learned and Pious Miniſters of the Citie, to helpe to ſweeten that bitter Cup of which they were to drinke, and by ſpirituall comfort to take off from the ſharpneſſe of thoſe dregs which they were to ſuck up: but as if they meant to murther their Soules as well as their bodies, to vex their righteous Soules inſtead of comforting them againſt the approach of death, they refuſe to condeſcend to ſo reaſonable a requeſt, and impoſe on them *Cradock* and *Fowler*, two Emiſſaries ſent to that Citie, to poyſon it with Schiſme and Rebellion, th t ſo they might fill up the meaſure of their ſinnes and ripen them for deſtruction.

Standing at the foot of the Tree, that by and by was to beare fruit unto eternall life, it was obſerved by ſome of theſe Murtherers (well skil'd it ſeems in the art & Method of hanging) that the Halters were too long, or too ſhort, or elſe not tyed faſt enough, ſome fault there was which the deaths man had directions to correct, he obeying the directions of the chief Hang-man, goes up & takes off the halters; the people, who came thither ſpectators of this bloody

Tragedy, ſtanding at diſtance, and not privy to the intention, fondly conceited, that certainly Colonel *Fiennes* had ſent a Reprive, and inſtantly expreſſed the greatneſſe of their Joy by the loudneſſe of their Acclamations, Never conſidering *Fines* his Extraction, being borne and bred in a family, *Sworne Enemies to Monarchy and all that love it*: At laſt, ſeeing the Guards ſtand fix'd, and that this ſtay was but to make ſurer worke, the Executioner faſtning his Inſtruments of death, according to the directions given him by them, whoſe journey-man he was, The people, as if ſtrooke with thunder, or blaſted with lightnings ſtood amazed, untill at laſt, aſtoniſhment giving way to Compaſſion, they ſent out teares inſtead of Acclamations, and exchanged their joy for lamentations.

All things thus made ready to offer up theſe Innocents, ſacrifices to the implacable rage of *Fines* and his fellow Rebells, Maſter *Robert Yeomans* is firſt commanded to aſcend the Ladder, thence to reach his *Crowne of Martyrdome*. But remembring whoſe pietie it was, in the middeſt of his ſufferings to recommend his Mother to the care of a Guardian (being himſelfe to leave this world) he firſt makes his addreſſe to his Father-in-law Maſter *Yeomans*, and tels him, that he had left him a Legacy, *viz.* his Wife then great with-child, and eight ſmall children, the eldeſt not able to put on its owne cloathes: and ſo with many imbracements left him, and ſet forward in his way to Heaven

And now being ſeated in that place of ſhame and Ignominy (ſo it is in its own Nature where the goodneſſe of the Cauſe doth not change the *accurſed Tree* into a *Theater of honour*) and finding himſelfe made a *ſpectacle* to that Citie wherein he had lived in plentie and honour, being *Sheriffe* but the yeare before, in diſcharge of which office he was inferiour to none of his Predeceſſors in bountie and magnificence, which Colonel *Popham* and his

his friends by frequent experince know very well: And from that ſad proſpect, taking a view of many friends that could hardly looke through their owne teares to ſee him againe: And from thence too, ſeeing ſome of a farre different affection that rejoyced in his ſufferings, and amongſt them *Robert Baugh* the Sheeps-skin-dreſſer (*Fines* his aſſociate in the Councell of Warre) in a deviliſh crueltie (And let God that righteous Judge require it at his hands) ſtand jeering and mocking at him to his face, here *fleſh and blood* interpoſed, which tranſported him to an expoſtulation bordering betweene Indignation and Submiſſion, ſaying, *Good God, what have I done to be here?* But inſtantly ſorry that humane frailtie ſhould extort any thing from him, unbeſeeming the Juſtice of his cauſe, or the braveneſſe of Chriſtian reſolution, ſilencing ſuggeſtions of ſuch ill Councellours, he compoſed himſelfe to ſpeake ſomething to the people.

His ſtrength exhauſted by long and many ſufferings, diſabled him to ſpeake much or loud, yet willing to cleare himſelfe from that prejudice under which he lay, of an intention to Maſſacre all that ſhould adhere to the **Two** Houſes (which ſome miſ-call a Parliament) laying his hand upon his breſt, and fixing his eyes on Heaven, the habitation of the God of Truth, he made a ſolemne Proteſtation of his innocency from any ſuch thought: he profeſſed his firme perſwaſion of the juſtice of that cauſe for the defence of which he ſuffered, affirming, that if he had more lives he would ſacrifice them all to the ſervice of His Soveraigne in the ſame way: and therefore wee may juſtly wonder at the frontleſſe impudence of that *Clement Walker*, that ſhould tell the world in Print, That Maſter *Yeomans* did confeſſe, that he was *convicted in conſcience of the juſtneſſe of the Parliaments Cauſe*: But they that know the man, and that poore ſtock, either of Religion or Honeſtie which he hath, need not wonder, that he that before this Parliament made it his frequent

Theame to declaime againſt *Puritans*, ſhould now (judging them to be the prevailing Faction) to indeare himſelfe unto them: firſt embrew his hands in this Gentlemans blood, and then report him falſely to poſteritie, as if he had recanted that Loyaltie, for which, and in which, he profeſſed he dyed.

While he was thus ſpeaking to the people, Serjeant Major *Langridge* and *Cliſton*, call upon the Executioner to haſten the worke: Nay, they did not ſtick to interrupt Maſter *Yeomans* in his diſcourſe, and to goad him on the ſides and thighs with their Halberts, bidding him to contract and make an end: hereupon he deſired the witneſſes of his ſuffering, to ſing with him the 130 *Pſalme*, which he ſung with great elevation of ſpirit and fervency of devotion, knowing that preſently he ſhould be tranſlated from this *Bochim* the *valley of teares*, where we doe not ſo much as ſing or ſigh out our Hymnes into that triumphant Quire, where with Angells, and Archangells, and all the powers of Heaven, he ſhould ſing Halelujahs & Anthems of Joy for evermore. Having finiſhed the Pſalme and ſome other Prayers, and amongſt the reſt, inſtantly beſeeching God, not to charge his death upon that Citie, nor require his Innocent blood at their hands: prayed for his Perſecutors, and adjured his friends not to harbour a thought of revenge, he began againe to make ſome addreſſe to the people, challenging the world *there* to teſtifie againſt him, if he had wronged any man, and beginning to apologize for his Innocency, even in the very cauſe of his death, *Langridge* and *Cliſton*, the chiefe Hang-man under *Fines* their Maſter; knowing how much his words might prevaile with the people, and that one *Martyr falling quickly ſprings up into many Converts*, cauſed him inſtantly to be throwne off, hardly giving him ſo much time as in ſome ſhort ejaculations to recommend his Soule to God: and now, *there* he is *under the Altar*, and joynes in that ſhrill cry that calls loud in the eares of God,

God, *How long, O Lord, holy and true, doſt thou not judge and avenge our blood on them that dwell on the earth?* Rev. 6 10. Being thrown off, and his body ſwinging with the fall, his Brother in-law Maſter *John Haggat*, an honeſt Gentleman, and of good qualitie in the Citie, put out his hand to ſtay it, which (that inhumane villaine) *Clifton* ſeeing, ſtrook him with his Cane, with that violence, that he had almoſt ſtroken him to the ground: good God! which ſhall we moſt wonder at, either the barbarous inhumanitie of this Murtherer, or the degenerous Ignoble patience of the Citizens of *Briſtol*, that could ſtand by and ſee all this, and not chooſe either to live freely, or dye couragiouſly together?

Having had ſufficient experience of the *Tameneſſe* of the *Citizens*, and that there was no danger of oppoſition to be feared from them, the Rebels wade on in blood. And having murthered Maſter *Yeomans*, they command Maſter *Bowcher* to aſcend the Ladder: It ſeemes by what he left written by his own hand, and written to that purpoſe to communicate it to the world, that he intended to be large, Exhorting thoſe (to uſe his own words) who *had ſet their hands to the Plow* (meaning the maintenance of the Kings cauſe) *not to be too haſtie (as terrified with their ſufferings) to take them off: nor to regard thoſe beggerly and Schiſmaticall rudiments which craftie and malicious men had invented and introduced into the Church of God in theſe laſt and worſt times of the world, denying the Truth, & bringing in damnable poſitions of their own deviſing, &c.* And likewiſe, giving an exact Character of the Schiſmaticks that domineere at this time in the draught, borrowing the pencil of the Holy Ghoſt, I mean, deſcribing them in the Phraſe of the Scriptures, a man very well able to doe it, being verſed in the Scriptures, a frequent hearer of Sermons, and by the teſtimony of his very enemies, confeſſed, to be a Religious man: *Proud* (ſayes he) *They are Boaſters, Heady, Unſtable, who cenſure as unjuſt the actions of others, before they receive*

reſolution from God, or rightly underſtand his will touching their owne, having hearts fraught with malice, inceſſantly labouring to bring to paſſe their deviliſh deſignes by peſtilent Plots, dawbing and painting them over with falſe gloſſes againſt the light of their owne conſcience, and againſt that knowledge which they have in the Lawes, both of God and Man; juſtifying the wicked, and condemning the innocent, &c. This was too much truth to be ſpoken to them whom it did ſo much concerne, and therefore was not permitted to ſpeake ſo largely to the Aſſembly: at laſt, preſſed on to haſten his death, by thoſe that are *ſwift to ſhed blood*, he deſired to ſing *Pſal.* 16. which being ended, he began to recommend his Soule to God in moſt pious patheticall Prayers and ejaculations; but they are not content that he ſhould ſpeake either to the *People* or to his *God*; For *Roſewell*, a *Levite* of their owne, and a craft-braind Separatiſt, interrupts him in the midſt of his Devotions, reviles him, and cals him *Hypocrite* and *Apoſtate*, *That after ſo ſtrict a converſation, ſo much time ſpent in the profeſſion of Religion, he ſhould render all ſuſpected for hypocriſie, by ſo obſtinate perſeverance in his Rebellion againſt the Parliament*, he meant for dying for his Loyaltie to his Soveraigne: all this moved not the conſtancy of this reſolved Martyr, but according to the adviſe of Saint *Bernard*, he held up *ſcutum conſcientiæ contra Gladium Linguæ*, the buckler of a good conſcience to ward the blowes of a malicious Tongue, *Serm.* 40. *De modo bene vivendi.* Knowing that as the *flattering Tongue* is no *cure* for a *bad*, ſo the *rayling Tongue* is no *wound* to the *good* conſcience, poſſeſſing his Soule therefore in patience, he lets this ſnarling Dogge bark on, reſolving with holy *Job*, *Ecce in cœlo Teſtis meus, Behold my witneſſe is in Heaven, and my Record is on high*: Job 16. 19. And ſo ſuſtaining his Soule under the burden of that reproach, with that comfortable promiſe of our Saviour, *Bleſſed are ye when men ſhall revile you and per-*

perſecute you, and ſhall ſay all manner of evill againſt you falſly for my ſake, Rejoyce and be exceeding glad, for great is your reward in Heaven: Mat. 5. 11, 12. He yeelded himſelfe to the will and deſire of his Murtherers, This *Roſewel*, in his very fall from the Lader, perſuing him with the odious names of *Hypocrite* and *Apoſtate*, thereby (if it had beene poſſible) to diſturbe the peace of his *Soule*, and indanger his *Charitie* in that very inſtant when he was going out of the World, and ready to be preſented at the dreadfull Tribunall of that moſt Righteous Judge, *who putteth no truſt in his Saints, yea the Heavens are not cleare in his ſight*, Job 15. 15. a practice ſo voyd of Chriſtianitie, nay ſo perfectly deviliſh to extend malice even to the endeavours of a *ſecond death*, That had a black Angell beene diſpatched from Hell, (an agent for that kingdome of darkneſſe) he could not have done more to advance damnation, or approve himſelfe a malicious emiſſary of that bottomleſſe pit, then this Schiſmatique did.

Theſe two now glorious Martyrs, having thus through their ignominious death's rendered their Soules to God, the ſpectators ſmite their breaſts and returne: Never was there ſo generall a face of ſorrow, ſuch bitter lamentation heard in that Citie, as on this day: Their bodies taken downe, were both carried to Maſter *Yeomans* his houſe, Father in-law to Maſter *Yeomans:* In the evening Maſter *Bowchers* body was conveyed to his owne houſe, a ſad ſpectacle to his poore Widdow and ſeven Orphans, and that night they were both interr'd, Maſter *Yeomans* at *Chriſt Church*, and Maſter *Bowcher* at Saint *Warburgh's*; their Funeralls being attended by thoſe Orthodox Miniſters that the perſecution had left, and by moſt of the honeſt well-affected Citizens; though they knew that they could not expreſſe this piety to the dead, but to the hazard of loſing their liberties, and plundering their eſtates.

Thus

Thus have you ſeene the Martyrdome of theſe Loyall Citizens, ſuffering for their *Religion*, *by Sectaries* and *Atheiſts*; for their *Loyaltie*, by *Traytors* and *Rebells*; and for their *Lawes* and *Liberties*, by *Libertines* and *ſonnes* of *Belial*; a Fact ſo horrid, and in which ſo many Acts of Crueltie and Injuſtice did meet and concentre, that as no Hiſtory (not that of the *Anabaptiſts* of *Germany*) can give us a Paralell of this Rebellion, ſo this Rebellion cannot give us a Paralell of this Murther, except that of Maſter *Tompkins*, and Maſter *Chaloner* at *London*, in the ſame manner.

FINIS.

Mercurius Rusticus:

OR,

The Countries Complaint,

OF

The Sacriledges, Prophanations, and Plundrings, Committed by the Schismatiques, on the Cathedrall Churches of this KINGDOME.

MATTH. 21. 13.

My house shall be called the house of Prayer, but ye have made it a den of Theeves.

OXFORD,
Printed in the Yeare, 1646.

The Preface.

THe *Author of the French Hiſtory, relating that horrid* Rebellion *of the* holy League *in* France, *the* Prototype *of the preſent* Rebellion *in* England, *gives this definition or Character of one of thoſe* Zealots: The Eſſentiall forme *(ſaid he)* of a Zealous Catholike in the Holy League, was to Rob and Prophane Churches, to Raviſh Wives, and Virgins, to murther Men againſt the Altars, to ſpoyle the Clergy, not to be the Kings Servants, which that age held for a Crime, but to vomite out againſt him, all the indignities, and all the wickedneſſes which Irreligion, and Injuſtice could invent in mad Souldiers: *do but change* Zelous Catholike *into* Zelous Puritan, *and no Pencill ever limb'd a* Rebell *of this preſent* Rebellion *ſo exactly to the life as this: And though they have out-done all examples, preſidents of Wickedneſſe, Crueltie, Diſloyaltie, Sacriledge, and Prophanation, as if in them the devill meant to ſhew his Maſter-piece, raging in them horribly,* becauſe he knows that he hath but a ſhort time, *yet to their diſhonouring of God, their vilifying his holy worſhip, prophaning his Tem-*

Temples, blaſpheming the footſteps of his Anoynted, affronting and contemning his Prieſts, & Miniſters, to their rending, tearing, & trampling underfoot all Hallowed Ornaments and Utenſills, provided for the reverend and decent worſhip of God; I know nothing that they have left undone, which remaines yet to be added to their accurſed impieties: So that what the old Euſtathians, Meſſaans, Fratricelli, *& the reſt of thoſe wild Hereticks, (who placed their Religion in* Contempt *of Conſecrated Churches, Temples, and Oratories, places conſecrated, and ſet apart for the publique worſhip of God) durſt not do. Theſe Schiſmaticall* Rebels, *(having wilfully ſmothered, not only their Conſciences, but the dictate of common reaſon) putting no difference* between Holy & Prophane, *have acted with greedines: whatſoever things they are, whereon the* Name of God *is* called, *whether* Perſons, times *or* places, *in the judgment of venerable Antiquity; whether* Councels, Fathers *or* Hiſtorians, *thoſe things were ever held Sacred & Inviolable, alwayes* habenda cum Diſcrimine, *and that* extra Uſum Sacrum, *to be regarded with a reverentiall, and* diſcriminative uſance, *that is, with a ſelect and different reſpect from other things of the ſame kind, but not imployed to holy Uſes: Nay, the honouring* Gods houſe, *was ever held an Ingredient of that Petition of the Lords Prayer,* Sanctificetur Nomen tuum, Hallowed be thy Name:

What

What opinion the Ancient Fathers, *both* Greeke *and* Latine, *had of ſuch places, may be collected from thoſe Magnificent, and honourable Names, whereby they commended them to the due eſteeme of ſeverall Ages in which they lived: Some in regard of their* uſe *and* imployment *called them the* Lords houſe, *ſome the* Patrimony of Chriſt, *ſome the* Dowry of the Spouſe of Chriſt, *ſome a* Conſecrated Poſſeſſion of God, *and a* holy Soyl: *Others, in reſpect of their* Magnificence *of* Structure, *and* Coſtlineſſe of *Ornaments, called them* Royall *or* Kingly Houſes: *Nay, would we but* ſharpen our Goads at a Philiſtines Forge, *or* weave the woollen Yearne of the Gentiles, with the linnen web of the Chriſtians, *I meane, call in the Teſtimony and practice of the Heathen, in what veneration, and eſteem they had their Idoll Temples (which was in them the dictate of Nature, miſtaken onely in the object) and they would ſtand up as ſo many witneſſes, and certainly in the day of Judgement, ſhall condemne this Prophane Generation, who under an Hypocriticall pretence of worſhiping God* in Spirit, *in a true* Anabaptiſticall *fury, have layd waſte the Sanctuaries of God, polluted his Temples, and* broken downe all their carved worke with Axes and Hammers: *And though theſe Rebellious Schiſmaticks have in all places (which have beene plagued with their preſence)* roared in the midſt of our Congregations;

ſet

ſet up their Banners for tokens, *and left ſome infamous memoriall of their frenzie, and hatred of the beautie and magnificence of Gods houſes; and therfore in every place made it their firſt buſineſſe (as an introduction to the reſt) to rob and deface Churches, and violate the Sepulchres and Monuments of the dead, ſo they have expreſt their greateſt hatred againſt the* Mother Churches, *and* Cathedrals *of this Kingdom, becauſe in them, the Primitive Order and decency, preſcribed in the* Rubrick *of the Book of* Common Prayer, *and ratified by* Act *of* Parliament, *have beene beſt preſerved from thoſe* Omiſſions, Neglects, *and* Contempts, *which had almoſt baniſhed them out of private* Parochiall Congregations, *and rendered them obnoxious to ſiniſter interpretations, and ſuſpected of no leſſe then* Popery, Superſtition, *and* Innovation, *in thoſe places wherein they were retained, and practiſed: when therefore our Poſteritie ſhall ſee this* Abomination of deſolation, *which theſe Rebells have* brought into *theſe Temples of God, and by Tradition hear of thoſe coſtly utencills, and Ornaments, which moſt Sacrilegiouſly they have* carryed out, *and ſhall with wonder, and aſtoniſhment inquire, what Lunacy? what Frenzy? what accurſed madneſſe poſſeſſed the hearts of the men of this preſent age, to lay waſt the places where Gods honour dwels? where God vouchſafes to meet with his People, & the People, with united devoti-*

on,

on, to propitiate their God, and impiouſly (as much as in them is) to turne theſe Beauties of Holynes *into deſolate places,* for Ziim & Ochim, *(as the Prophet ſpeakes)* and the Satyrs to dance in, *Eſay* 13. 12. *Let them know, that the* Puritans, Browniſts, *and* Anabaptiſts, *Rebels, marching under the banners of a Faction in two* pretended Houſes of Parliament *(which yet ſome have the impudence to call the Great and Higheſt Court, the Supreame Judicature, and the moſt zealous Protectors and Aſſertors of the Eſtabliſhed Proteſtant Religion) have brought this deſolation upon us. And becauſe this Tempeſt raged firſt in the* Eaſt, *and ſo ſpread it ſelfe into all parts of the Kingdome,* Weſt, North, *and* South, *I ſhall in the relation keepe the ſame Method (if ſo great confuſion can be ranged into a Method) whereby we ſhall give (as is due) Precedency to the famous* Metropolitan Church of Canterbury, *which as it is (in reſpect of her leſſer Siſters) firſt in* Order *and* Dignitie, *ſo was it then, and now ſhall be, the firſt inſtance of the Rebells Sacrilege.*

Mercurius Ruſticus, &c.

I.

The Cathedrall Church of Canterbury *horribly abuſed and defaced by the Rebells, under the Conduct of Col.* Sandys *and Sir* Michael Liveſey: *Together with the miſerable end of the ſaid Colonel at* Worceſter, *&c.*

THe Citie of *Canterbury*, the ancient ſeat of the Kings of *Kent*, while the *Saxon Heptarchy* flouriſhed in this Iſland, was by King *Ethelbert* given, together with the Royalty thereof to *Auguſtine*, the firſt conſecrated Archbiſhop of the Engliſh Nation, who there fixed his ſeat for himſelf & his ſucceſſors: for whoſe ſake *Gregory* the great, then Biſhop of *Rome*, tranſlated the Metropolitan dignity, together with the honour of the *Pall*, from *London* to *Canterbury*: This City (as the reſt) had its ſhare in that ſpoyle and devaſtation, which War & the Sword, in the Innovations of Forraign nations & domeſtick broyls brought upon it: the greateſt impreſſions of deſolation made on it, were in the *Daniſh* Warres, but the *Normans* ſucceeding, through the pietie of godly religious men, reſiding there, and the bounty & liberality of the Biſhops, it did ſuddenly ſtart up, not only into its primitive beuty & luſtre, but outſtripped all other places, as in the number & ſumptuouſneſſe of private houſes, ſo eſpecially in the magnificence and ſplendor of religious houſes: amongſt which, two were moſt famous, far exceeding all the reſt, *viz. Chriſt-Church, Et hujus pertinaciſſimus æmulus* (as Learned *Cambden* ſpeakes) the eager rivall of *Chriſt-Church*, Saint *Auguſtines*. This Church, by the injury of *Sacrilege* and

time, (two greedy devourers) lyes almost buried in its own Ruines, presenting nothing else to the eye of the beholders but a sad spectacle, how spacious & ample a structure it once was, when now a piece of it hath the honour to be stiled (though seldome imploy'd as) the *Kings House*. But *Christ-Church*, placed as it were in the Navel of the City, rayseth it self to so great a Majestie and Statelinesse, that *Erasmus*, a man not too much taken with magnificence in this kind, I am sure not doting on it, sayes, that this doth present it self with so Majestick State, *Ut procul etiam intuentibus religionem inculcat*, that it occasions that devotion which should be used there, and strikes a sensible impression of Religion, in their hearts that behold it, though a far off, and at a distance. This Church built in old time (as *Beda* sayes) by the faithfull and beleeving *Romans*, and by King *Ethelbert* given to *Augustine*, in processe of time needed the like pietie to support it, as at first built it, & works of that nature in those dayes did not long lye neglected for want of Benefactors: *Lanfranke* therefore, the thirtie third Arch-Bishop of this *Sea*, (whether more famous for repairing of decayed Churches, as this of *Canterbury*, *Rochester*, and S. *Albans*, or his indefatigable pains in correcting the corrupt translations of the *Holy Bible*, scattered every where through the Kingdom in his dayes, is uncertain,) *William Corbet*, or (as others will have it) *Gerbois*, the thirtie sixth Arch-Bishop of the same *Sea*, reedified the Quire, and the upper part of this Church, and the pietie of succeeding Bishops built & joyned the Nave or body to the Quire, and brought it to this magnificence and splendor in which wee now see it. But what our forefathers thought *Religion to build up*, we, their degenerous posterity, think *Pietie to pull downe*, so that while some leading Atheists (enemies to God and his Religion, and *reprobate to every good work*) are busie to Vote & cry down *Episcopacy*, with the *Sacred Hierarchy*, *Root* & *Branch*: their *Emissaries* incouraged and set on by them, first *deface* these

Churches,

Churches, and in the next place, will utterly *ruine* them' that ſo, the places where God is worſhipped, being demoliſhed, the revenue that maintaines the worſhip, may become a prey to theſe Sacrilegious Cormorants: *But my God ſhall make them like a wheele.* Now, how the Rebells behaved themſelves in their firſt attempt, in this kind, on the Cathedrall Church of *Canterbury*, under the conduct of Colonel *Sandys*, I cannot better expreſſe then in the paſſionate elegancy of Reverend Doctor *Pa[illegible]*, one of the Prebends, and at that time Sub-deane of that Church, to the Earle of *Holland*, the moſt ingratefull, and moſt unthankfull of men.

My ever honoured Lord,

Did it not conduce unto the Publique, I ſhould not preſume to interrupt your Lordſhips weighty affaires; but the long experience of your Lordſhips zeale for Religion, and vigilancy for your Univerſitie of Cambridge, *hath aſſured me of your Lordſhips Patronage of our whole Church in generall, and (as the caſe now ſtands) of this Mother-Church in particular: we expected Peace, but have found much trouble from the Troopers ſent among ſt us; with what barbarouſneſſe they have behaved themſelves at* Rocheſter, *and in other parts of this Countie, I leave to the Relation of others, and beg your Lordſhips patience, onely to be informed what hath happened here with us: and wherein I am more neerly concerned, by mine Office in the abſence of the Deane.*

Colonel Sandys *arriving here with his Troopes, on Friday night, preſently cauſed a ſtrict Watch and Sentinells to be ſet, both upon the Church, and upon our ſeverall houſes, to the great affright of all the Inhabitants: this done, Serjeant Major* Cockaine *came to me, and in the name of the Parliament, demanded to ſee the Armes of the Church, and the ſtore Powder of the Countie, which I preſently ſhewed him; when hee poſſeſſed himſelfe of the Keyes,*

and kept them in his owne custody: the next morning wee were excluded the Church, & might not be permitted to enter, for the performance of our Divine Exercises, but about eight of the clock, Sir Michael Liveley, *attended with many Souldiers, came unto our Officers, and commanded them, to deliver up the keyes of the Church to one of their Company, which they did, and thereupon hee departed, when the Souldiers entring the Church and Quire, Giant-like, began a fight with God himselfe, overthrew the Communion-Table, toare the Velvet-Cloth from before it, defaced the goodly Screene, or Tabernacle-worke, violated the Monuments of the dead, spoyled the Organs, brake downe the ancient Rayles and Seats, with the brazen Eagle which did support the Bible, forced open the Cupboords of the Singing-men, rent some of their Surplices, Gownes, and Bibles, and carryed away others, mangled all our Service-Books, and Books of Common-Prayer; bestrowing the whole pavement with the leaves thereof: a miserable spectacle to all good eyes: but as if all this had beene too little, to satisfie the fury of some indiscreet Zealots among them (for many did abhorre what was done already) they further exercised their malice upon the Arras hanging in the Quire, representing the whole Story of our Saviour, wherein observing divers figures of Christ, (I tremble to expresse their blasphemies) One said, That here is Christ, and swore that he would stab him: Another said, here is Christ, and swore that he would rip up his bowells: which they did accordingly, so farre as the figures were capable thereof, besides many other villanies: And not content therewith, finding another Statue of Christ in the Frontispiece of the South-Gate, they discharged against it fortie shot at the least, triumphing much, when they did hit it in the head or face, as if they were resolved to crucifie him againe in his Figure, whom they could not hurt in truth: nor had their fury beene thus stopped, threatning the ruine of the whole Fabrick, had not the*

Cole-

Colonel, with ſome others, come to the relieſe and reſcue: the Tumults appeaſed, they preſently departed for Dover, *from whence we expect them this day; and are much afraid, that as they have already vilified our perſons, and offered extreame indignities to one of our Brethren, ſo they will Plunder our houſes at their returne, unleſſe the care of the Major, the Colonel, and ſome Members of the Houſe of Commons (Sir* Edward Maſters, *and Captaine* Nut, *now with us, who have promiſed to preſent their knowledge to that Honourable Houſe) doe prevent the ſame.*

Your Lordſhip will be pleaſed to pardon my haſtie expreſſions, which proceed from a grieved heart, and I am confident the honourable Houſes of Parliament, being rightly informed herein, will proceed againſt the like abuſes, and impieties in other places, in the meane time we ſubmit with patience to the providence of him, who can, and will bring good out of evill, which is the earneſt prayer of

Chriſt-Church, Cant.
Aug. 30. 1642.

Your Lorſhips moſt obliged Servant

Thomas Paske.

What effect this juſt complaint wrought, how it prevailed, either with that Lord to whom it was addreſſed, or with the *pretended Houſes of Parliament*, whoſe authority and aſſiſtance was implored to prevent further out-rage, either here or elſewhere, wee have too cleare teſtimony, not only in the like ſacrileges and prophanations, every day acted, without any the leaſt check, or reſtraint from the heads of this Rebellion, but more eſpecially from their *Votes* and *Ordinances*, for the aboliſhing all remainders of *Popery* and *Superſtition*, as they call it: in all which, *Intelligi malunt quam Audiri*, they would have their creatures underſtand, more then they ſpeake, being certaine politique *Litotes*, in which, *Minus dicitur, plus intelligitur*,

ſignifying more then the Grammaticall conſtruction will permit, and carry in them a hidden ſecret ſenſe and meaning, which their owne *Emiſſaries* know how to interpret and inlarge, according to the full *intention* of the Authors. But before we paſſe from the relation of this horrid Sacrilege, committed on the Church of *Canterbury*, I could not free my ſelfe from being guiltie of that great ſinne of obſcuring the great manifeſtation of *Gods Juſtice*, if I ſhould in ſilence paſſe over that moſt exemplary vengeance, which perſued to death that unfortunate Gentleman Colonel *Sandys*, the ring-leader to that Rebellious rout, which were Actors in that more then Barbarous out-rage.

Whether the cunning perſwaſions of others, or his own ambition firſt imbarked him in this fatall undertaking is uncertaine, but as himſelfe confeſſed on his death-bed, to a friend & kinſman of his, who asked him, what he meant, being a Gentleman of ſo faire an eſtate, to ingage himſelfe in this Treaſon? He anſwered, *That he was ſo farre drawn in before he was aware, that he knew not how to come off without the danger of his head:* So uſuall it is, for one ſinne to ingage the ſinner for a ſecond: having therefore once lifted up his hand againſt his Soveraigne, *the Lords Anoynted*, he thought the way to be ſecure from the puniſhment of *Rebellion*, was to perſevere in his Crime, and goon in *Rebellion*: In purſuance therefore of ſo black deſignes, being Colonel of a Regiment of Horſe, in *Sept.* 1642. with the reſt of the Rebells Army under the Conduct of the Earle of *Eſſex*, he advanced towards *Worceſter*, and making ſome excurſions with terme Troopes of Horſe from the body of their Army, at *Wickefield* neare *Worceſter*, accidentally were met by Prince *Rupert*, accompanied by Prince *Maurice* and ſome others, Lords and Gentlemen of his Majeſties *Cavallry*: being thus by chance met, the Prince glad of any opportunitie, to expreſſe the bravenes of his reſolution, charged the Rebels with incom-

parable

parable valour: In this ſhort, but fierce Conflict, Colonel *Sandys* was wounded, and being diſmounted his Horſe, became priſoner to the Kings Partee. Being thus wounded, and as then was conceived, mortally, he began to reflect upon himſelfe, and finding ſo little warrant in his now unbiaſs'd conſcience for his undertaking, which had brought him into this condition, his perplexed ſoule brake out into many ſad expreſſions of remorſe: crying out, *Woe, woe, to evill Counſell, and happy are they that doe not take it.* And being put in mind by a Reverend Doctor in Divinity, and Chaplaine to Prince *Rupert*, of the haynouſneſſe of the ſin of Rebellion, he acknowledged himſelfe to have fallen into that ſinne, and that God was juſt in his Judgements for finding him out in *his iniquitie*, profeſſing withall his heartie ſorrow and repentance for it: whereupon the Doctor replyed, that if he recovered, perhaps the ſame perſwaſions from others, or inconſiderateneſſe in himſelfe, might again ingage him in this Rebellion, at which words, a little lifting up his hand, he profeſſed, *He would rather have it cut off, then ever again lift it up againſt the King:* he freely acknowledged the juſtice of the Kings cauſe, and that he had obſerved the bleſſings of God to accomany it, and when the Doctor deſired leave to teſtifie his repentance to the world, he freely gave him leave, asking God and the King forgiveneſſe, praying for a bleſſing upon him, and his proceedings. In this mind he continued while Prince *Rupert* and the Kings Forces with him ſtayd in *Worceſter*: and whether after the Earles poſſeſſing himſelfe of *Worceſter*, by the impetuous ſollicitations of thoſe Murtherers of Soules, thoſe Factors for hell, their Schiſmatical Lecturers, (who make men *twofold more the children of the devill then themſelves*) he fell off, and turned *Apoſtate* from his newly reſolved *Loyalty*, as repenting of his repentance, is uncertain; Thoſe that were about him & ſaw his weakneſſe, ever declining from the firſt houre he received his wounds, muſt teſtify to the World that he had neither

ſtrength

ſtrength of hand to write, nor ſo much compoſedneſſe of ſpirit, to be the Author of that Spurious, Suppoſititious *Vindication*, Publiſhed in his name *Oct.* 11. 1642. he being (whatſoever that forgery pretends) as unable to vindicate himſelf with his pen, as his ſword: but if they had his *heart* as well as *hand*, ſubſcribing to that Atheiſticall reſolution, where they thus bring him in foaming out his own ſhame, *The apprehenſion of death never hitherto ſo neerly touched me, but if God ſhall once reſtore me to my former ſtrength, I ſhall by his helpe, with as much alacritie and I hope courage, endeavour to defend, and maintaine with my deareſt blood, this ſo good a cauſe* (meaning this preſent Rebellion) *as ever I was at firſt ingaged in it*, If I ſay they had his *heart* as well as his *hand* to that Reſolution, I am afraid it was too evident a Symptome of a wicked man, given up to a *Reprobate ſenſe*, which of all ſpirituall judgments queſtionleſſe is the greateſt; and might juſtly call for thoſe *Torments of body*, which afterward, as a Gangreen devoured and eate up his fleſh, and thoſe *pangs of Conſcience*, which I am afraid were but the earneſt of a worſe condition to inſue: for as the *Pſalmiſt* ſayes, *As for ſuch as turne back unto their owne wickedneſſe, the Lord ſhall lead them forth with the workers of iniquitie*, Pſal. 125. 5. but I remember that of Saint *Paul*, *Judge nothing before the time, untill the Lord come*, 1 Cor. 4. 5. And therefore while on Suppoſition I write my feares, poſitively I determine nothing, not knowing, whether God might not give him the grace of repentance at the laſt, which if he did, he onely (I dare ſay) that gave the *Grace*, knew of it: concerning his eternall condition therefore, I ſhall leave him to the judgement of that Righteous God, that judgeth Righteous judgement, and *gives to every man according to his workes:* and onely informe the World in what condition the Colonel lay, untill the time of his diſſolution, and putting off his earthly, but loathſome Tabernacle.

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As the Colonel was amongſt the Rebells a very conſiderable man, both for his extraction and qualitie, and likewiſe for his Eſtate (to ſay nothing of his valour and reſolution, had they been Loyally imployed) ſo it was among their chiefeſt cares to recover him of thoſe wounds which he received in their unchriſtian quarrell: while therefore the Rebells army lay in *Worceſter* (which was about three weeks) though then upon more ſtrict ſearching his wounds, in the opinion of the beſt Chirurgions they were not mortall, yet, whatſoever the Art & invention, either of the Phyſitian or Chirurgion, could contribute to his recovery, was not omitted: when the Rebels army drew out to meet the King, in their march from *Shrewsbury*, which they did to their coſt at *Edge-hill*, the Colonel was committed to the care of his own Chirurgion, then in pay under him, *John Anthony* of *London:* to whom, as a witneſſe and an aſſiſtant in the cure, was joyned a Chirurgion of the Citie of *Worceſter*, *Edward Marſhall:* who, though they both uſed all the art & induſtry that poſſibly they could to effect the cure, yet the difficulties every day multiplied againſt the means, and in deſpight of their Balſomes, his wounds did putrifie & the fleſh rot; to the wonder of the *Artiſts*, and the *Scorne* of their *Art*: In ſo much that the Chirurgions, after much varietie of means uſed, & much ſtrugling with theſe growing evils (the cure ſtill going backward, as if their skil had bin imployed to widen thoſe wounds which they pretended to cloſe up) were heard by many of the Citie of *Worceſter*, to confeſſe, what *Hippocrates* ſayes, every Phyſitian ſhould firſt look after in every cure, that there was, δαίμονιον, *the hand of God in it*, that it was a *peculiar judgment* upon him, & that the cauſe of this putrefaction was *more then natural:* nor were they without good grounds for this conjecture, for beſides the concluſions of their own Art, directly thwarted, experience on the ſeverall parts of the body of their patient, was a clear demonſtration: thoſe wounds in the upper parts of his body

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neare the vitalls, and therefore more dangerous, were cured long before his death, but thoſe in his thigh, which were fleſh-wounds, asthey call them, Theſe were the *Opprobria Chirurgorum*, here the fleſh did dayly rot and putrifie, and was cut away by degrees, even to the leaving of the bones naked, and ſtunk in ſo loathſome a manner, that as he was a burthen to himſelfe, ſo to his friends too, and thoſe that were about him, being hardly able, for the noyſomeneſſe of the ſmell, either to come neare him to doe the offices of neceſſary attendance, or ſo much as to endure the roome where he lay, ſo intolerable was the ſtench, and ſo offenſive.

Nor were the wounds of his *body* more inſufferable to his friends, then the wounds of his *conſcience* to himſelf, the guilt of Rebellion wrought in him ſtrong convulſions of Soule, high diſtempers of mind, yet that he might not ſinke under the burthen of his *wounded ſpirit*, a weight that requires more then man to ſupport it, he ſent for Maſter *Cotterell*, an Orthodox godly Miniſter, and Parſon of Saint *Andrews* in *Worceſter*, to *Adminiſter a word of comfort* unto him in this his afflicted condition.

When Maſter *Cotterell* came unto him, he found *Obadiah Sedgwick*, that ſcandalous ſeditious Miniſter of *Eſſex*, in private conference with the Colonel, and Bread and Wine, ready prepared for the *Lords Supper: Sedgwick* having ended his diſcourſe, went to Prayers, whereupon Maſter *Cotterell* offering to withdraw, he was intreated by one of the Colonels ſervants to ſtay, which accordingly he did: *Sedgwick* having concluded his extemporary prayer, took his leave and departed, refuſing to ſtay either to adminiſter the Sacrament to the Colonel, or to communicate with him: of which refuſall, when Maſter *Cotterell* afterward deſired to know the reaſon, all the ſatisfaction that was given him, was, That *Sedgwick* was not fully aſſured of the fitneſſe & due preparation of thoſe that were to receive the Sacrament with him. Deſperate Hypocriſie! whatſoever

ſoever he was perſwaded of the preparation of the other Communicants, 'tis moſt certaine, he could not be ignorant of the unfitneſſe of the Colonel himſelfe, whom he himſelfe in all probabilitie perſwaded to returne *with the dogge to his vomit*, and to juſtifie himſelfe in *that ſinne* of which but very lately he ſeemed to repent: 'tis more probable, that, that poore remainder of Conſcience in *Sedgwick*, not quite yet *put away*, though it ſuffered him to betray, in private, a dying man to impenitency, under fained pretences of what he in his own ſoule muſt need confeſſe to be a crying ſin, and inrowled by Saint *Paul* himſelf amongſt thoſe *workes of the fleſh*, which doe exclude from the *Kingdome of Heaven*: yet his heart might ſmite him, and his conſcience withſtand him, as it were to the face, that he durſt not ſeal *that deſtructive counſell* by delivery of the Sacrament: *Sedgwick* being gone, the Colonel willingly entertained conference with Maſter *Cotterell*, to whom he made a generall confeſſion of his ſins, and the grievouſneſſe of them, profeſſing his heartie repentance and ſorrow for them. But as the two pretended Houſes of Parliament, in their Catalogue of ſinnes, reckoned up in their Homily (if without offence I may ſo call it) and offered to this Nation as the ſubject matter of their *ſolemne humiliation*, quite forgot *Lying* and *Rebellion*, for ſome reaſons beſt knowne to themſelves: ſo this Champion of theirs, in his generall Confeſſion, made no mention of the ſin of *Rebellion*, which moſt nearly concern'd him, and for which in all probabilitie he was veryſuddenly to render an account to God: a Confeſſion moſt neceſſary both for him to *make*, and the Miniſter to *require*, before he could be thought a fit receiver *of thoſe dreadfull myſteries*: but after this generall Confeſſion, having received the Sacrament, Maſter *Cotterell* commended him to the grace of God, for that time left him; and having by one or two viſits, after that, as he thought gained ſome intereſt in the Colonel, comming againe to him, and finding him in a calme tem-

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per, and judging it a fit opportunitie to inquire into his Conſcience, and ſound him what perſwaſion he now had of his taking up Armes againſt his Soveraigne, he deſired the Colonel to command his ſervants out of the roome, that he might ſpeake with him in private, which being done, and all witneſſes removed, but God, and their own Conſciences, Maſter *Cotterell*, prefacing his diſcourſe, with a ſolemne Proteſtation, that in what he did, he propoſed no other end, but the ſalvation of his ſoule, demanded of him, whether he were not ſorry for drawing his ſword againſt the King? And whether he were not perſwaded in his Conſcience of the unlawfulneſſe of it? To which the Colonel replyed, *That he was perſwaded, that it was lawfull, having taken up Armes not againſt the King, but for the King, for his good, to bring him back to his Parliament, to make him more glorious then any of his Predeceſſors, and to redeem him from his evill Counſellors, and thoſe Popiſh Malignants that were about him.* To which old thredbare pretences (invented to palliate Treaſon, and blanch their moſt groſſe Rebellion) when Maſter *Cotterell* oppoſed the Lawes of God, the Lawes of the Kingdome, and ſeconded both, by the Kings moſt cleare and ſatisfactory Declaration, able to undeceive the abuſed world, and diſpell that miſt of errour and prejudice, which the heads of this Rebellion had caſt before the eyes of the people of this deluded Nation: the Colonel not able to return any reaſonable anſwer, or pre-inſtructed by *Sedgwick*, who foreſaw what encounter he was like to meet withall, ſuddenly called aloud to his ſervants to come in, whoſe preſence ſet an end to the Conference: after this, Maſter *Cotterell*, (ſome ſay, by Doctor *Bruce* his Phiſitians advice, though I doe not abſolutely affirm it) was wholly neglected, & Maſter *Halſeter* was ſent for, Parſon indeed of Saint *Nicholas* in *Worceſter*, but more acceptable to thoſe that gave this counſell, under another capacitie, as hee was the *City Lecturer*.

But

But before we acquaint you with what ſucceſſe *Halſetor* undertooke, and diſcharged this imployment, it will not be amiſſe to let the world know, what reward this dying Colonel intended to beſtow on Maſter *Cotterell* for all his paines taken with him, when the Colonels Wife came to *Worceſter* to viſite her husband, and being informed by her ſervants how frequently Maſter *Cotterell* had viſited her husband, what paines he had taken in adminiſtring the Sacrament, and his great care in praying and conferring with him: ſhe very nobly preſſed her husband to gratifie Maſter *Cotterell* by ſome honorary gift, as an acknowledgment of his thankfulneſſe, that he might reape ſome of his *Temporalls*, to whom he had ſo plentifully ſowed *ſpirituall things:* to ſo reaſonable a motion, made by the *wife of his boſome*, the Colonel moſt unworthily, and moſt uncharitably replyed, *Sweet-heart be content, we ſhall find him a Delinquent:* but he that ſhall *reward a cup of cold water*, ſhall not forget ſo great a work of Charitie: he that endeavours to turne *a ſinner to righteouſneſſe* (though the ſucceſſe anſwer neither his labour, nor expectation) yet he ſhall *ſhine as the Stars for ever and ever, nor ſhall his worke be in vaine in the Lord.*

Maſter *Coterell* being thus moſt unthankfully rejected, the Colonel is now committed wholly to the care of his new ghoſtly Father Maſter *Halſetor*, a man of a Schiſmaticall Turbulent ſpirit, fitter to make a Rebell then reclame a relapſed Traytor, and ſince hath followed that counſel which he gave by deſerting his Cure and joyning himſelf to the Rebels: the men of this Faction have an Art to torment perplext conſciences inſtead of cõforting them, diſpenſing not ſo much the *promiſes of the Goſpel*, as the *terrors* of the *Law*, as if the way to ſpirituall Conſolation were through deſpaire, and no way led to *Heaven* ſo ſure, as what coaſted by the confines of *Hell*; whether Maſter *Halſetor* dealt thus with the Colonel, I cannot ſay, perhaps he might go about as ſome others of his Faction have done,

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to sow pillows under their seduced champions arme-holes; and to justifie the sinner in the sinne, comparing circumstances, questionlesse this was his way, but the sad effects of his Rebellion which the Colonel felt in his body, and those flashes of horror affrighting his guiltie soule, would not permit this dying man to be lulled asleepe in so vaine presumption: though at first therefore when Master *Cotterell* was with him, to assist him in that great work, to prepare him to stand before the judgement Seat of Christ, and the preparitories were Confessions and Sorrow for sinnes, (though but in the generall) deprecations of judgement, and the wrath of God, and the like, some spirituall comfort, began to dawne in his be-nighted soule, and that he might seale that obscure glimmering of hope opened unto him in this *valley of Achor*, and obtaine more, he desired to *Communicate in the body and blood of Christ*, yet after Master *Halsetor* came unto him, (*Woe, woe to evill Counsell*, to use his owne exclamation) it was observed that the Colonel fell into strong distempers of mind, which suddenly grew to so great a height, that he was utterly distracted, even to raving and madnesse: which amongst them that thinke the Gospel ineffectuall, unlesse the *spirituall man be mad*, is taken for the undoubted evidence of a *Powerfull Ministery:* certainly it was a sad spectacle, to see him lye in this condition, and a horrid thing to heare, that his last breath, which should have beene breathed out in prayers and deprecations, and humble Confessions of sin, should be spent in venting the wild fancies of his distracted brain: sometimes crying out, that *his Chirurgion and servants had broken up his Trunks, and rob'd him of his gold:* and by and by starting up, and crying out, that *the Enemy was at the walls of the Citie, and calling for the keys to lock up the gates:* Thus he lay diverse weekes, and in these distractions dyed; dreadfull things are these, but 'tis written, *The Lord shall smite thee with madnesse, and blindnesse, and astonishment of heart.* His Wife and Sonne com-

comming to visit him in this wretched condition (poysoned with the stench of his body) both fell sick of the small Pox, of which she dyed, and both of them lye buried in the South Ile of the body of the *Cathedrall*, in *that Cathedrall* of *Worcester*, where his Grandfather Doctor *Edwyne Sandys*, afterwards *Arch-bishop* of *York*, made his first step to the *Archi-Episcopall* honour, being first Consecrated Bishop of that *Diocesse*, & therelayd the foundation of those fortunes, which descending to this man, made him forget his own extraction; & certainly it was no smal aggravation of his sin, that being descended from an *Arch-bishop*, and that estate which made him considerable in the world, being raysed out of the Revenues of the *Church*, and a *Cathedrall Church* (a blessing which but few Church-men have attained unto, though advanced to the same, or the like dignity to rayse a family) he should yet so far degenerate, so far forget himselfe, & the *Rock from whence he was hewen*, to be a Ring-leader to so Barbarous a Route, which beginning at *Canterbury*, went on to ruine and deface all Cathedrall Churches where they came, ending with that of *Worcester*, where he had the undeserved Privilodge to be interr'd.

Thus as briefly as I could, I have given an account of the unhappy end of this miserable Gentleman. In which, I call God to witnesse, there is nothing fained, nothing suborned, there being nothing here recorded, but what is attested by men beyond all exception. And I must appleale againe to the same God, that this account is not given to that end to make his name or memory odious, either with the men of this present age, or with posteritie (I must confesse I would disgrace the sin) but my intent is, by this example, to teach those that are seduced as this man was, to know, and foresee in him, what end attends those, who forgetting all *Religion* and *Loyaltie*, shall lift up their hands against their *God* in *Sacrilege*, and against their *Soveraigne* in *Rebellion*.

Mercurius Rusticus, &c.

II.

The Cathedrall Church of Rochester *violated: the Sacrilege and prophaneneſſe of the Rebells under command of Sir* William Waller *and Sir* Arthur Haſlerig, *acted on the Cathedrall Church of* Chicheſter, *&c.*

AS when the *Spirit* brought the Prophet *Ezekiel* into the *Holy Temple*, he led him from place to place, and each place entertained him with greater *Abominations* than the former, ſo that the farewell to the laſt Viſion, and the invitation to the next is, *Turne thee yet againe and thou ſhalt ſee greater Abominations then theſe:* So, having brought you in the *Cathedralls* of this Kingdome, *Temples* (in deſpite of Atheiſts, Rebells and Anabaptiſts) *of God too*: and having ſhewed you the *Abomination of Deſolation* in one of them, *viz.* in *Canterbury*, the firſt inſtance of their accurſed rage, and having viewed that, I muſt now lead you on as the *Spirit* did the Prophet, from place to place, and the inticement may be the ſame, for though you have ſeene great prophanations in the former relation, *Yet you ſhall ſee greater abominations than theſe.*

The next inſtance of the Rebells prophaneneſſe, which I ſhall offer unto you, is in the *Cathedrall* of *Roche-*

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ſter, recompenced for the ſmalneſſe of its *Revenue*, with the honour of its *Antiquitie*, as boaſting of *Ethelbert* King of *Kent*, a common Founder to this Church, with thoſe of *Canterbury* and *London*. The unhappy loſſe of *Earnulphus* Hiſtory, the thirtie ſecond Biſhop of this *See*, deprives us of that Light which diſcovered the various condition of this Church, how long in the beginning it ſtruggled with its owne povertie, and in after-ages with the injuries of Time and Warre, remaining ſome yeares in a kind of Widow-hood, without the Government and Super-intendency of a Biſhop; till at laſt *Gundulfus* the thirtieth Biſhop of this *See*, re-edified this Church from the ground, and brought it into that magnificence in which we now ſee it: To which pious worke, hee brought ſo good, ſo vigorous affections, that as *Malmesbury* records of him, *Prævenerat vivacitas Gundulfi omnium ſucceſſorum diligentiam*, *Gundulphus* alacrity in that work did ſo prevent the pietie of his ſucceſſors, that he hardly left them any place in this kind wherein to exerciſe their bountie. Little did the over-flowing zeal of our Anceſtors to the houſe of God, like that of the old *Iſraelites*, pouring out their wealth and precious things to adorne the *Tabernacle*, in ſo great meaſure, that *Moſes* was fain to publiſh a Proclamation to reſtraine their liberalitie, *For the ſtuffe they had was ſufficient for the work to make it, and too much*, Exod. 36. 6, 7. Little (I ſay) did they thinke, when they did this, that what they thus bountifully gave unto God, ſhould ever, while this Kingdome remained Chriſtian, become a prey to thoſe, which as *Tertullian* ſpeakes, *Gentes aguut Chriſti nomine*, have not ſo much as a forme, but the bare uſurped name of Chriſtianitie, which they ſulley and pollute with thoſe worſe than heatheniſh crimes of *Sacrilege* and *Prophaneneſſe*: had the Sacrilege lately committed at *Canterbury* been applauded by the people, (to gain whom, no arts though never ſo re-

pugnant either to *Religion* or *common honesty* were left unattempted) certainly, this Church which next stood in their way, and immediatly after *Canterbury* tasted of their fury, had beene utterly demolished, and offered up a sacrifice to *Popularitie*. But *Plundering* being then but a stranger in *England*, newly arrived here from desolate *Germany*, especially *Plundering of Churches*, which heretofore were held inviolable *Sanctuaries* for *offenders*, but much more for their owne *innocent ornaments*; this made a generall out-cry, every man detested so foule impietie; nay, their own partie (some of them) not yet so deeply leavened with their *Anabaptisticall* Doctrines, nor given up to so *reprobate a sense* to believe monstrous lyes for truth, did not only not approve, but sparingly condemne the Fact: and the generall vote of the people, awakened by Doctor *Pask* his Letter, declared it barbarous and wicked; nay, the dislike of such proceedings grew to so great a height, that some wise men were deceived into an opinion, that the Houses would punish the offenders for the present, and publish an Order to restrain the like out-rages for the future; & indeed, though some good men, Members of both Houses, did earnestly desire it, yet by experience they quickly found how unequall they were to effect any thing, in which they had not the concurrence of the heads of the Faction which ruled in both Houses, but much lesse when they rowed against the stream, & had them for their adversaries. The Rebels therefore comming to *Rochester*, brought the same affections along with them which they expressed at *Canterbury*, but in wisedome thought it not safe to give them the same scope, *here* as *there*; for the multitude though mad enough, yet were not so mad, nor stood yet so prepar'd to approve such heathenish practices: by this means the Monuments of the dead, which elsewhere they brake up and violated, stood untouched; Escoucheons and Armes of the *Nobilitie* and *Gentry* (upbraiding eye-sores to broken, mean Citizens, and vulgar Rebells) remained undefa-

undefaced, the Seats & Stals of the Quire escaped breaking downe, onely those things which were wont to stuffe up *Parliament Petitions*, and were branded by the Leaders of the Faction, for *Popery* and *Innovation*, in these they took libertie to let loose their wild zeale: they brake down the Rayl about the *Lords Table*, or *Altar*, call it which you please; and not only so, but most basely reviled a now Reverend Prelate, who being lately Deane of that Church, had for the more uniforme, and reverend receiving of the blessed Sacrament set it up, with the odious name of Rogue, often repeated: they seized upon the Velvet covering of the holy Table, and in contempt of those holy Mysteries which were Celebrated on the Table, removed the Table it selfe into a lower place of the Church, in this, perfect disciples of that prophane Author of the book called, *Altare Damascenum*, who in the 718 p. devoutly resolves thus: *De loco ubi consistat cur solliciti, cùm quovis loco vel Angulo extra Tempus Administrationis collocari possit; Concerning the place where the Lords Table shall stand, what need we to be sollicitous, when out of the time of administration of the Sacrament it may be set aside, in any place, or obscure corner.* And to shew what Members they are of the Church of *England*, they strowed the Pavement with the torn mangled leaves of the Book of Common-Prayer, which, with the Book of Homilies, and the 39 Articles, makes up the third Book, wherein the Doctrine of the Church of *England* is fully contained: understanding that the Deane that then was, was to Preach on Sunday morning, Colonel *Sandys* and Sir *John Seaton*, that false Trayterous Scot, sent unto him to command him to forbeare the wearing of the Surplice and Hood: to which message the Deane stoutly, and like himselfe, returned this answer, That if they would expect any Sermon from him, they must permit him to appeare in such Ornaments, as the Church, and his degree required, and accordingly did so: afterwards *Sandys* and *Seaton*, coming

ming towards the Church, and hearing the Organs, *Seaton* ſtarted back, and in the uſuall bleſſing of ſome of his Country, cryed, *A Devill on theſe Bag-pipes:* perhaps he never read ſo farre as *Davids* Pſalmes, where it is written, *Praiſe God upon the Strings and Pipe:* Pſal. 150. 4. or if he had, it is more then probable, that it had beene all one to him: however, this ſerved them both, as a pretence to cloake their Irreligion, and refuſall to joyne with that true Proteſtant Congregation. While the Rebells were pulling downe the Rayles about the Communion-Table, one of the Prebends of the Church, Maſter *Larken*, interpoſed, and attempted to ſtay their madneſſe by reaſon, and perſwaſion; but he quickly found, that he did not onely prophane Reaſon, by urging it to Saint *Pauls*, *abſurd, unreaſonable, wicked men*, men made up of *Incongruities*, but that he did it to the hazard of his life; for one of the Rebells, inſtead of returning a reaſonable anſwer, diſcharged a Piſtoll or Carbine at him, to have murdered him at the very Altar, but by the good providence of God he miſt his marke. Thus, having done ſome ſpoyle, that they might render themſelves not altogether unprofitable to their partie, and not daring for the preſent to doe any more, for feare of loſing that party which they hoped to gaine for that ſeaſon, they left the Church: but into what further outragious Impieties, their Schiſmaticall fury hath ſince tranſported them, or what elſe they have practiſed on this Church, to compleat their *Monſtrous Reformation*, is not yet made knowne unto us.

The *third Inſtance*, which I ſhall give of the Rebells Sacrilege and Prophaneneſſe, is in the *Cathedrall Church of Chicheſter*; Succeſſor in the honour of being the ſeat of the Biſhops Reſidence to *Sealſey*: for *Wilfrd* Arch-Biſhop of *Yorke*, being driven into Exile by *Egfrid* King of *Northumberland*, retiring himſelfe into *Suſſex*, and finding the *South Saxons* wholely given up to Idolatry,

his

his ſpirit like Saint *Pauls* at *Athens*, *was ſtirred within him*, and knowing the *unprofitable ſervants* doome, that *buried his Talent*, he Preached unto them the *Goſpel* of *Chriſt*: and *Edelwalch* King of thoſe parts (not long before converted to the Faith, by the perſwaſions of *Wolfhere* King of the *Mercians*) willing that the ſame ſaving-knowledge, which he himſelfe had imbraced, ſhould be imparted to his people, ſeconded the pious endeavours of *Wilfrid*, and therefore amongſt other acts of bountie, he gave the Arch biſhop *Sealſey* for the place of his reſidence. Not long after, *Cedwalla* Conquering *Edilwalch*, built here a Monaſtery to the honour (as *Malmesbury* ſayes) of S. *Peter*, and erected the Epiſcopall Chaire: where it ſtood fixt the ſucceſſion of 22 Biſhop, or as others ſay (reckoning *Wilfrid* Arch-biſhop of *Yorke* for the firſt) the ſucceſſion of 23 Biſhops; from the yeare 711. to the raigne of *William the Conqueroure* 1070. at which time *Stiganeus* tranſlated his Chaire from *Sealeſey* to *Chicheſter*, and ſo became the laſt Biſhop of *Sealeſey*, and the firſt of *Chicheſter*, where the Epiſcopall power did flouriſh ever ſince, untill now; in theſe laſt, and worſt dayes, wherein while the heads of a Rebellious, Schiſmaticall Faction, Vote down the Sacred Function and Order of Biſhops, their Emiſſaries are mad to deface, if not utterly to demoliſh their Churches. To this purpoſe, the Rebels under the Conduct of Sir *William Waller*, entring the Citie of *Chicheſter* on *Innocents day*, 1642. the next day, their firſt buſineſſe was to Plunder the Cathedrall Church; the Marſhall therfore and ſome other Officers, having entred the Church, went into the Veſtry, there they ſeize upon the Veſtments and Ornaments of the Church, together with the Conſecrated Place, ſerving for the Altar & Adminiſtration of the Lords Supper: they left not ſo much as a Cuſhion for the Pulpit, nor a Chalice for the Bleſſed Sacrament: the Commanders having in perſon executed the *covetous part* of Sacrilege, they leave the *deſtructive* & *ſpoyling part* to be finiſhed by the Com-

noon Souldiers: brake downe the Organs, and dashing the Pipes with their Pole-axes, scoffingly said, *Harke how the Organs goe.* They breake the Rayle about the Communion Table, which was done with that fury, that the Table it selfe escaped not their madnesse, but tasted of the same fare with the Rayl, and was broken in pieces by them. At the East end of the Quire, did hang a very fair Table, wherein were written the Ten Commandements, with the Pictures of *Moses* and *Aaron* on each side of the Table; possessed with a zeale, but not like that of *Moses*, they pull downe the Table, and breake it into small shivers. 'Twas no wonder that they should break the Commandements in their representation, that had before broken them all over in their Substance and Sanction: they force open all the locks, either of doores or desks wherein the Singing-men layd up their Common-Prayer Books, their Singing-Books, their Gowns and Surplices: they rent the Books in pieces, and scatter the torne leaves all over the Church, even to the covering of the Pavement, but against the Gownes and Surplices their anger was not so hot, these were not amongst the *Anathemata*, but might be reserved to seculiar uses: in the South crosse Ile on the one side, the History of the Churches Foundation, was very artificially pourtrayed with the Pictures of the Kings of *England*; on the other side over against them, are the Pictures of the Bishops, as well of *Sealsey* as *Chichester*, began by *Robert Sherborn*, the 37 Bishop of that *See*, and the Series brought down by him to his own times at his own Charges, who as he made that of the Psalmist, *Dilexi decorum domus tui domine, Lord I have loved the beautie of thy house*, his Imprease and Motto, so he made it his worke, and endeavour. These Monuments they deface and mangle with their hands and swords, as high as they could reach: and to shew their love and Zeale to the *Protestant Religion*, established in the Church of *England*, one of those Miscreants picked out the eyes of King *Edward the sixt's* Picture saying,

saying, *That all this mischiefe came from him when he established the Booke of Common-Prayer.* On the Tuesday following they had a solemne Thanksgiving, for their successe in gaining that Citie. Men of *cauterized Consciences*, and given up to a *Reprobate sense*, thus, not onely to *take the Name of God in vaine*, but damnably to Blaspheme it, as if he were the *Patron* of *Rapine*, *Blood* and *Sacrilege*. After the Sermon was ended, as men not inspired by the holy Spirit, of which they so much boast, but possessed and transported by a *Bacchanalian* fury, they ran up and downe the Church, with their swords drawne, defacing the Monuments of the dead, hacking and hewing the Seats and Stalls, scratching and scraping the painted walls: Sir *William Waller*, and the rest of the Commanders standing by as spectators, and approvers of these Barbarous Impieties: yet for feare lest in this Schismaticall frenzy, the sword in mad mens hands might mistake, Sir *William Waller*, a wary man as he is, and well knowne not to be too apt to expose himselfe to danger, stood all the while with his sword drawn, and being asked by one of his Troopers what he meant to stand in that Posture? He answered, That it was to secure himselfe, you know, 'tis written, *The wicked are afraid where no feare is*, for though the *People* made him an *Idoll* in *London*, yet being no *Popish*, but a *Puritanicall Idoll*, (for they have their *Idolls*, and their *Idolatry*, as much as the *Church of Rome*) there was no danger to his person, to be mistaken for an object of their *Reformation* at *Chichester*. The same Trooper added also, *That if his Colonel in the Low-Countries were there, and commanded in chiefe, he would hang up halfe a dozen of the souldiers for examples sake: it not being the custome of the Low-Countries*, (though long time hath made their enmitie invcterate, and added much to the animositie of the parties) *to Plunder Churches, it being a mutuall stipulation between the* Spaniard *and the* Hollander, *that what Town soever should by Conquest passe from the*

possession

poſſeſſion of one Nation to the other, though the Conquerour had the free Plunder of the Towne, yet Churches with their Ornaments, and whatever was conveyed into them ſhould be inviolable, the Church being Sanctuary to whatſoever was under it's Roofe, and, if they would have any thing thence, it was to be purchaſed at a valuable price. Theſe good intimations of moderation from a man of leſſe Command, but more Religion then Sir *William*, prevailed nothing with him to reſtrain the outragious madneſſe of his fellow Rebells. Having therefore made what ſpoyle they could in the Cathedrall, they ruſh out thence and breake open a Pariſh Church, ſtanding on the North ſide of the Cathedrall, called the *Subdeanery:* there they teare the Common-Prayer Bookes, both thoſe belonging to the Church, and likewiſe thoſe which were left there by devote perſons which did uſually frequent Divine Service; and becauſe many things in the *Holy Bible* make ſtrongly againſt them, one did contradict and condemne their impious practices, they marked it in divers places with a black coale; 'tis more then probable, that the 13 *Chapter* to the *Romans* did not eſcape their *Index Expurgatorius*, for certainly if that be the word of God (as undoubtedly it is) they cannot ſo farre *with-hold the truth in unrighteouſneſſe*, as not to read their doome in that word, they ſhall judge them at the laſt day: here they ſtole the Miniſters Surplice and Hood, and all the Linnen ſerving for the Communion: and finding no more Plate but the *Chalice*, they ſteale that too, which they brake in pieces, to make a juſt and equall divident amongſt themſelves; for an *Engeneer* of theirs, *Robert Prince* a French-man, with a wooden leg, afterwards ſhewed the foot thereof broken off; and when complaint was made of theſe barbarous out-rages, Captain *Keely* replyed, *That he knew not whether all this were not done by Order, or no.* About five or ſix days after, Sir *Arthur Haſſerig* demanded the Keyes of the *Chapter-houſe*, being entred the place, and having intelligence by

by a treacherous Officer of the Church, where the remainder of the Church Plate was, he commanded his ſervants to breake downe the Wainſcot round about the roome, which was quickly done, they having brought Crowes of Iron for that purpoſe along with them; while they were knocking downe the Wainſcot, Sir *Arthurs* tongue was not enough to expreſſe his joy, it was operative at his very heeles, for dancing and skipping, (pray marke what Muſick that is, to which, it is lawfull for a Puritan to dance) he cryed out, *There Boyes, there Boyes, Hearke, Hearke, it Rattles, it Rattles*: and being much importuned by ſome members of that Church, to leave the Church but a Cup for adminiſtration of the Bleſſed Sacrament, anſwer was returned by a Scotch-man ſtanding by, *That they ſhould take a wooden diſh*: and now tell me which was fartheſt from a Chriſtian, either this impure Scot, or that blaſphemous Atheiſt, who ſeeing the maſſy Plate and rich Ornaments wherewith the Chriſtian Altars were adorned in the Primitive Church, in indignation & ſcorn of Chriſt belched out *En quàm preciosis vasis filium Mariæ miniſtratur?* Behold with what coſtly veſſells the Son of *Mary* is ſerved: what further ſpoyle and indignitie they have ſince done to that houſe of God, *And the habitation where his honour dwelt*, is yet uncertaine.

Mer-

Mercurius Ruſtius, &c.

III.

The Rebells defying God in his owne houſe: their Sacrilege, in ſteating Church-Plate and goods: their irreverence towards the King, by abuſing his Statue: their heatheniſh barbaritie in violating the bones and aſhes of dead Monarchs, Biſhops, Saints and Confeſſors in the Cathedrall Church of Wincheſter, &c.

THe next inſtance which I ſhall give of the Rebells *Sacrilege* and *Prophaneneſſe*, is in the Cathedrall Church of *Wincheſter:* which Citie, as it was the Royall *Seat* of the Kings of the *Weſt Saxons*, in the time of the *Heptarchy*, ſo was it the *Seat* of the *Biſhops* of that people, after *Kenwalchus* King of the *Weſt Saxons* (not brooking the Barbarous broken expreſſions of *Agilbertus* his Biſhop) divided this large *Dioceſſe* betweene *Agilbertus* and *Wina*, and leaving *Agilbertus* to reſide at *Dorcheſter*, cauſed *Wina* to be Conſecrated Biſhop of *Wincheſter*. Before we tell you by whom, and in what manner this Church was robbed and ſpoyled of its Ornaments and beautie, it will not be impertinent (while it may ſerve as an aggravation of their impietie) briefly to ſet downe by whom this Church was built, and ſo richly adorned, as lately we ſaw it. This magnificent Structure which now ſtands, was begun by *Walkelinus* the thirtie fifth Biſhop of this *See*: which worke left imperfect and but begun by him, was but coldly proſecuted by the ſucceeding Biſhops, untill *William of Wickham* (the magnificent Sole founder of ~~two Saint Mary Colledges, the one in Oxford~~ commonly called *New Colledge*, the other a Nurcery to this

this neare *Winchester*) came to poſſeſſe this *See*: He amonſt many other works of Pietie, built the whole Nave, or body of this Church, from the Quire to the Weſt end, the Chappels on the Eaſt end beyond the Quire, had their ſeverall Founders: The hallowed Ornaments and Utencills of this Church, being many, rich, and coſtly, were the gifts of ſeverall Benefactors, who though their names perhaps are not recorded in earth, have found their reward in Heaven. This Church was firſt differenced by the name of Saint *Amphibalus*, who received a Crowne of Martyrdome under the perſecution of *Diocleſian*: Next it exchanged this name for that of S. *Peter*; and againe, this, for that of Saint *Swithine*, the eighteenth Biſhop of this *See*: Laſt of all, it was dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*, whoſe bleſſed name is now *called upon it*: which Holy name, though it could not but put the Rebells in mind whoſe poſſeſſion and houſe it was, did not at all afford it patronage, and protection from their accurſed rage and madneſſe.

The Rebells under the Conduct of Sir *William Waller*, ſate downe before the Citie of *Wincheſter*, on Tueſday the 11 of *December*, 1642. about twelve of the clock, and entred the City that afternoon between two and three: being Maſters of the City, they inſtantly fall upon the Cloſe, under a pretence to ſearch for Cavaliers. They ſeize upon the Prebends Horſes, and demand their perſons with many threatning words: That night, they brake into ſome of the Prebends houſes, ſuch houſes as they were directed unto, by their Brethren the Seditious Schiſmaticks of the City, and Plundered their goods. But the Caſtle not yet ſurrendred into the Rebels hands, ſomething awed their inſolency: which being the next day delivered up to their power, did not only take away the reſtraint which was upon them, but incouraged them, without check or controule, to rob and defie, both God and all good men. Wedneſday therefore, and Wedneſday night, being ſpent in Plundring the

the Citie and Close, on Thursday morning between nine and ten of the clock (houres set apart for better imployments, and therefore purposely in probabilitie chosen by them, being resolved to prophane every thing that was *Canonicall*) violently break open the Cathedrall Church, and being entred, to let in the Tyde, they presently open the great West doores where the Barbarous Souldiers stood ready, nay greedy to rob God and pollute his Temple. The doores being open, as if they meant to invade God himselfe as well as his possession, they enter the Church with Colours flying, their Drums beating, their Matches fired, and that all might have their part in so horrid an attempt, some of their Troops of Horse also accompanied them in their march, and rode up through the body of the Church and Quire, untill they came to the Altar, there they begin their work, they rudely pluck downe the Table and break the Rayle: and afterwards carrying it to an Ale-house, they set it on fire, and in that fire burnt the Books of Common Prayer, and all the Singing books belonging to the Quire: they throw down the Organs, and breake the Stories of the Old and New Testament, curiously cut out in carved work, beautified with Colours, and set round about the top of the Stalls of the Quire: from hence they turne to the Monuments of the dead, some they utterly demolish, others they deface. They begin with *Bishop Fox* his Chappell, which they utterly deface, they break all the glasse Windows of this Chappel, not because they had any Pictures in them, either of *Patriarch, Prophet, Apostle* or *Saint*, but because they were of painted coloured-glasse: They demolish and over-turne the Monuments of Cardinall *Beaufort*, sonne to *John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster*, by *Katherine Swinfort*, Founder of the Hospitall of Saint *Cross* neare *Winchester*, who sate Bishop of this See fortie three years. They deface the Monument of *William of Wainflet*, Bishop likewise of *Winchester*, Lord *Chancellour* of *England*, and the Magnificent Foun-

Founder of *Magdalen College* in *Oxford*; which Monument in a gratefull pietie, being lately beautified, by ſome that have, or lately had relation to that foundation, made theſe Rebels more eager upon it, to deface it: but while that College, the unparalleld example of his bountie, ſtands, in deſpight of the malice of theſe inhumane Rebels, *William* of *wainflet* cannot want a more laſting Monument, to tranſmit his memory to poſterity: from hence they goe into Queen *Maries Chappel*, ſo called, becauſe in it ſhe was married to King *Philip* of *Spaine:* here they brake the Communion Table in pieces, & the Velvet Chaire whereon ſhe ſate when ſhe was married. They attempted to deface the Monument of the late Lord Treaſurer the *Earle of Portland*, but being in Braſſe, their violence made ſmall impreſſion on it, therefore they leave that, and turne to his Fathers Monument, which being of Stone, was more obnoxious to their fury: here, miſtaking a *Judge* for a *Biſhop*, led into the error by the reſemblance or counterfeit of a ſquare Cap on the head of the *Statua*, they ſtrike off, not onely the Cap, but the head too of the *Statua*, and ſo leave it. Amongſt other Acts of Bountie and Pietie, done by *Richard Fox* the fiftie ſeventh Biſhop of this *See*, he covered the Quire, the Presbytery, and the Iſles adjoyning, with a goodly Vault, and new glazed all the windowes of that part of the Church, and cauſed the bones of ſuch *Kings*, *Princes* and *Prelates*, as had beene buried in this Church, and lay diſperſed and ſcattered in ſeverall parts of the Cathedrall, to be collected and put into ſeverall Cheſts of Lead, with inſcriptions on each Cheſt, whoſe bones lodged in them: Theſe Cheſts (to preſerve them from rude and prophane hands) he cauſed to be placed on the top of a wall, of exquiſite workmanſhip built by him, to incloſe the *Presbytery: there*, never to be removed (as a man might thinke) but by the *laſt Trumpe*, did reſt the bones of many Kings & Queens, as of *Alfredus*, *Edwardus Senior*, *Eadredus* the brother of *Athelſtane*, *Edwinus*, *Canutus*,

rus, *Hardicanutus*, *Emma* the Mother, and *Edward* the *Confeſſor* her Sonne, *Kinigliſſus* the firſt founder of the Cathedrall of *Wincheſter*, *Egbert* who aboliſhing the *Heptarchy* of the *Saxons*, was the firſt *Engliſh Monarch*, *william Rufus*, and diverſe others: with theſe, in the Cheſts, were depoſited the bones of many *Godly Biſhops*, and *Confeſſors*, as, of *Birinus*, *Hedda*, *Swithinus*, *Friſheſtanus*, Saint *Elphegus* the *Confeſſor*, *Stigandus*, *Wina*, and others. Had not the barbarous inhumane impietie, of theſe Schiſmaticks and Rebells ſhewed the contrary, we could not have imagined, that any thing but the like *Pietie* that here inſhrined them, or a *Reſurrection* ſhould ever have diſturbed the repoſe of theſe *venerable*, yet not *Popiſh* Reliques. But theſe Monſters of men, to whom nothing is holy, nothing is Sacred, did not ſtick to prophane and violate theſe Cabinets of the dead, and to ſcatter their bones all over the pavement of the Church: for on the North ſide of the Quire they threw down the Cheſts, wherein were depoſited the bones of the *Biſhops*, the like they did to the bones of *William Rufus*, of Queene *Emma*, of *Hardicanutus*, and *Edward* the *Confeſſor*, and were going on to practiſe the like impietie on the bones of all the reſt of the *Weſt Saxon* Kings. But the Out-cry of the people, deteſting ſo great inhumanitie, cauſed ſome of their Commanders (more compaſſionate to theſe ancient Monuments of the dead then the reſt) to come in amongſt them, and to reſtraine their madnes. But that diveliſh malice which was not permitted to rage and over-flow to the ſpurning & trampling on the bones of all, did ſatiate it ſelfe, even to a prodigious kind of wantonneſſe, on *thoſe* which were already in their power; And therefore as if they meant (if it had been poſſible) to make theſe bones contract a *Poſthume* guilt, by being now made paſſive Inſtruments, of more then heathenish Sacrilege, and prophaneneſſe, thoſe Windowes which they could not reach with their Swords, Muskets, or Reſts, they brake to pieces, by throwing at them the bones of

Kings,

Kings, Queens, Bishops, Confessors and *Saints*: So that the spoyle done on the Windowes will not be repaired for a thousand pounds: nor did the *Living* find better measure from them then the *dead*: for whereas our *Dread Soveraigne* that now is (the best of Kings) was graciously pleased, as a pledge of his Princely favour to this Church, to honour it with the gift of his owne *Statua*, together with the *Statua* of his deare Father *King James*, of ever blessed memory, both of massy Brasse: both which *Statua's* were erected at the front of the entrance into the Quire: These Atheisticall Rebells, as if they would not have so much of the *Militia* to remaine with the King, as the bare Image, and representation of a Sword by his side; They break off the Swords from the sides of both the *Statua's*: they breake the Crosse from off the Globe, in the hand of the *Statua* of our gracious Soveraign now living, and with their Swords hacked and hewed the Crown on the head of it, Swearing, *They would bring Him back to His Parliament*: A most flagitious crime, and such, as that for the like, S. *Chrysostome*, *Hom.* 2. *Ad populum Antioch.* with many teares complaines, he much feared, *the Citie of Antioch, the Metropolis and head* (as he calls it) *of the East, would have been destroyed from the face of the earth*: for when in a Tumult, the Seditious Citizens of *Antioch* had done the like affront to *Theodosius* the *Emperour*, in overturning his *Statua's*, how doth that holy Bishop bemoane? how doth he bewaile that Citie? which, fearing the severe effects of the abused *Emperours* just indignation, *of a Populous Citie, a Mother boasting of a Numerous Issue, was on the sudden become a widdow, left desolate, and forsaken of her Inhabitants*: *some*, out of the sense and horror of the guilt abandoning the Citie, and flying into the desolate Wildernesse, *others* lurking in holes, and confining themselves to the darke corners of their own houses, thereby hoping to escape the vengeance due to so Disloyall, so Trayterous a Fact; *because of this foul injury offered the Empe-*

roure Statua, He (as that Father ſpeakes) *was wronged, that was the Supreme head of all men, and had no equall on Earth.* But what wonder is it, that theſe miſcreants, ſhould offer ſuch ſcornfull indignities to the *Repreſentation* of his *Royall Perſon*, and the *Emblems* of his *Sacred power*, when the heads of this damnable Rebellion (who ſet theſe their Agents on work) offer worſe affronts to his Sacred Perſon *himſelf*, and by their *Rebellious Votes*, and *illegall Ordinances*, daily *ſtrike* at the *Subſtance* of that *power*, of which the *Crowne*, the *Sword*, and *Scepter*, are but *Emblemes* and *ſhadowes*, which yet notwithſtanding, ought to have been venerable and awefull to theſe men, in reſpect of their *Relation?* After all this, as if what they had already done, were all too little, they go on in their horrible wickedneſſe, they ſeize upon all the Communion Plate, the Bibles, and Service-Books, Rich hangings, large Cuſhions of Velvet, all the Pulpit-Clothes, ſome whereof were of Cloth of Silver, ſome of Cloth of Gold: They brake up the *Muniment houſe*, and take away the Common Seale of the Church, ſuppoſing it to be Silver, and a faire piece of guilt Plate, given by Biſhop *Cotton*: They teare the Evidences of their Lands, and cancell their Charter; in a word, what ever they found in the Church of any value, and portable, they take it with them, what was neither, they either deface, or deſtroy it. And now having *Ranſacked* the *Church*, having *defied God* in his own houſe, and the *King* in his own *Statua*, having *violated* the *Urns* of the dead, having *abuſed* the *bones*, & *ſcattered* the *Aſhes* of *deceaſed Monarchs*, *Biſhops*, *Saints*, and *Confeſſors*, they returne in Triumph, bearing their ſpoyles with them. The Troopers (becauſe they were moſt conſpicuous) ride through the ſtreets in ſurplices, with ſuch Hoods and Tippets as they found: and that they might boaſt to the world how glorious a Victory they had atchieved, they hold out their *Trophies* to all *ſpectators*: for the Troopers thus clad in the Prieſts Veſtments, rode carrying Common Prayer Books in one hand,

and

and ſome broken Organ Pipes, together with the mangled pieces of Carved worke but now mentioned, containing ſome Hiſtories of both Teſtaments, in the other. In all this, giving too juſt occaſion, to all good Chriſtians to complaine with the Pſalmiſt: *O God the Heathen are come into thine Inheritance. Thy holy Temples have they defiled,* The dead bodies of thy Servants have they abuſed, and *ſcattered their bones as one heweth wood upon the earth: Help us, O God of our Salvation, for the glory of thy Name,* Pſal. 79.

Mercurius Ruſticus, &c.

IV.

The Rebells Prophanation and horrible abuſe of the Abby Church of Weſtminſter: *Together with their ſeverall Out rages and Abominations committed on the Cathedrall Church of* Exeter, *&c.*

IF in the Catalogue of Plundered Cathedralls, we inrowle the now *Collegiat* Church of *Weſtminſter*, I hope I ſhall not be thought to make my *diſcourſe*, no more of kin to my *Title*, then *Mountoine* doth ſome of his *Eſſayes*: For if we looke backe on the various condition of this Church (no place ſet apart for Religious Perſons, having ſo often ſhifted its owners) we ſhall find that amongſt many changes, it had the honour of a *Biſhops See.* On the diſſolution of the *Abbies*, amongſt the reſt, *Henry the Eighth* ſuppreſſed this Monaſtery, and in the place thereof founded a *Deanery*, *Anno*, 1536. And two yeares after, added a *Biſhoprick* to the *Deanery*. The Biſhop ſate here but nine yeares, and againe reſigned his dilapidated Revenue into the hands of a Deane: *Middleſex*, which was

the Dioceſſe of the Biſhoprick, being devolved to *London*: yet though this Biſhoprick of *Weſtminſter*, as it relates to the *Saxons*, was but of moderne Erection, yet in the time of the Ancient *Britons*, it was no leſſe then the See of the Arch-Biſhop of *London*: and therefore it is more then probable, that, that record which tells us, that the Arch-biſhop of *London* See was planted in Saint *Peters in Cornhill*, was either corrupted or miſtaken, for S. *Peters in Thorney*: for *Sic olim à ſpinis*, as Learned *Cambden*, and other Antiquaries affirm, from the great crop of thorns which heretofore grew there, that which we now call *Weſtminſter*, was then called *Thorney*. This Church ſo *famous* for it's *Antiquitie*, ſo *admired* for it's *Elegancy* of Structure, eſpecially by the addition of *Henry the ſeventh's* Chappel, a Pile of that poliſhed magnificence, *Vt omnem Elegantiam in illo acervatam dicas*, as if Art and Bountie had conſpired to rayſe it to a wonder of the world. Laſtly, a Church ſo *venerable*, as being once the ſeat of an Arch-Biſhop, and a Biſhop, and now a long time the place where the Kings of *England* receive their ſacred *Unction*, and *Crowns* at their *Coronation*, and where their bodies reſt in honourable Sepulture, when they have exchanged their *Temporall* for *Eternall Crownes*. *This Church*, under the eye, and immediat protection of the pretended Houſes of Parliament, had it's ſhare in ſpoyle and prophanation, as much as thoſe Cathedralls which were more remote from them: for in *July* laſt, 1643. ſome Souldiers of *Weſtborne* and *Cacwoods* Companies (perhaps becauſe there were no houſes in *Weſtminſter*) were quartered in the *Abby Church*, where (as the reſt of our Moderne Reformers) they brake down the Rayl about the Altar, & burnt it in the place where it ſtood: They brake downe the Organs, and pawned the Pipes at ſeverall Ale-houſes for pots of Ale: They put on ſome of the Singing-mens Surplices, & in contempt of that Canonicall Habite, ran up and down the Church, he that wore the Surplice was the Hare, the reſt were the Hounds. To

ſhew

ſhew their *Chriſtian Libertie* in the uſe of things, and that all *Conſecration*, or *Hallowing of things* under the Goſpel, is but a *Jewiſh* or *Popiſh* Superſtition, and that they are no longer to be accounted holy, then that holy uſe to which they ſerve, ſhall by the actuall uſe onely, impart a tranſient holineſſe to them, they ſet Formes about the Communion Table, there they eat, & there they drink Ale and Tobacco: ſome of their owne *Levites* (if my Intelligence deceive me not) bearing them company, and countenancing ſo beaſtly Prophanation. Nor was this done once to vindicate their Chriſtian Libertie, as they call Prophanation it ſelfe, but the whole time of their abode there, they made it their common table on which they uſually dined and ſupp'd, though Saint *Paul* calls it *deſpiſing the Church of Chriſt*, and askes his *Corinthians, if they had not houſes to eate and to drink in* 1 Cor. 11. They did the eaſements of nature, and layd their excrements about the Altar, and in moſt places of the Church. An abomination which God did provide againſt by a peculiar prohibition in the Law of *Moſes*; and that, in places not rendred ſo dreadfull, by ſo peculiar a manner of the preſence of God, as in the hallowed Temples of his publique worſhip: God would not permit the *Jewes* to do theſe offices of nature in the *Camp*, they muſt have *a place without the Camp*, and a *Paddle to dig and cover it*: you have *the Law*, and *the reaſon of the Law*, both together; they muſt not doe ſo; *For the Lord thy God walketh in the middeſt of the Campe, therefore ſhall thy Campe be holy, that he ſee no unclean thing in thee, and turn away from thee*, Deut. 23. 12. If God, for theſe reaſons would not endure it in the *Camp*, how much more doth his ſoule abhorre ſuch beaſtly uncleanneſſe in his *Houſe*, and *holy Temple*? Nay, which is the height of all Impiety, they familiarly kept their whores in the Church, and which I tremble to write (Prodigious Monſters as they are) lay with them on the very Altar it ſelfe, and did in that place commit ſuch things as are unfit to be *done* by *Chriſtians*.

There remain yet two *Profanations* more of this Church, not to be passed over in silence. The first was committed by Sir *Robert Harlow*, who breaking into *Henry the seventh's Chappell*, brake down the Altar-stone which stood before that goodly Monument of *Henry the seventh*; the stone was Touch-stone all of one piece, a Raritie not to be matched that we know of, in any part of the world; there it stood for many years, not for use, but only for Ornament: yet it did not escape the frenzy of this mans ignorant zeal, for he brake it into shivers. The second was committed on the 13 of *December*, 1643. When the Carcasse of *John Pym* (as much as the Lice left of it) was brought into this Church, and after a Sermon preached by *Stephen Marshall*, *Arch-Flamine* of the Rebells, and the Church Service Officiated by *Lambart Osbaston*, one of the Prebends of that Church, it was inter'd under the Monumentall stone of one *Windsor*, buried about 200 yeares since in the voyd space, or passage as you goe to *Henry the seventh's* Chappell, betweene the *Earle of Dovers* place of buriall, and the Monument of *Henry the Third*, Founder of that Church: usurp'd Ensignes of honour displayed over him. 'Twas pittie, that he, that in his life had bin the Author of so much bloudshed, and those many calamities, under which this Kingdome yet groanes, and therefore deserved, not onely to have his death with the transgressours and wicked, but afterward *to be buried with the buriall of an Asse, drawn, and cast forth beyond the Gates of the City*, Jer. 22. 19. should after his death make his *Sepulchre amongst the Honourable*, and mingle his *Vulgar*, *Lowsy* ashes, with those of *Kings*, *Princes*, and *Nobles*.

The *sixt* Instance of the Rebells *Sacrilege* and *Prophaneness*, which I shall present unto the world, is in the *Cathedrall* Church of *Exeter*: which was once a *Monastery*, Founded by *Athelstane* the eighth King of *England*, of the *Saxon* race, & by him consecrated to Saint *Peter*. *Edward the Confessor*, removing all the Monks from hence, and

and planting them at *Weſtminſter*, which he had newly founded and endowed, made it the Biſhops See for *Devon* and *Cornwall*: That Pile which we now ſee, owes it's being to many Founders. *William Warlwaſt*, the third Biſhop of this See, after it was tranſlated from *Cridington*, or as it is now uſually called *Kirton*, to *Exeter*, built the Quire which now is, but was intended by the Founder for the Nave or body of the Church; but *Peter Quivill*, the 13th. Biſhop of this See, layd the foundation of that which is now the body of the Church: but he prevented by death, left the worke imperfect: *John Grandeſſon* therefore, the ſeventeenth Biſhop of this See, thinking the foundation layd by his Predeceſſor *Quivill*, to be faultie in *Geometricall* proportions, the length not being anſwerable to the height, added two Pillars more to the length of the Nave of the Church; of a diſtance, proportionable to thoſe layd before: he cloſed up the end with a wall of moſt exquiſite worke, in which, he built a Little Chappell, and in that Chappell a Monument, wherein himſelfe was intombed. He built likewiſe, the two ſide Iles, and covered the whole Fabrick with an Arch of exquiſite worke, and brought it to ſuch perfection, that in ſplendor and magnificence, it gives precedency to few Cathedrals of the Kingdom: and which is very remarkable, though this Church was firſt began by King *Athelſtane*, and made many ſteps before it came to arrive at its perfecton, ſo that there are numbred almoſt *five hundred yeares* from the laying the *firſt ſtone*, to the covering of the *Rooſe*; yet the wiſedome and care of the ſeverall Benefactors was ſo great, that the moſt curious Surveyor, muſt confeſſe, that the *Symmetry* of the *parts*, and the *proportions* of the *whole*, are ſo exact, as from the *Foundation* to the *Rooſe*, had been the work, not of one *age onely*, but of one, and the ſame *hand*: and that the Ornaments of the Church might be anſwerable to the beauty of the Structure it ſelfe, Biſhop *Grandeſſon*, beſtowed upon it Veſſels of Gold, and Veſſells of Silver, Bookes, and

all other kinds of rich furniture, *Copiâ Immensâ, Immensi pretii: in exceeding great measure, of exceeding great price.* All which, with many other things of necessary use, and Publique Ornament, became a prey to the Schismaticall Rebells; whose sinne was so much the greater, because being neither *inraged* by *Opposition*, nor made *insolent* by *conquest*, (Apologies that may possibly be taken up for other Rebells, in other places, as *Chichester* and *Winchester*) but which was a maine aggravation of their crime, *Citizens* within their *own wall*, in *coole blood, not provoked*, spoyle, and lay wast their *Mother-Church*: for after this Citie (now most unworthy of those priviledges, and honorary rewards, once purchased by their Loyaltie, now forfeited by ingratitude and rebellion) had once shut up their Gates against their *King*: it was not long before they shut up the Gates likewise of *God's house*, denying all accesse to devout persons, there to make their Prayers and Supplications: so neare bordering upon *Rebellion* against the *King*, is *Atheisme* and *Contempt* of *God*: for having demanded the Keyes of the Cathedral, and taken them into their own custody, they presently interdict divine Service to be celebrated: so that for the space of three quarters of a yeare, the *Holy Liturgy* lay totally silenced. Nor was the restraint upon the *Reading Deske* only, the *Pulpit* was made inaccessible to all *Orthodox Loyall Ministers*, and was open only to *Factious Schismaticall Preachers*, whose Doctrine was Rebellion, and their Exhortation Treason, that so the people might hear nothing but what might foment their disloyaltie, and confirm them in their unnaturall revolt, from their dutie and obedience. Having the Church in their possession, in a most Puritanicall beastly manner, they make it a common Jakes for the Exonerations of Nature, sparing no place, neither the *Altar*, nor the *Pulpit*, though this last finds a better place in their estimation then the former: yet prophaned it was, nay, so prophaned, that it remains a doubt yet undetermined,

ned, which prophaned it most in their kinds, either the *common Souldiers*, or their *Lecturers*. Over the Communion Table, in fair letters of gold, was written the *holy & blessed* Name of *Jesus*: this they expunge as Superstitious and execrable. On each side of the Commandements, the Pictures of *Moses* and *Aaron* were drawn in full proportion: these they deface, they teare the Books of Common-Prayers to pieces, and as if this had bin too small a contempt, and despite done to that forme of Gods holy worship, they use them, as if they had been a second sacrifice of *Curious Arts*, and burne them at the *Altar* with exceeding great Exultation and expressions of joy. They made the Church their Store-house, where they kept their Ammunition and Powder, and planted a Court of Guard to attend it, who used the Church, with the same reverence that they would an Ale-house, and defiled it with tipling and taking Tobacco: they broke and defaced all the glasse windowes of the Church, which cannot be repaired for many hundred pounds: and left all those ancient Monuments, being painted glasse, and containing matter of Story only, a miserable spectacle of commiseration to all well-affected hearts that behold them. They strook off the heads of all the Statues on all Monuments in the Church, especally they deface the *Bishops Tombs*, leaving one without a *head*, another without a *Nose*, one without a *hand*, and another without an *arme*. A sad *Embleme* of that *Trunke* of *Episcopacy*, which the accursed *Atheists* of these times have lanced to themselves, and endeavoured: a poore deformed, mangled, mutilated *thing*, having neither *head* of *Preheminence*, nor *face* of *honour*, nor *arme*, nor *hand*, nor *finger* of *power* and *jurisdiction*: they pluck down and deface the *Statua* of an ancient Queen, the wife of *Edward the Confessor*, the first Founder of this Church, mistaking it for the *Statua* of the *blessed Virgin Mary, the Mother of God*; So she was stiled by the *holy Catholique Church*, many yeares before it was in danger to be voted Blasphemy in

that

that Committee where learned *Miles Corbet* sate in the Chaire. They brake downe the Organs, and taking two or three hundred Pipes with them, in a most scornefull contemptuous manner, went up and downe the streets piping with them: and meeting with some of the Choristers of the Church, whose Surplices they had stolne before, and imployed them to base servile offices, scoffingly told them, *Boyes, we have spoyled your trade, you must goe and sing hot Pudding Pyes.* By the absoluteneſſe of their power, they send forth their Warrants to take away the Lead off a Conduit and a great Cistern that stood in the middest of the Close, giving plentifull supplyes of water to many hundreds of Inhabitants; and by vertue of the same warrant, they give their agents power to take a great quantitie of Timber, which was layd up and designed for the repairing of the Church; such Timber as that it will be a very hard matter to procure the like, all Timber not being fit for that use: and with these a great stock of Lead out of the common Store-house, reserved there for the same purpose; which warrants were accordingly put in execution to the full. They did enter into a Consultation about taking downe the Bells, and all the Lead that covered the Church, to convert them into warlike Ammunition, the Bells might be cast into Cannon, the Lead into Bullets, both would serve towards the effecting their Trayterous designes. They took downe the Gates of the Close, which the *Deane* and *Chapter* had set up, and kept locked every night for their securitie: which Gates they imployed, to help forward and strengthen their Fortifications; They lay intollerable Taxes on most of the Members of the Church, and whosoever refused to submit to those most unjust illegall Imposirions, were threatned to have their houses Plundered, and their persons sent on shipboard; where they must expect usage, as bad as at *Argier*, or the *Gallies*. Doctor *Burnell*, a grave Learned man, and Canon of that Church, refusing to submit to their

Tax-

Taxations, they gave command (though he were at that time ſick and confined, not only to his Chamber, but to his bed) to take him in the night, and bring him away to Priſon, though they brought him in his bed: but upon much importunitie, ſome of the beſt ranke of the Citizens being tendered his ſecuritie, to render himſelfe a true priſoner, for that time they left him. For the like refuſall, they tooke Doctor *Hutcheſon*, another Canon of the Church, a man of a weake and infirme body, but of a vigorous knowing Soule; and violently carryed him towards the Ship, there to impriſon him; by the way as they carryed him along, he was (not only by the permiſſion but by the incouragement of thoſe that led him Captive) blaſted, and abuſed, and howted at by the boyes, and expoſed to the affronts and revilings of the baſe inſolent multitude: at twelve of the clock at night they ſeized on Maſter *Hilliar* in his bed, and another Canon of that Church, being almoſt fourſcore and ten yeares of age, and for the like refuſall, becauſe he would not disburſe ſuch ſums as they demanded, for the maintenance of this horrid Rebellion, they carry him firſt to the priſon, and from thence to the Ship: In the way to the Priſon, they throw dirt in his face, and beat the good old man ſo cruelly, that his roaring and out-cryes were heard, and pitied by all his neighbours: and at laſt, not able to indure (by reaſon of his extream old age) the barbarous uſage of the Rebells, he was forced to redeem his libertie at eight hundred pounds: and now having diſpoſeſſed the owners, the Rebels find new imployments for the Canons houſes: ſome of them they convert into *Priſons*, and in an Apiſh imitation, call them by the names of *Newgate*, *Kings-Bench*, *Marſhalſey*; others they imploy, as *Hoſpitalls* for ſick or maimed Souldiers: Some they uſe as *Slaughter-houſes* and *Shambles*: and for the Biſhops *Palace*, they might have called it their *Smith-field*, for in, and about it, they kept their fat Oxen and ſheepe, and all their Plundered Proviſion. Theſe houſes, though

fouly

fouly abused, yet doe still stand, as to upbraid the Rebels injustice and oppression; so to give entertainment to their own Masters, or their successours, unlesse some men, possessed with worse devils then ruled in these children of disobedience, shall to their just damnation alienate them from their Originall use: but other houses belonging to the Church, they set on fire, and burn down to the ground: for they burnt downe the *Guild Hall* in Saint *Sidwels*, belonging to the *Dean* and *Chapter*, and as many houses more of the ancient Inheritance and Revenues as were worth 100 *li per annum*, making likewise great havock and spoyle of their Woods and Timber, maliciously intending to disable them from re-edifying what they had most barbarously burnt downe.

Mercurius Rustius, &c.

V.

The Cathedrall Church of Peterborough *robb'd, defac'd, and spoyl'd by* Cromwel, *and his Schismaticall Adherents, &c.*

COuld we sooner have produced a certain and full relation of the observable circumstances, about the ruines and desolations of the sometimes flourishing, though now demolished *Cathedrall* of *Peterborough*, the same might justly have challenged to have been inserted before this time and place, both in respect of the dignitie of the Ancient, Religious, and Royall Founders, the fame of the irreligious and unworthy defacers, the admirable vicissitude of its owne condition, and reasons of its Fatall doom, having suffered not so much by the fury of the *Danes*, because a rich Monastery, as by the zeale of *Cromwel*, because

cauſe an Epiſcopall *See*: and (if his knowledge reached ſo high) for that it had beene ſo much and often honoured by the Princes of this Nation in ſeverall ages.

When *Peada* the firſt Chriſtian King of the *Mercians*, to propagate the faith of Chriſt, layd the foundation, but had a ſudden period put to his life and pious inceptions by his unnaturall and wicked mother, *Wolpher* his brother, albeit at the firſt averſe, yet afterwards a convert to Chriſtianitie, (to expiate the murther of his two ſonnes, whom he had cruelly put to death for imbracing the Goſpel before him) by the help of his brother *Ethelred*, and his ſiſters *Kimburga*, and *Kinſwith*, having finiſhed that worke in the yeare of our Lord, 633. conſecrated it to the memory of Saint *Peter* (whence the place ever ſince hath been ſtiled *Peterborough*, which before was called *Medeſwel-hamſted*, or *Medeſhamſted*) and it continued for the ſpace of two hundred and fourteen yeares, in ſuch glory, that in the judgement of our Learned Antiquary, *Monaſterium fuit longè Celebratiſſimum*, till the *Danes* maſſacred the Monks, and deſtroyed that place of devotion, which was after an 108. yeares reſtored to its former ſtate, by *Ethelwould* Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, aſſiſted by King *Edgar* and *Adulph* his Chancellour, about the yeares of our Lord. 960. in which it remainded, untill covetous Sacrilege began to get the upper hand of well-meaning charitie in his reigne, who was as fitly, as truly ſaid to have had *Ingentes virtutes, vec minora vitia*, though at the undoing of its Kindred, this had leaſt reaſon to complaine, being then advanced to a Biſhops *See*; But this third woe hath ſo much disfigured that Majeſtie, which till then this building retained in its fore-front, this *Cromwel* hath ſo farre out-vied in acts of Pietie his Precedent, that *Cromwel* in *Henry* the eighth's time, this place hath now ſuffered in ſo great a manner for its Loyaltie, as that we know not where to enter upon the narration of the ſame, except at the great Weſt-window (where his Souldiers made their firſt breach

breach and entrance) which was adorned with such variety of Ecclesiasticall Historie, as will evidence them to be deformers of that through Reformation in our blessed Queenes time of happy memory, whom notwithstanding they so highly cryed up. From thence they presently hurried to the Quire, where as soone as they had broken open the doores, they, according to their trade and custome in other places, fell on tearing in pieces the Books of *Divine Service*, and Sacred *Anthems*, yea (which may seem more strange) they were so hot against Preaching or hearing Sermons, that all the seats of the Auditors were plucked up, and the *Pulpit*, the place of the Divine Oracle, and the Booke-seat pulled downe, with that black-mouthed cry, *Downe with that throne of Antichrist, downe with it even to the ground.* And when their zeale had driven them to that height of impietie, that some standers by could not behold it without great reluctancy, which moved one of them to request *Cromwell*, that he would please to stay his Souldiers from further defacing and ruining that place, all the satisfaction he could get, was but a provocation to further mischief, replying, That his gods were a pulling down, and when the other answered, *That the God he served way beyond the reach of Souldiers*, *Cromwel* told them, *That they did God good service in that action*, as if even in these days were fulfilled that Propheſie of our Saviour, *Joh. 16. 2. The time is comming, whosoever doth the* greatest *Mischiefe will thinke he serveth God.* But observe the wages that Divine Justice repayed one of them for their worke, which may testifie how he accepted of the same; When they had demolished the Quire, the East-end was the next they aimed at, where one espying in the roof right over the *Communion Table*, our *Saviour* pourtrayed, comming in glory with his holy Angels, and at the foure corners four Evangelists (none of which they will endure, as knowing how opposite they are unto them) he charged his Musket to shatter them down, but by the rebound of his

own

own shot was struck blind; If he did his God good thereby, he did himselfe and ill turne, his wickednesse falling on his own pate; He lay a long while in a wofull condition, and never recovered his former sight: His life by Gods mercy was reprieved, that he might repent, but he was surely scourged, that he might take notice there is punishment for Sacrilege, and beare witnesse of that truth unto his fellowes, although he found more favour then *Calisthenes*, who attempting to burne the Temples, by setting fire on the Gates, was for that act himselfe burned; or *Alcimus*, who whil'st he was pulling the house of God downe, was struck with a Palsie, and dyed in torment. Some would have thought, that, that remarkable judgement overtaking him so on the sudden, sufflaminated their running on, and that striking of him blind, should have opened their eyes. But let favour be shewed to the wicked, yet they will not learne righteousnesse in the land of uprightnesse, they will deale unjustly, and will not behold the Majestie of the Lord; but Lord, when thy hand is lifted up they will not see, as thou fore-toldest by thy Prophet, *Esay* 26. 10, 11, 13. it should come to passe, *When other Lords besides thee have dominion over us*; They were not at all deterred, neither left any wayes un-attempted to get downe that roofe which Ladders failed, they cut the Bell-ropes (*which if rightly applyed, might have cured their Itch*) to eke out their tackling, till they reached it with their Pole-axes, and brake downe the carved workes, *Psal.* 7. 4. Afterwards, espying the rare Structure of Stone-workes over the Altar, admired by all travellers for the excellent artifices, which was no ways guilty of superstitious workmanship, they made all of it rubbish, breaking up also the Rayles of which they compiled bone-fires, tumbling the *Communion Table* over and over, they were also, so offended with all memorialls of the dead, (knowing themselves in the number of those whose memories at the best shall perish, as if they had never beene)

that

that not one Monument in the Church escaped undefaced, no not of the Pious Benefactors (whose accusation was sufficient, they had done good to the Church) nor those two faire Tombes of *Katherine Queen Dowager of Spaine*, the *Repudiate* of *King H.* 8. and *Mary*, albeit *Queen* of *Scots*. It was great a crime to have beene Queenes, the marble walls, and guards of irons wherewith they were surrounded and incircled, could not preserve them in repose from all their miseries, but they would adde this one unto the rest, to lay the *Emblemes* of their honours in the dust, pulling away the Hearse of black Velvet, and carring away whatsoever was vendible: When their unhallowed toylings had made them out of wind, they took breath afresh on two pair of Organs, piping with the very same about the market place lascivious Jigges, whilst their Comrades daunced after them, some in the Coapes, others with the Surplices, and downe they brake the bellowes to blow the coales of their further mischiefe, and left any should ring anke for the fire they had made, they left the Bells speechlesse, taking out their clappers, which they sold with the Brasse they flaied from the graven Stones, and the Tin and Iron from other parts of the Church and Chappells belonging thereto, which were many, and richly adorned, but the daughters fared no better then their Mother; there was not suffered any window to remain unshattered, or remarkable place in them unruined, their intent being to leave those consecrated wals as a room fitted for vermine to nestle in, or which was worse for Cap. *Ashwell* to exercise his Souldiers in, where while he was in Town he made his Rendezvous, and when they went away, set fire on some part of the wood-work, to have burnt the remainder down, if it had not timely been discovered; neither did the Cloysters attending, scape better then those they were made to wait upon, though these, both in their roof and glazing, might be compared with the chiefest *Cathedrals*, the first square being beautified with the History

of

of the Old Teſtament, the ſecond of the New, the third ſhewed the whole relation of thoſe by whom the Church was builded, the fourth preſented us with all the *Effigies* of our *Kings* ſince *William* the *Conquerour*: But it ſeemes, thoſe uureaſonable and wicked men care for Scripture, and Princes, and Pious Monuments all alike, their wide throats were as open Sepulchers, their Sacrilegious appetites (being yet unſatisfied with devouring) muſt needs ſwallow up the Lands appertaining to that Church; to which, that they might pretend the juſter title, they broke open the Charter-houſe, Plundered away the great Charter, all the Evidences, Leaſes, and other Writings belonging thereunto, manifeſting their parties deſires to have all Eſtates of others to come, and be at their Arbitrary diſpoſalls, and they unto whom in right they are due, to lye as theſe places and perſons at this day, mourning in ſack-cloth and aſhes.

S Reader

TO THE READER.

ENgland lately gloried in being Mistresse of 28 famous Cathedral Churches, beautifi'd with such magnificent Structure, that no Nation in *Europe* could equalize them; and of these, the Impietie and Irreligion of the Schismaticall Reformers of these times, hath hardly left any one undefaced, though for the present the exact relation of the particulars are not come to our hands. God in his good time will, wee doubt not, poure downe his judgements upon the Actors of these horrid Prophanations.

A Catalogue of the Cathedralls in England and Wales.

1 *Canterbury.*
2 *Rochſter.*
3 *London.*
4 *Lincolne.*
5 *Chicheſter.*
6 *Wincheſter.*
7 *Saliſbury.*
8 *Exeter.*
9 *Bath.*
10 *Wells.*
11 *Glouceſter.*
12 *Worceſter.*
13 *Lichfield.*
14 *Coventry.*
15 *Hereford.*
16 *Ely.*
17 *Norwich.*
18 *Oxford.*
19 *Peterborough.*
20 *Briſtol.*
21 *Landaffe.*
22 *S. Davids.*
23 *Bangor.*
24 *S. Aſaph.*

York Province.

25 *York.*
26 *Cheſter.*
27 *Carlile.*
28 *Durham.*

Beſides,

1 *Rippon.*
2 *Southwell.* And,
3 *Weſtm. Abby.*

A Generall Bill of Mortalitie, of the Clergy of *London*, which have been defunct by reason of the Contagious breath of the Sectaries of that Citie, from the yeare 1641. to this present yeare 1647. with the severall Casualties of the same.

OR,

A briefe Martyrologie and Catalogue of the Learned, Grave, Religious and painfull Ministers of the Citie of London, *who have been Imprisoned, Plundered, barbarously used, and deprived of all livelyhood for themselves and their Families in these last years: For their constancy in the Protestant Religion established in this Kingdome, and their Loyaltie to their Soveraigne.*

London.

THe Cathedrall Church of Saint *Pauls*, the Dean, Residentiaries, and other members of that Church, Sequestred, Plundered, and turned out.

Albans

Albans Wood-ſtreet. D. *Wats* Sequeſtred, Plundered, his wife and children turned out of doores, himſelfe forced to fly.

Alhallowes Barking. D. *Laſield* Purſivanted, Impriſoned in *Ely* houſe, and the Ships Sequeſtred, and Plundered, afterwards forced to flye.

Alhallowes Bread-ſtreet.

Alhallowes Great.

Alhallowes Hony-lane.

Alhallowes Leſſe.

Alhallowes. Lumbard-ſtreet. M. *Weſton* Sequeſtred.

Alhallowes Staining.

Alhallowes the Wall.

Alphage. D. *Hayle* ſhamefully abuſed, his Cap pul'd off, to ſee if he were not a ſhaven Prieſt, voted out, and

Andrew Hubbard. D. *Chambers* Sequeſtred.

Andrew Undershaft. 1. M. *Maſon* through vexation forced to reſigne.

2. M. *Prichard* after that Sequeſtred.

Andrew Wardrobe. D. *Iſaacſon* Sequeſtred.

Anne Alderſgate. D. *Clewet* Sequeſtred.

Anne Black-fryars.

Antholins Pariſh.

Auſtins Pariſh. M. *Udal* Sequeſtred, his bed-rid wife turn'd out of doores, and left in the ſtreets.

Bartholmew Exchange. D. *Grant* Sequeſtred.

Bennet Fynck. M. *Warfield* Sequeſtred.

Bennet Grace-Church. M. *Quelch* Sequeſtred.

Bennet Pauls wharfe. M. *Adams* Sequeſtred.

Bennet Sheerhog. M. *Morgan*

Botolph Billingſgate. M. *King* Sequeſtred and fore't to flye.

Dead with griefe.

Dead with griefe.

Christ-Church. turn'd out, and *Dead.*
Christophers. M. *Hanslowe* forc't to resigne.
Clement East-cheap. M. *Stone* shamefully abused, Sequestred, sent Prisoner to Plimouth, and Plundred.
Dionys Back-Church. M. *Hammes* Sequestred and abused.
Dunstans East. D. *Childerley* reviled, abused, and *Dead.*
Edmonds Lumbard-street. M. *Paget* molested, silenced, and *Dead.*
Ethelborough. M. *Clark* Sequestred, Imprisoned.
Faiths. D. *Browne* Sequestred, and *Dead.*
Fosters. M. *Basty* Sequestred, Plundred, forced to flye, and *Dead.*
Gabriel Fenchurch. M. *Cooke* Sequestred.
George Botolph-lane. } D. *Styles* { forced to re-
Gregories by S. Pauls. } { signe.
Hellens. M. *Miller* turn'd out. *Dead.*
James Dukes-place. M. Sequestred.
James Garlick-hithe. 1. M. *Freeman* Plundred, and Sequestred.
2. M. *Anthony* his Curate turn'd out.
John Baptist. M. *Walmesley* Sequestred.
John Evangelist.
Iohn Zachary. M. *Eldlyn* Sequestred, forc't to flye, and Plundred.
Katherine Coleman. 1. D. *Hill* forc't to resigne.
2. M. *Kibbuts* Sequestred.
Katherine Cree-Church. M. *Rush* turn'd out.
Laurence Jury. M. *Crane* Sequestred.
Laurence Pountney.
Leonard East-cheap. M. *Calfe* forc't to give up to M. *Roborow*, Scribe to the Assembly. * *Dead for want of necessaries.*
* *Leonard* Foster-lane. M. *ward* forc't to flye, Plundred, Sequestred, and
Magaret Lothbury. M. *Tabor* Plundred, Impri-

prisoned in the Kings-Bench, his wife and children turn'd out of doores at midnight, and he Sequestred.

Magaret Moses.

Magaret New-Fish-street. M. *Pory* forc't to flye, Plundred and Sequestred.

Margaret Pattons. M. *Megs* Plundred, Imprisoned in Ely house, and Sequestred.

Mary Abchurch. M. *Stone* Plundred, sent Prisoner by Sea to Plimouth, and Sequestred.

Mary Aldermanbury.

Mary Aldermary. M. *Browne* forc't to forsake it.

Mary Le-bow. M. *Leech* Sequestred, and — *Dead*

Mary Bothaw. M. *Proctor* forced to flye, and Sequestred. — *with grief.*

Mary Cole-Church.

Mary Hill. 1. *D. Baker* Sequestred, Pursivanted, and Imprisoned.

2. M. *Woodcock* turn'd out, and forc't to flye.

Mary Mounthaw. M. *Thrall* Sequestred, and shamefully abused.

Mary Sommerset. M. *Cooke* Sequestred.

Mary Stainings.

Mary Wool-Church. M. *Tireman* forc't to forsake it.

Mary Woolnoth. M. *Shute* molested, and vext to death, and denyed a Funerall Sermon to be preach't by *D. Holdsworth*, as he desired. — *Dead.*

Martins Iron-monger-lane. M. *Sparke* Sequestred and Plundred.

Martins Ludgate. *D. Iermin* Sequestred.

Martins Ogars. *D. Walton* Assaulted, Sequestred, Plundred, forc't to flye.

M. *Mosse* his Curate turn'd out.

Martins Outwich. D. *Pierce* Sequeſtred, and *Martins* Vintry. D. *Rivet* Sequeſtred, Plundered, and forc't to fly. — Dead.

Mathew Fryday-ſtreet. M. *Gheſtlen* violently aſſaulted in his houſe, Impriſoned in the Compter, thence ſent to Colcheſter Gaole in Eſſex, Sequeſtred and Plundred.

Maudlins Milk-ſtreet. M. *Jones* Sequeſtred.

Maudlins Old-fiſh-ſtreet. D. *Griffith* Sequeſtred, Plundered, Impriſoned in Newgate, when being let out, he was forced to flye.

Michael Baſſiſhaw. D. *Gifford* Sequeſtred.

Michael Cornhil. 1. D. *Brough* Sequeſtred, Plundered, wife and children turn'd out of doores, His wife — Dead with griefe.
2. M. *Weld* his Curate aſſaulted, beaten in the Church, and turned out.

Michael Crooked-lane.

Michael Queene-hithe. M. *Hill* Sequeſtred.

Michael Querne. M. *Launes* Sequeſtred.

Michael Royall. M. *Proctor* Sequeſtred, and forc't to flye.

Michael Wood-ſtreet.

Mildred Bread-ſtreet. M. *Bradſhaw* Sequeſtred.

Mildred Poultry. M. *Maden* Sequeſtred, and gone beyond ſea.

Nicholas Acons. M. *Bennet* Sequeſtred.

Nicholas Coleaby. M. *Chibbald* Sequeſtred.

Nicholas Olaves. D. *Cheſhire* moleſted, and forced to reſigne.

Olaves Hart-ſtreet. M. *Haines* Sequeſtred.

Olaves Jewry. M. *Tuke* Sequeſtred, Plundred, and Impriſoned.

Olaves Silver-ſtreet. D. *Booſye* abuſed, and — Dead with griefe.

Pancras Soperlane. M. *Eccop* Sequeſtred, Plundred,

dred, forc't to flye, wife and children turn'd out of doores.

Peters Cheap. M. *Vechier* Sequeſtred, and
Peters Cornhill. D. *Fairfax* Sequeſtred, Plundred, Impriſoned in *Ely* houſe, and the ſhips, his wife and children turn'd out of doores. — *Dead with griefe.*

Peters Pauls-wharfe. M. *Marbury* Sequeſtred.

Peters Poore. D. *Holſworth* Sequeſtred, Plundred, Impriſoned in *Ely* houſe, then in the Tower.

Stephens Cole-man-ſtreet.

Stephens Walbrooke. D. *Howel* through vexation forc't to forſake it, Sequeſtred of all, and fled.

Diverſ ſince turn'd out.

Swithins. M. *Owen* Sequeſtred.

Thomas Apoſtle. M. *Cooper* Sequeſtred, Plundred, ſent Priſoner to Leeds Caſtle in Kent.

Trinitie Pariſh. M. *Harriſon.* — *Dead with griefe.*

In the 97 Pariſhes within the walls, beſides S. Pauls, outed 85. — *Dead, 16.*

Pariſhes without the Walls.

Andrew Holborne. D. *Hacket* Sequeſtred.

Bartholmew Great. D. *Weſtfield* abuſed in the ſtreets, Sequeſtred, forc'd to fly, and
Bartholmew Leſſe. — *Dead.*

Brides Pariſh. M. *Palmer* Sequeſtred.

Bride-

Bridewell Precinct, M. *Browne* turn'd out.
Botolph Aldersgate. M. *Booth* sequestred.
Botolph Algate. M. *Swadlin* sequestred, plundred, imprisoned at Gresham College, and Newgate, his wife and children turned out of doores.
Botolph Bishopsgate. M. *Rogers* Sequestred.
Dunstans West. D. *Marsh* Sequestred, and
George Southwarke. M. Sequestred.
Giles Cripplegate. 1. D. *Fuller* Sequestred, Plundred, Imprisoned at *Ely* house.
2. M. *Hutton* his Curate, assaulted in the Church, and Imprisoned.
Olaves Southwark. D. *Turner* Sequestred, Plundred, fetcht up Prisoner with a Troope of Souldiers, and after forc't to flye.
Saviours Southwarke.
Sepulchres Parish. M. *Pigot* the Lecturer turn'd out.
The *Temple-Church*. D. *Littleton* forc't to flye, and Sequestred.
Thomas Southwark. M. *Spencer* Sequestred and Imprisoned.
Trinitie Minories.

Dead in remote parts.

In the 16 Parishes without the walls, outed 14. *Dead, 2.*

In the 10 Out-Parishes.

Clement Danes. D. *Dukeson* Sequestred, Plundred, forc't to flye.
Covent-Garden. M. *Hall* Sequestred, and forc't to flye.
Giles in the Fields. D. *Heywood* Sequestred, Imprisoned in the Compter, *Ely* house, and the

the Ships, forc't to flye, his wife and children turn'd out of doores.

James Clarkenwell.

Katherine Tower.

Leonard Shore-ditch. M. *Squire* Sequeſtred, Impriſoned in Greſham College, Newgate, and the Kings Bench, his wife and children Plundred, and turn'd out of doores.

Martins in the Fields. D. *Bray* Sequeſtred, Impriſoned, Plundred, forc't to flye, and

Mary White-chappel. D. *Johnſon* Sequeſtred.

Magdalen Bermondſey. D. *Paske* Sequeſtred.

Savoy, 1. D. *Balcanquel* Sequeſtred, Plundred, forc't to flye, and

2. M. *Fuller* forc't to flye.

In the 16 *Out-Pariſhes, outed* 9.

Dead in remote paris.

Dead in remote paris.

Dead 2.

In the adjacent Townes.

The Deane and all the Prebends of the Abby-Church *Weſtminſter*, (but onely *Lambart Osbanſton*) Sequeſtred.

Magarets Weſtminſter. D. *Wimberly* Sequeſtred.

Lambeth. D. *Featley* Sequeſtred, Plundred, Impriſoned, and

Newington. M. *Heath* Sequeſtred.

Hackney. M. *Moore* Sequeſtred.

Reddriffe.

Iſlington. Divers Miniſters turned out.

Stepney. D. *Stampe* Sequeſtred, Plundred, and forc't to flye.

Dead & Priſoner.

In the adjacent Townes, beſides theſe of the Abby-Church, and Iſlington, outed 7.

Dead 1.

The

The totall of the Miniſters of London within the Bills of Mortalitie, (beſides *Pauls and Weſtminſter*) turn'd out of their Livings by Sequeſtration and otherwiſe,	115.
Whereof Doctors in Divinitie, above	40.
And the moſt of them Plundred of their Goods, and their wives and children turned out of doores.	
Impriſoned in London, and the Ships, and in ſeverall Gaoles and Caſtles in the Countrey.	20.
Fled to prevent Impriſonment.	25.
Dead in remote parts, and in Priſon, and with grieſe.	22.
About 40 Churches now void, having no conſtant Minſter in them.	

Vſque quo Domine? Rev 6. 10.

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2 Chron. 13. 9.

Have ye not caſt out the Prieſts of the Lord, the ſonnes of Aaron, and the Levites, and have made you Prieſts after the manner of the Nations of other Lands? So that whoſoever commeth to Conſecrate himſelfe with a young Bullock, and ſeven Rams, the ſame may be a Prieſt of no gods.

2 Chron. 36. 16.

But they mocked the meſſengers of God, and

and despised his Words, and misused his Prophets, untill the wrath of the Lord rose against his people, till there was no remedy.

Luk. 6. 22, 23.

Blessed are you, when men shall hate you, and when they shall separate you, (ἀφορίσωσιν ὑμᾶς, shall Sequester you) and shall reproach you, and cast out your name as evill (ὡς πονηρὸν, as Malignant) for the Sonne of Mans sake. Rejoyce ye in that day, and leape for joy, for behold your reward is great in Heaven, for according to these things did their Fathers to the Prophets.

Phil. 1. 28, 29.

In nothing be ye terrified by your Adversaries; which to them is an evident token of perdition, but to you of salvation, and that of God. For unto you the grace is given in the behalfe of Christ, not onely to beleeve on him, but also to suffer for his sake.

2 Tim. 4. 3.

For the time will be, when they will not endure wholesome Doctrine; but having

ving itching eares, ſhall heape to themſelves Teachers according to their owne private luſts.

1 Pet. 4. 16, 17, 18.

If any man ſuffer as a Chriſtian, let him not bee aſhamed, but let him glorifie God in this behalfe. For the time is come, that judgement muſt begin at the houſe of God: and if it firſt begin at us, what ſhall the end be of them that obey not the Goſpel of God? And if the juſt man be ſaved with difficultie, where ſhall the ungodly and the ſinner appeare?

The end.

Querela Cantabrigienſis:

OR,

A REMONSTRANCE

By way of *APOLOGIE,*

For the baniſhed Members of the late flouriſhing UNIVERSITY OF

CAMBRIDGE.

By ſome of the ſaid ſufferers.

S. MATTH. 10. 17, 18.

Beware of men: for they will deliver you up to the Councils, and they will ſcourge you in their Synagogues. And yee ſhall be brought before Governours, &c.

Baſil. Magn. Epiſt. 79. Euſtach. Epiſc. Sebaſtiæ.

Καὶ ἡμῖν τοίνυν τρίτον τοῦτο ἔτος τῆς ζωπῆς ζηλωτὸν ἐγλύετο τῷ θεοφόρῳ τὸ καύχημα λέγοντος· Ἐγλύομαι ὡσεὶ ἄνθρωπος ἐκ ἀκάνων, καὶ ἐκ ἔχων ἐν τῷ σώματι αὐτοῦ ἐλεσμός.

Anno Dom. 1647.

by the Earl of Barwick

AN ADVERTISEMENT

To every indifferent Reader.

Chriſtian Brethren, and Fellow-Subjects,

IT *is a memorable ſaying of an ancient Heathen Moraliſt*, Curæ leves loquuntur, ingentes ſtupent: *And the like may be ſaid concerning ſorrowes; when they come once to overcharge the heart, they ſtupifie it, and obſtruct thoſe paſſages, by which it ſhould eaſe it ſelfe of them. This hath been our particular caſe: Our being deprived of our livelyhoods (for how ſmall a Trifle this enſuing Remonſtrance will manifeſt) hath filled our hearts with ſorrow: But when wee conſidered, not onely the hand from whence this oppreſſion cometh, (even that which pretendeth to the infallible weild of the Sword of Juſtice) but withall that through our ſides ſuch a fatall ſtroke is given to one of the moſt famous Univerſities of Chriſtendome: this ſad proſpect did ſo farre ſurcharge us with griefe, that it caſt us for a long time into a fit of Muſing, till at laſt (the fire being kindled) we ſpake with our tongue.*

And now that the ſtring of our tongue is untyed, our earneſt deſire is, that none of theſe its ſorrowfull expreſſions may be miſ-interpreted by any. And to that end wee have prefixed this advertiſement, to prevent three miſtakes, which are all we can poſſibly imagine the malice of our greateſt enemies can any way phancy againſt this our Remonſtrance.

I. *The firſt is, That perhaps it may be groundleſſe, becauſe we have not therein ſet down the expreſſe words, either of thoſe Protections by which we might ſecurely have expected an Indempnity, or of thoſe Orders by which we ſuffered.*

To which wee anſwer, That the reaſon hereof was partly to avoid tediouſneſſe, and therefore we gave onely ſome ſhort hints in the margent. And partly becauſe (being diſperſed) wee could not poſſibly have the true Copies of all of them by us. And to publiſh any thing that was but ſuppoſititious, could not conſiſt with our conſtant endeavour ſtill to maintaine the truth, notwithſtanding whatſoever difficulties to the contrary. But yet (to prevent all miſtakes as neere as we can) wee have here inſerted the true Copies of ſuch as wee had by us: whereby the indifferent Reader will not onely gueſſe at the reſt, but alſo eaſily imagine what rigour and malice there was uſed in the execution of them, which we aſſure him are as much (or more) then he can poſſibly phancie. For they being to deale with an Univerſity, which then had a reverend eſteeme over the whole King-

dome

dome, muſt counterfeit Jacobs *voice as much as poſſibly he could in their Orders, though their hands were farre rougher then* Eſaus *in the execution of them. And accordingly (though now it is too apparent it was but onely in mockery) we had ſent us theſe two following Protections.*

Die Sabbati 4. Mar. 1642.

THe Earle of *Holland*, Chancellour of the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, having this day repreſented in the Houſe the preſent condition of the ſaid Univerſity; The Lords in Parliament apprehending that through the publique diſtractions, and by reaſon of great multitudes of Souldiers reſorting from ſeverall places to the Towne of *Cambridge*, ſome diſturbance might happen to the quiet and ſtudies of the Scholars: For preventing therefore of any ſuch miſchiefe, have thought fit to declare the eſteeme and care they have of that ancient and noble Seminary of Learning; And have accordingly Ordered, That no perſon or perſons whatſoever, ſhall preſume to offer any outrage or violence either by themſelves or others unto any the Colledges, Chappels, Libraries, Schooles, or other buildings belonging to the ſaid Univerſity, or to any the Scholars or publique Miniſters thereof: Nor plunder, purloyne, deface, ſpoyle, or take away any the Bookes, goods, chattels, or houſhold-ſtuffe of or belonging to the ſaid Univerſity, or any Colledge there, or to any Scholar or publique Miniſter thereof, under any colour or pretence whatſoever, as they will anſwer the contrary to this Houſe at their utmoſt perils. And that *Divine Service* may be quietly performed and executed throughout all the ſaid Univerſity according to the ſettlement of the Church of *England*, without any trouble, let, or diſturbance, untill the pleaſure of the Parliament be further ſignified. Provided nevertheleſſe that this

Protection ſhall not extend to ſtop any due courſe of Law, or proceeding of Parliament, that may or might have had its courſe if this Protection had not been granted. And herein ready obedience is to be given by all ſuch whom this doth or may concerne, as they will anſwer the contrary at their perils.

Jo. Browne Cleric. Parliamentorum.

THeſe are to will, require, and command you, and every of you, to forbeare (under any pretence whatſoever) to prejudice or offer any dammage to the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, or to any the Schooles, Colledges, Halls, Libraries, Chappels, or other places belonging to the ſaid Univerſity, by plundering the ſame or any part thereof in any kind whatſoever. Hereof faile not as you will anſwer the contrary at your perils. Given under my hand and ſeale the 7. day of *March*, 1642.

Eſſex.

To all Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, Captaines, and all other officers and ſouldiers of the Army under my command.

Theſe indeed were our Protections, but they were blaſted in the bud by this following Warrant.

THeſe are to authorize you to enter into the houſes of all Papiſts, Malignants, and other perſons whatſoever, that have or ſhall refuſe to appeare at Muſters, or to contribute according to the Propoſitions of both Houſes of Parliament, or refuſe to enter into the Aſſociation: And to ſeize upon all ſuch Horſes, Armes, and Ammunition, as ſhall be found in their cuſtodies, and to apprehend their ſaid perſons, and them to be brought before mee, or any one of the Deputy-Lievtenants of the County: and in caſe of Reſiſtance, to force the ſame, Commanding all Mayors, Sheriffes,

riffes, Captaines, Trained-Bands, and other inferiour Officers whatſoever, to be aiding and aſſiſting to Colonel *Coke* herein. Dated *Feb.* 23. 1642.

Grey of Werk.

To Col. Coke, *Lieutenant-Col.*
Brildon, *or any other of his Officers.*

This Warrant was iſſued out the more ſuddenly, and proſecuted the more violently, in regard that our Protections were then in procuring: But the rigorous proſecution of this, made thoſe to be of little or no uſe, more then the name, unleſſe it was to ſhut the Stable doore after the Steed was ſtolne. For under pretence of Papiſts, Malignants, *&c. there was ſcarce a Scholar in all the Univerſity which eſcaped examination: And leſt our Colledge-Chappels, Libraries, or Treaſuries, or even the priveteſt Cabinet therein, or in any of our Chambers or Studies, ſhould (perchance) have been converted into Stables for* Horſes, *or Magazines for* Armes *and* Ammunition, *they ſearched them all ſo ſtrictly, and plundered them all ſo throughly, that nothing which they liked eſcaped their fingers, our ancient Coynes not excepted.*

When wee had ſeen their unparallel'd rigour herein, and how wee were ſleighted when wee admitted our juſt Complaints againſt it, wee did not much regard whether they had any Commiſſion or not for whatſoever they did to us afterward. But like Chriſtian ſufferers, when they took our cloaks, *we* forbade

them not to take our coats alſo: *and when they* tooke our goods, wee asked them not againe. *For wee did plainly ſee that wee were deſtinated to ruine, and that all theſe were but previous diſpoſitions, to take us downe and fit us for the great ſtroke, when they ſhould pleaſe to lay it upon us. And therefore (omitting all the reſt, though wee could inſert ſome) wee ſhall here onely adde two other Warrants, mentioned hereafter: The one their generall Summons, the other their firſt forme of their Writs of Ejection.*

THeſe are to will and require you upon ſight hereof, to give ſpeedy advertiſement, *viis mediis & modis*, to Maſter, Fellowes, Scholars, and Officers of your Colledge, to be reſident in your ſaid Colledge the 10. day of *March* next enſuing, to give an account wherein they ſhall be required, and to anſwer ſuch things as may be demanded by me, or ſuch Commiſſioners as I ſhall appoint. Given under my hand and ſeale the 26. of *Feb.* 1643.

E. Manchester.

To the Preſident or Locum tenens
of . . . . . Colledge.

BY vertue of an Ordinance of Parliament, entituled, *An Ordinance for regulating the Univerſity of Cambridge, and the removing of Scandalous Miniſters in the ſeven Aſſociated Counties*; giving me likewiſe power to eject ſuch Maſters of Colledges as are ſcandalous in their lives or doctrines, or doe oppoſe the proceedings of Parliament: I doe eject . . . . . from being Maſter of . . . . . Colledge in *Cambridge*, for oppoſing the proceedings of Parliament, and * other ſcandalous acts in the Univerſity

* Mark. It was not FOR ſcandalous acts, but for oppoſing.

of

of *Cambridge*. And I require you to ſequeſter the Profits of his Maſterſhip for one that I ſhall appoint in his place; and to cut his name out of the Butteries, and to certifie me of this your act within one day. Given under my hand and ſeale the 13. of *March* 1643.

E. Manchester.

To the Preſident and Fellowes of . . . . . Colledge in Cambridge.

This, wee hope, will ſatisfie the indifferent Reader concerning the truth and ground of our Sufferings.

II. *But leſt a ſecond miſtake ſhould ariſe, That (ſuppoſing them to be true, yet) they are not (perhaps) ſo great as we pretend, becauſe that for the moſt part wee have given but a ſleight glance at them; wee held it very requiſite to give this further Advertiſement:*

1. *That in matters of this nature, a man ought not to macerate his ſoule too much by reflecting on his owne miſery, leſt the devill thereby get an advantage upon him, to tempt him to a melancholy deſpaire.* 2. *Though wee deſire hereby to move every compaſſionate Chriſtian to a fellow-feeling of our miſeries; yet have wee endeavoured (as much as we could) to forbeare the long inſiſting upon particulars, leſt wee ſhould offend his eares, inſtead of moving his compaſſion. For as in Muſique, the harſhneſſe of a diſcord may be omitted, if it be not too long produced; ſo have wee ſtudied to temper theſe harſh notes to the tender eare of the Chriſtian Auditer,*

ditor, by making a ſpeedy tranſition from one to anetier. 3. *We had ſo many matters of complaint, (and might have had many more, if wee had been all together to conferre our ſufferings) that this ſmall remonſtrance would have ſwelled to (an* Iliada malorum) *a juſt Volumne, if we had not purpoſely endeavoured to compriſe an* Ilias in a Nutſhell, *by inſtancing onely in ſome, and reducing thoſe to as ſmall a modell as poſſibly we could. And to this end alſo wee have uſed as much plainneſſe of ſpeech in our expreſſions, as ingenionſneſſe of the truth of the thing it ſelfe. And indeed if wee ſhould but a litle have indulged our penne the liberty of a Rhetoricall flouriſh, wee ſhould thereby have made our ſufferings (which in themſelves are almoſt beyond beliefe) to have ſeemed altogether incredible.*

III. *But our greateſt anr laſt feare is, leaſt the intollerable weight of thoſe heavy preſſures under which wee have ſo long groaned, have (perhaps) extorted from us ſome expreſſions which may not ſeem altogether to become perſecuted Chriſtians. And in this we ſubmit our ſelves wholly to the candour of the charitable Reader, deſiring him to interpret all things in the beſt ſenſe. For though wee have uſed our endeavours to avoid all manner of expreſſions which might ſeeme to ſavour of malice, yet carrying about us thoſe paſſions which accompany fleſh and blood, it is impoſſible but wee ſhould ſomtimes ſlip.*

Wee

We know very well, and acknowledge, that Prayers and teares are the onely defensive weapons of a Christian against persecutions: And if any thing, which is not fully consonant hereunto, hath passed from our pen, wee desire it may be imputed to out many infirmities; seeing we are still ready to pray for our Persecutors, that God would open their eyes, that they may yet see and repent of those many and great wrongs which they have done to him, his true Religion and Service, to his Annointed our gracious Soveraigne, as also to us in particular, and other their fellow-subjects. Which if it would please him to grant unto them, wee might quickly recover the temporall peace of this distracted Kingdome, and they the possibility of enjoying everlasting peace in the Kingdome of Heaven.

1 Pet. 4. 16.

If any man ſuffer as a Chriſtian, let him not be aſhamed, but let him glorifie God on this behalfe.

Act. 5. 41.

They departed from the preſence of the Councill, rejoycing that they were counted worthy to ſuffer ſhame for his Name.

John 16. 33.

In the world ye ſhall have tribulation: but be of good cheere, I have overcome the world.

Aug. in Pſal. 93.

Boni laborant quia flagellantur ut filii: mali exultant quia damnantur ut alieni.

Idem in Pſal. 125.

Sicut qui ſeminat per hyemem non deterretur ab opere propter hyemem: Sic & nos preſſura mundi non debemus à bono opere deterreri, quia qui ſeminant in lachrymis, in gaudio metent.

Querela Cantabrigienſis:

OR,

The Univerſities Complaint.

THough an Apology for our long ſilence might better become us then any other forme of Prefacing, yet were there ſome that thought it better to ſit downe in the ſhade of coole patience, and ſweeten the ſad proſpect of our owne miſeries, by reflecting on the great publike woes of this Kingdome, then incurre the ſuſpicion of querelous natures, ſuch as are apt to cry out onely at the imagination of being hurt. But ſeeing our miſeries are reall, and our ſufferings not ſo much intended againſt us, as againſt that famous Univerſity, whereof by right, wee are ſtill actuall members; And that the adverſe party, hath hitherto made ſo much advantage of our tameneſſe, as to ſteal away our livelyhood from us, and conceale the Theft: though our owne Mothers mouth be ſtopped, by violently ſeizing her preſſe, and thereby not ſuffered to ſpeake, but (like *Apollo's* Statue of old) juſt as the evill ſpirit ſpeakes in her, which at this time utters little elſe but diſloyalty and Rebellion: yet ſeeing it hath pleaſed the hand of providence to give us this happy opportunity freely to bewaile our owne miſeries; We are at length reſolved to doe Juſtice to theſe Mens iniquity and our owne innocence, that our Fellow-Subjects may know, (and if they leave ſo much learning as to ſpeak in another language, the whole world may hereafter underſtand) how, and by what Arts the *Knipperdullings* of this Age (who think

thinke ſhortly to make themſelves Kings of this *Sion*) haye reduced a glorious and renowned Univerſity, almoſt to a meere *Munſter*, and have done more, in leſſe then three yeers, then the Apoſtate *Julian* could effect in all his raigne, *viz.* broken the heart-ſtrings of Learning and Learned men, and thereby luxated all the joynts of Chriſtianity in this Kingdome.

The particulars whereof, and the barbarous courſes taken to bring theſe deſignes to effect, as we ſhall truly and impartially ſet them downe, ſo we feare not to appeale to any impartiall Judge, whether if the *Gothes* and *Vandalls*, or even the Turks themſelves, had over-run this Nation, they would more inhumanely have abuſed a flouriſhing Univerſity, then theſe pretended advancers of Religion and Learning have done; it being a conſtant cuſtome (if not alſo the law of Nations) in the fierceſt encounters of the moſt enraged parties, to exempt and priviledge Scholars from, if not protect them by their Martiall proceedings.

To begin therefore with the firſt occaſion, (as wee conceive) from whence they pretended any cauſe of this rage and perſecution againſt us, (though the meere conſcience of ſo ſenſleſſe a Rebellion cryed up onely by the illiterate herd, might afford reaſon enough for them to look aſquint upon all Scholars *quâ tales*) The contribution of a ſmall pittance of money to our Soveraignes extream neceſſity before any Warre was thought on by us, is made to be our impardonable crime, (though not then prohibited by any Order or Ordinance) which (added to the tenderneſſe of our conſciences in refuſing their wicked confederacie, commonly called the *Covenant*) by the help of their Legiſlative engine, has bereaved us of all, and caſt us from our livelyhoods, maintenance and Colledges,

For when His Sacred Majeſty (whom they made to be the firſt Grand Delinquent, and whoſe Crowne-Revenues and Eſtate, together with His Townes, Ships, and Magazines, they ſequeſtred and ſeized on) daigned (by His Royall

Royall Letters to acquaint his poore Univerſity with his ſtrange wants, even of ſuſtenance for his very houſhold: Our hearts burned within us, to heare our living Founder, whom we expected to be made (by that time) *a great and glorious King*, (as was promiſed him) ſhould almoſt ſtarve while we had bread on our Table. Whereupon out of our poverty, a ſmall and inconſiderable ſumme of money was collected and tendered, as a Teſtimony not onely of our Loyalty to him as King, or of our gratitude as our moſt gracious and bountifull Protector and Benefactor; but alſo of our Charity to him as a Chriſtian, then in extreame want and neceſſity. Wee hope our Perſecutors will pardon us this expreſſion, ſeeing our *Metaphyſicks* may with leſſe danger of Treaſon abſtract *Charles* from *King*, then their bullets; And this was the firſt flower out of which they ſuckt all that venome which ſhortly after they diſgorged upon us.

Hereupon His Sacred Majeſty (knowing well how eager that partie was in revenging the leaſt ſeeming provocation, and being informed of that Cloud which was then hanging over us and ours, for that action of Humanity, Loyalty, and Chriſtianity) out of His care and tenderneſſe, proffered to ſecure our Colledge plate (if wee were content to depoſit it in his hands) which their intended Revenge, had already ſwallowed without any Grace, ſo much as of the *Publick Faith*: and therefore wrot his moſt gracious Letters to us to take an exact ſurvey of it, not only for the weight, but alſo of the forme of every piece, together with the Names, Armes, and Mottoes of the reſpective Donors, that if (perhaps) his Majeſty could not preſerve it intire as it was, he might reſtore it hereafter in the ſame weight and forme, and with the ſame markes: All which he graciouſly inſured upon his Royall word.

It behoved not us to refuſe protection from that hand to which God (for that end) had entruſted a Scepter, eſpecially conſidering the concurrence of Actions about that

that time. It is not unknowne to moſt part of this Kingdome, that not long before this, the zealous Brethren of *Eſſex* and *Suffolke* had packt themſelves together in a religious rout, to give the firſt Eſſay of a Popular Reformation: How happily this work did thrive in their hands, has been already publiſhed to the Kingdome, and the ruines of the two magnificent houſes of the Counteſſe *Rivers* (with many other gentlemens houſes of quality) are ſtill diſmall witneſſes. So that (having found the ſweet of their labours) the Reformers would in all likelyhood have proſecuted the *great work* as farre as *Cambridge*, for a leſſe prize then our Univerſity plate, (thanks be to God and our good Benefactors.) And we had good reaſon to fear the increaſe of their Army, if they had come neer us, ſeeing the inferiour part of the Town had provided Arms, and yet had no Commanders; and ſome that durſt diſcharge a Muſquet, made it their practice to terrifie us, and diſturb our ſtudies by ſhooting in at our windows. And therefore leſt our Plate ſhould become a bait to have our Libraries rifled, our Colledges pulled down, and perhaps our throats cut, we thought it our wiſeſt courſe to ſecure all, by ſecuring that in His Majeſties gracious hands.

Vid. Mercur. Ruſtic. 2.

This particular appeareth by a paper delivered into the Regiſters Office, under the hands (if not alſo upon the Oathes) of Maſter Chriſtopher Terne, *and Mr.* Anthony Walker, *both of S^t.* Johns *Colledge, who had Muſquets ſeverall times diſcharged in at their windowes, as alſo divers others.*

Upon theſe reaſons (which no judicious man will eſteem otherwiſe then weighty) we endeavoured to convey away ſome part of our Plate about the beginning of *Auguſt*, 1642. (which by the way was before either His Majeſties Standard was erected, or His Proclamation iſſued out to that end: However many of us, and others have ſuffered for it, as fomenters of this Warre.) But within a few dayes after, (ſee how the juſt grounds

grounds of our feares concentrated) one Maſter *Cromwell*, Burgeſſe for the Towne of *Cambridge*, and then newly turn'd a Man of Warre, was ſent downe by his Maſters above, at the invitation of his Maſters below, (as himſelfe confeſſed) to gather what ſtrength hee could to ſtop all paſſages that no Plate might be ſent: But his deſignes being fruſtrated, and his opinion as of an active ſubtile man, thereby ſomewhat ſhaken and endangered, hee hath ever ſince bent himſelfe to worke what revenge and miſchiefe he could againſt us. In purſuit whereof, before that month was expired, downe he comes againe in a terrible manner with what Forces he could draw together, and ſurrounds divers Colledges, while we were at our devotion in our ſeverall Chappels, taking away Priſoners, ſeverall Doctors of Divinity, Heads of Colledges, *viz. D. Beale* Maſter of S. *John's* Colledge, D. *Martin* Maſter of Queens Col. and D. *Sterne* Maſter of Jeſus Col. men of ſuch eminent worth and abilities, as render them above the reach of our commendation, and theſe he carryes with him to London in triumph: And though there was an expreſſe Order from the *Lords* Houſe for their impriſonment in the *Tower*, which met them at *Tottenham-High croſſe*, (wherein notwithſtanding there was no Crime expreſſed) yet were they led captive through *Bartholomew Faire*, and ſo as farre as *Temple-Bar*, and back through the City to priſon in the *Tower*, on purpoſe that they might be houted at, or ſtoned by the rabble-rout.

Since which time, now above three yeares together they have been hurried up and downe from one priſon to another at exceſſive and unreaſonable charges, and fees exacted from them, farre beyond their abilties to defray, having all their goods plundered, and their Maſterſhips and Livings taken from them, which ſhould preſerve them from famiſhing. And though in all this time there was never any accuſation brought, much leſſe proved againſt any of them; yet have they ſuffered intolerable impriſonment over ſince, both by Land and Water, eſpecially that in

the Ship, where for ten dayes together, they (with many other Gentlemen of great rank) were kept under deck, without liberty to come to breath in the common aire, or to eaſe nature, except at the courteſie of the rude Saylors, which oftentimes was denyed them. In which condition, they were more like *Gally-ſlaves*, then free-borne Subjects, and men of ſuch quality and condition; and had been ſo indeed, might ſome have had their wills, who were bargaining with the Merchants to ſell them to *Argiers*, or as bad a place, as hath been ſince notoriouſly knowne upon no falſe or fraudulent information.

Alex. Rigby the Lawyer. Vide *Declar. of the Parl. at Oxf. March* 19. 1643.

And now that we are mentioning our Reverend and worthy Heads of Houſes, we may not omit, what our long exile from the ſaid Univerſity will not ſuffer us otherwiſe then by certaine Report to be apprehenſive of: Namely, that a very great number of them are ſince in the ſame condition with us, that is, deprived of all, and baniſhed: Particularly, the Right Reverend Father in God, the Lord Biſhop of *Exeter*, againſt whom their malice could invent no more then that he was a *Biſhop*, nor pretend any thing, but that, being Vice-chancellour, hee did according to his office preach a learned and pious Sermon in Saint *Maries, March* 27. 1645. being the day of His Majeſties moſt happy inauguration. To whom wee may adde that moſt reverend and learned man, Doctor *Collins*, His Majeſties Profeſſor of Divinity, whoſe extraordinary worth and paines had continued him in that place almoſt thirty yeares, and made his name famous, and his perſon deſirable in every Proteſtant Univerſity in Chriſtendome: And yet his Loyaltie and conſcience cauſed our new pretended Reformers to think him unworthy ſo much as of a Countrey Cure, (for they ſequeſtred likewiſe both his Livings) though ſince, as wee heare, they have reſtored him to his Profeſſors place, which none of them are able to diſcharge, and he living in their Quarters,

ters, durſt not deny. Thus likewiſe have Doctor *Comber*, D. *Pask*, D. *Coſin*, and D. *Lany*, been deprived of their ſeverall Maſterſhips and Livings, and ſome of them alſo plundered of their goods, though all of them be very eminent for their Learning, Prudence, Judgement and Piety, among all that know them, and have no prejudice of them. And for concluſion (as the epitome of all) wee adde D. *Holdſworth*, whoſe univerſall approbation put him up the troubleſome office of Vice-chancellour-ſhip for three yeares together in the beginning of theſe troubles; yet before his Trienniall office was expired, his perſon was ſeized upon and impriſoned, firſt in *Ely-houſe*, then (becauſe they thought that was not expenſive enough, though they had plundered him of all) they thruſt him into the *Tower*, onely for his Loyaltie in ſeeing His Majeſties Commands executed for the printing of ſuch Declarations as *Cambridge*, as were formerly printed at *York*; which though the Committees before which he appeared have alwaies objected againſt him as *Licenſing* the Kings Books, yet hath hee ever denyed it, (for the manner, though not for the matter) profeſſing himſelfe before them, not to be ſo ſawcy as to offer to *Licenſe* any thing which His Majeſty commanded to be printed: but yet ſtill enjoyning the Printer (as he would anſwer the contrary at his perill) that the thing might be performed according to His Majeſties Command.

And that the whole Body of the Univerſity might fare no better then the Heads; not long after the carrying up of the firſt three, they gave us an Argument of a ſad preſage. What was like to become of that ancient and famous Seminary of Learning and Religion, when thoſe Root-and-Branch-men choſe that place for the prime Garriſon and Rendezvouz of their *Aſſociation*? whereby the ſubtile Engineers of the great pretended worke of Reformation hoped not ſo much to gaine ſecurity to their diſloyall actions by any fortifications of that Towne, (which it never was capable of, as now plainly appeares) as ſome countenance

and authority rather (which they had more need of) from the ſacred name of an Univerſity to be liſted *Theirs*. By this meanes inſtead of carrying us all to *London Gaoles*, (thanks be to our multitude, not their mercy) they found a device to convey a Priſon to us, and under colour of Fortification, confin'd us onely in a larger incloſure, not ſuffering any Scholars to paſſe out of the Towne, unleſſe ſome Townesman of their Tribe would promiſe for him that he was a *Conſider*, as they call it.

And after this intrenchment for almoſt two yeares together, (wee are forced with unſpeakable griefe of mind to think) what prophanations, violence, outrages and wrongs our Chappels, Colledges and Perſons have ſuffered by the uncontrolled fury of rude Souldiers, notwithſtanding two ſeverall protections to the contrary, one from the *Houſe of Peeres*, the other from the *Generaliſſimo* the *Earle of Eſſex*. It is grievous to our memories to recount, how our Vicechancellour and Heads of Colledges ſolemnly aſſembled in Conſiſtory, being many of them threeſcore yeares old and upward, were kept Priſoners in the Publique Schooles in an exceeding cold night till midnight, without any accommodations for food, firing or lodging; and for no other reaſon, but onely becauſe they could not in conſcience comply or contribute any thing to this deteſtable Warre againſt his Majeſty: Yet they, notwithſtanding all terrours and ill uſage the day following this their impriſonment, did conſtantly and unanimouſly avouch and declare before the then Generall of the Aſſociation, *That it was againſt true Religion and good Conſcience for any to contribute to the Parliament in this Warre.* Whereupon our Learned and Reverend *Profeſſors*, two or Divinity, and one of the Law, the very *Junior* whereof (as well as the other two) had faithfully diſcharged his place almoſt ſo long as that by the *Imperiall Lawes* (his owne profeſſion) ever ſince *Valens* the Emperour, he might

On Good Friday, Mar. 30. 1643.

might have challenged to have been * *Comes Imperii*; yet all the encouragement any of them could get from theſe was, perpetually to be harrowed by Plundering and tedious impriſonment to betray their Loialty, Learning, and Conſciences to the advancement of this preſent Rebellion, till at laſt that Reverend man whom Poſterity will honour (henceforth as much for his Loyaltie as his Learning) Doctor *Samuel Ward* (a man of knowne integrity and univerſall approbation even amongſt thoſe who were his adverſaries in this Cauſe) took the wings of a dove to flye away and be at reſt: whoſe dying words (as if the cauſe of his Martyrdome had been written in golden letters upon his heart) were breathed up to heaven with his parting ſoule, GOD BLESSE THE KING.

Imperator Valens Grammaticos, Sophiſtas, Legum Profeſſores, qui per viginti annos probe munere docendi functi ſunt, ennumerari & honorari cum iis, qui ex vicaria ſint principis dignitate jubet & inter Comites. Greg. Tholoſſan. Syntag. lib. 19. c. 1. §. 8 ubi citat l. uni de Profeſſor. qui in urbe Conſtantinop. lib. 12. C. tit. 1. juncta rub. & gl.

And though the grave reſolutions of all the Reverend Profeſſors of Divinity and Law in ſo famous an Univerſity ought to be more ſacred and powerfull with them then the noiſe of their new Teachers and obſtreperous *American* Lay-Lecturers, yet they are not aſhamed, after all theſe (upon mature deliberation and conſultation with the reſt of the Learned men of that famous Univerſity) have publiquely and unanimouſly declared their proceedings to be flatly contrary to *Chriſtian Religion and Loyalty*, (and have ſtood therein even to impriſonment and death) to perſwade the filly abuſed multitude, that all is for the *Defence of His Majeſty, and the Proteſtant Religion.*

Neither is their wild fury confinable within thoſe banks, it ſwels yet higher: for as the Tyrant wiſhed that *Rome*

had but one neck, that hee might cut it off at one ſtroke; ſo theſe having got the opportunity, impriſoned the whole Univerſity, *March* 23. 1643. which day the whole Senate, (the Repreſentative Body of it) being ſolemnly aſſembled in the *Regent Houſe*, were there violently invironed with great Bands of Armed Souldiers, who wanted nothing but the Word to diſpatch us, becauſe wee would not vote in a matter as they would have us, though that matter did not any whit concerne them or their Cauſe, more then the conferring of a Degree upon ſuch a man as the whole Univerſity in their conſciences judged unworthy of it: And one Maſter *Danes*, (Generall of that famous Expedition, but formerly a member of that Houſe which he then ſo abuſed) adding Perjury to his former ſinnes, came in a terrible manner, (contrary to his Oath formerly taken to his Mother the Univerſity) and flatly denied the Vice-chancellour leave to diſſolve the Congregation, unleſſe hee would firſt promiſe that the matter ſhould be voted, as they required: Whereupon ſundry Members of that Senate, being obſerved to make uſe of that Statute-liberty and Freedome, which was eſſentiall to that Aſſemblie, were forthwith ſeized on, and impriſoned by the Committee, in no better Lodgings then the common Court of Guard. Which ſtrange and violent perverting of our Univerſities proceedings, wee wondred at the leſſe, for that this Captaine had not done more to us, then Captaine *Ven* with his Raggamuffins had done formerly to the *ſacred Senate of the whole Kingdome.*

And that all Academicall Exerciſes might expire, and ſo the face of an Univerſity be quite taken away, a grave Divine (the Lady *Margarets* Publique Preacher) going to Preach *Ad Clerum*, (according to his office) *pridie Termini*, was furiouſly purſued over the market place by a confuſed number of Souldiers, who in a barbarous uncivill manner cryed out, *A Pope, A Pope*, and vowed high revenge if he offered

M. *Power.*

to

to goe into the Pulpit; whereupon the Church was ſtraightwayes filled with great multitudes, and when ſome who accompanyed the Preacher, told them, *It was an univerſity Exerciſe, and to be by Statute performed in Latine*, they replyed, *They knew no reaſon why all Sermons ſhould not be performed in Engliſh, that all might be edified*, threatning withall to teare the Hoods and Habits which Graduates then wore, according to the Univerſity Statute. Yet all this may perhaps be extenuated as a ſudden uproare of undiſciplined Souldiers, but (which is the aggravation of all, and makes us beleeve that theſe petty Reformers were but the ſenſleſſe inſtruments of higher Agents) when all this was related to their then Generall of the *Aſſociation*, no courſe was taken at all to prevent theſe growing miſchiefes, but the Divine appointed by Statute to preach *ad Clerum*, was inforced to returne *Re infectâ*, and glad he could eſcape ſo: And this is the great protection which Learning is like to find from theſe grand pretenders to advance it. *Lord Gray of Warke.*

And that Religion might fare no better then Learning in the Univerſity Church, (for perhaps it may be Idolatry now to call it Saint *Maries*) in the preſence of the then Generall our *Common-Prayer-Book* was torne before our faces, notwithſtanding our Protection from the Houſe of Peeres for the free uſe of it, ſome (now great one) encouraging them in it, and openly rebuking the Univerſity Clerk who complained of it before his Souldiers. Thus thoſe Reverend Fathers, the Compilers of it, who ſealed the truth thereof with their deareſt bloud, being content to burne at a ſtake for the light of the Goſpel, are now this ſecond time martyred and torne in pieces in their Liturgie, yet all this under pretence of Religion. *See the Preface.* M. *Cromwell.*

It will not be ſtrange now to hear how our perſons have been abuſed, ſeeing Religion and Learning have ſuffered

ſo deeply amongſt us: how divers of us have been impriſoned without ſo much as pretending any cauſe, but ſnatcht up in the ſtreets, and throwne into priſon at the pleaſure of a ſmall ſneaking Captaine, where wee have laine three or foure moneths together, not ſo much as accuſed, much leſſe heard, but quite and cleane forgotten, as if there had been no ſuch thing in nature. How ſome of us (and many others with us) have been thruſt out of bed in the night, that our Chambers might forthwith be converted into Priſon Lodgings: How our young Scholars with terrour have been commanded to accuſe and cut out the names of their owne Tutors, and ſome of them throwne into priſon for not being old enough to take their Covenant *: But (to paſſe higher) how often have our Colledges been beſet, and broken open, and Guards thruſt into them ſomtimes at midnight, while wee were aſleep in our beds? How often our Libraries and Treaſuries ranſackt and rifled, not ſparing ſo much as our auncient* Coynes? which thoſe that know any thing, know to be a great light to the underſtanding of Hiſtorie. How often hath that ſmall pittance of Commons which our Founders and Benefactors allotted for our ſuſtenance, been taken from off our Tables by the wanton Soldier? How often have our Rents been extorted from our Tenants, or if received, remanded of our Burſars and Stewards, and by force taken from them? and all this under the old odious title of *Plundering*, which word though they cannot endure to heare of, ſince that new terme of *Sequeſtration* was invented; yet the thing is the ſame, and more practiſed then ever, they having for above two yeares together ſet themſelves upon little elſe then to ſeize

Jordan.

So at Saint Johns Coll.

* *So was* Joh. Bullock *of S. Johns.*

* *So at Saint* Johns *Colledge, whence they took in ancient Coines to the value of* 22. l. *according to weight.*

ſeize and take away our goods and furniture belonging to our Chambers, prizing and ſelling away our Books at a tenth part of their value, which are our onely tooles and inſtruments whereby the trade and profeſſion of Learning ſhould be holden up. And to this end they have conſtituted a decay'd Hatter, Plunder-Maſter Generall, who (together with a Conventicling Barber and a Confiding Tayler) hath full Commiſſion, for our propriety ſake, to Lord over us, and diſpoſe of our goods as they pleaſe: So deſpicable a thing to them is an Univerſity, or any that belong unto it. *Fortune. Parrell. Curd.*

But their malice is unſatiable, and cannot be contained within the Line of their Fortifications, and therefore to propagate their owne wickedneſſe, and make us odious and abominable to the whole Country, as wee were already (though moſt undeſervedly) to ſome of themſelves, they have invented a pretty device to reſerve out of their plunder all ſorts of pictures, were they but paper prints of the twelve Apoſtles, and every market-day to burne them openly in the market-place, proclaiming them the *Popiſh Idols* of the Univerſity, untill wee became ſo hated by the weaker ſort of the deceived people, that a Scholar could have ſmall ſecurity from being ſtoned or affronted as he walkt the ſtreets.

But why doe wee inſiſt ſo long upon particular mens plundering, when whole Colledges (wherein not onely the preſent, but alſo the future propagation of Religion and Learning is concerned) have drunke ſo deeply the dregs of their malice? For beſides the cutting down of our Walks and Orchards, (contrary to their own *Generaliſſimo's Orders of Warre*) they have cut downe the Woods and Groves belonging to our Colledges, and ſold them before our eyes to a great value, when by an *Ordinance* they were declared not Sequeſtrable: And (which was likewiſe contrary to an Order) *So at Jeſus Coll.*

they

they have seized and taken away the Materials of our intended buildings, to the worth of three or foure hundred pounds in Timber, which our pious and charitable Benefactors had out of their devotion conferred towards the re-edifying of an ancient Colledge which Time had impaired: And, to shew what violent passions they are transported withall, they have pulled down, demolished and defaced five or six faire Bridges of Stone and Timber belonging to severall Colledges, and have spoyled a goodly Walk with a new Gate pertaining to one of our * Colledges, upon pretence of keeping out Cavaliers, and yet for forty shillings they would faine have been hired to spare it, and cast up a Work beyond. And let the world judge whether this was not done to get the countenance of a Contribution from a Colledge to their Fortifications, and consequently to this Warre against the King.

Clare Hall.

S. Johns, Trin. Kings, Garret Hostle, and 2. at Queenes.

* *Kings Coll.*

But (as if Bridges and materials for Buildings were nothing) they have yet proceeded further, even to the very Structure it selfe of one of the faireſt Colledges in our University, which they plundered the true owners of, for above sixteen moneths together, as an especiall argument of their love to Learning, and have converted all the old Court thereof into a Prison for His Majesties Loyall Subjects, (which before the other was built, has contained above three hundred Students at a time) not suffering any whom it concerned to remove any bedding or other goods, whereof the Gaoler could make any use or benefit, but renting them all out together with the Chambers at above five hundred pounds *per An.*

S. Johns Coll.

And as if spoyling of one Colledge were not enough, their malice has since extended it selfe to all the rest, in Quartering multitudes of Common Souldiers in those glo-

rious

rious and ancient Structures, which our devout and Royall Founders deſigned for Sanctuaries of Learning and Piety, but were made by them meere Spittles and Bawdy-houſes for ſick and debauched Souldiers, being filled with Queans, Drabs, Fidolers, and Revels night and day. Which black deeds of darkneſſe being divers times complained of by us to their Officers, and the particular men thewed them, who had thus lewdly abuſed our Colledges, none of theſe new Reformers were ever puniſht, nor the holy Siſters removed, nor ſo much as called before any that then bore rule among us. By which meanes, (ſee what Religion they fight for, and what a glorious Reformation we may expect) they have diſhonoured God, countenanced lewdneſſe, ſcandalized modeſt and civill men, and driven from us, or poyſoned among us, thoſe young Students which were leſt. *Pembr. Hall.*

To this we may adde, how they have torne and defaced thoſe Reverend buildings, pull'd down and burned the Wainſcot of our Chambers, our Bed-ſteads, Chaires, Stools, Tables, and Shelves for our Books, ſo as they may now have ſome plea for multiplying of Gaoles, if the Liberty of the Subject ſhall ſo require. And when their ragged Regiments which had lyen lowzing before *Crowland* nigh a fortnight, were commanded to *Cambridge*, forthwith the Colledges are appointed for their Kennels, and fourſcore were turned looſe into one of the leaſt Halls in the Univerſity, and charged by their Officers to ſhift for themſelves; who without any more ado, broke open the Fellowes and Scholars Chambers, and took their Beds from under them. But when the Kings Priſoners taken at *Hilſden-houſe* were brought famiſhed and naked in triumph by *Cambridge* to *London*, ſome of our Scholars were knockt down in the ſtreets, only for offering them a cup of ſmall beere to ſuſtain nature, and the drinke throwne in the kennell, rather then the famiſhed and parched throats of the wicked, as they eſteem'd them, ſhould *Pembr. Hall.*

uſurp

uſurp one drop of the creature. And it is much to be feared, they would have ſtarved them in priſon there, if a valiant Chamber-maid had not relieved them by force, trampling under her feet in the kennell their great perſecuter, a Lubberly Scotch Major.

Miſtris Cumbers *maid.*

Homes.

What ſhould wee mention moreover, how we have been over-whelmed with inſupportable Taxes extorted from us by plundering, ſeſſed not by any of our owne Body, but (which is directly contrary to our eſtabliſhed priviledges) by the Arbitration of a few confiding Aldermen, our profeſſed Enemies, who, inſtead of that gratitude which very nature requires at their hands, now repay us with unſatiable malice and Envy; which property of theirs have ſince commended and qualified them to be appointed Commiſſioners and Judges to ſtrip us of our Eſtates and Livelyhoods. And when neither our Conſciences nor Eſtates could extend any further to defray their impoſts for our very Chambers (which their Soldiers then poſſeſſed and burnt) beſides all exciſes, weekly paiments, Taxes, fift and twentieth part, upon all our Revenews, and other ſuch new termes of property and libertie, all the favour we can expect from them, is, quietly to be thruſt into priſon without further abuſings.

And although all theſe are but ſad Theames to be thus farre inlarged and dilated upon, yet they thinke they can ſtop the noiſe of all theſe juſt complaints with their uſuall grinning objection, *that ſundry of our Students are in the Kings Army*: making that to be their crime, to which if their owne innate Loyaltie did not draw them, yet their haughty and heatheniſh uſage would of neceſſity drive them: For who had not rather fall upon the bed of honour, and aſſert with his deareſt blood, his Religion, Loyaltie, and Liberty, then live a ſlave under them, to ſet his ſurviving foot-ſteps upon the graves and aſhes of expired Loy-

Loyaltie, Nobility, Gentry, Clergie, and Civility it ſelfe?

And now to tell how they have prophaned and abuſed our ſeverall Chappels; though our pens flowed as faſt with vineger and gall, as our eyes doe with teares, yet were it impoſſible ſufficiently to be expreſſed: when as multitudes of enraged Souldiers (let looſe to *reforme*) have torne downe all carved worke, not reſpecting the very Monuments of the dead: And have ruined a beautifull carved ſtructure in the *Univerſitie Church* (though indeed that was not done without direction from a great one, as appeared after upon complaint, made to him) which ſtood us in a great ſumme of money, and had not one jot of Imagery or ſtatue worke about it. And when that Reverend man the then Vice-Chancelour told them mildly, *That they might be better imployed*, they returned him ſuch Language, as we are aſham'd here to expreſs. *M. Cromwell.* *D. Ward.*

Nor was it any whit ſtrange to find whole Bands of Soldiers training and exerciſing in the Royall Chappell of King *Henry* the ſixth: Nay even the Commanders themſelves (being commanded to ſhew their new Major Generall * how well they underſtood their trade) choſe that place to trayne in, (whether in policy to conceale their Myſterie, or out of feare to betray their ignorance, or on purpoſe to ſhew their Soldiers how little Gods houſe was to be regarded, let the world conjecture.) And one who calls himſelfe *John Dowſing*, and by vertue of a pretended Commiſſion goes about the Country like a Bedlam, breaking gloſſe windowes, having battered and beaten downe all our painted glaſſe, not only in our Chappels, but (contrary to Order) in our publique Schools, Colledge Halls, Libraries, and Chambers, miſtaking perhaps the Liberall Artes for Saints (wch they intend in time to pull down too) and having *Kings Coll.* * *Crawford.* *See the Pref.*

(againſt

(againſt an Order) defaced and digged up the floors of our Chappels, many of which had lien ſo for two or three hundred yeares together, not regarding the duſt of our founders and predeceſſors, who likely were buried there; compelled us by armed Souldiers to pay forty ſhillings a Colledge for not mending what hee had ſpoyled and defaced, or forthwith to goe to Priſon: We ſhall need to uſe no more inſtances then theſe two, to ſhew that neither place, perſon nor thing, hath any reverence, or reſpect amongſt them.

* *Maſter* Pawſon *of Sidney Colledge, though ſince hee hath prowed himſelfe an* arrant honeſt man, *and is rewarded for it with a Fellowſhip in S.* Johns.

* A Fellow of one of our Colledges was violently pluckt from the Communion, as hee was ready to receive that holy Sacrament before the ſolemne Election of a Maſter of that Colledge, and thrown into Gaole, to the great diſturbance of the Election: And at another

* S. *Johns.* Colledge the Communion-Plate was moſt ſacrilegiouſly ſeized upon and taken away from the very Communion Table, notwithſtanding it was (upon a former Plunder) reſtored to the ſaid Colledge by an Order from the Cloſe Committee of the 18. of *September*, 1643. under the hands of the Earle of *Pembrooke*, Earle of *Denbigh*, Lord *Say*, Lord *Howard*, Sir *William Waller*, and Maſter *Pym*.

And yet all theſe actions of theirs were but preparatory Pils to diſpoſe our whole Body for its finall purge of Reformation, when ever they ſhould pleaſe to think it ſick of us: And that is this laſt act, which is none of the leaſt arguments of this our ſad complaint. For although wee were ſeldome in any freedome for any time neere theſe three yeares from ſome *Proteſtation, Oath, Aſſociation, Vow and Covenant, &c.* menaced upon us, yet this laſt onely brought with it the fatall doome of our finall extirpation: though wee muſt have leave to wonder that all *Liberty of Conſcience* ſhould

ſhould be denied us by them, who lately pleaded nothing elſe againſt the eſtabliſhed Eccleſiaſticall lawes, and now pretend partly to fight for the ſame: But indeed the Covenant was not the true cauſe but the pretence onely for our *Ejection*, (for that is the *word of Art*, for this newly invented Myſtery) as appeares by ſeverall writs iſſued out under hand and ſeale without mention of *refuſing the Covenant*. The thing was abſolutely determined by a peremptory decree, to plant a *new Univerſity* for propagating at leaſt, if not inventing a *new Religion*: And to that end the Old one muſt be removed, at leaſt ſo much of it, for the preſent, as might hinder this great deſigne; onely ſome meanes and plauſible pretences were yet wanting.

The firſt that was attempted was to ſummon all thoſe that were abſent to return within ten dayes. But then they were ſo far to ſeek for reaſons of Ejection, as that after almoſt halfe ten dayes more ſtudy all they could inſert in their writ was, *For oppoſing the Proceedings of Parliament, and other Scandalous Actions in the univerſity*: Their tongues thereby teſtifying their mindes, though perhaps out of incogitancy, which are ſo furiouſly ſet upon their great worke of Reformation as to puniſh the *oppoſing of Scandalous Actions*, with the loſſe of all a mans livelyhood. Whether they were aſhamed of the phraſe or not, we know not; but they had very good reaſon to be aſhamed of the Act, being ſo different from all ſhew of Juſtice, as to enjoyne impoſſibilities in commanding men to returne within twelve dayes, after iſſuing the ſummons, which at that time were above two hundred miles diſtant, and had two Armies to paſſe through all the waies: or enjoyning them to be reſident at *Cambridge*, whom themſelves at the ſame time kept faſt priſoners at *London*: And yet for non appearance, for no man knowes any other cauſe, theſe muſt be ejected. See Preface.

But though this be not ſo plauſible, yet they have a ſure reſerve,

reserve, their *Solemne League and Covenant*, which coming from their deare *Brethren of Scotland*, they thinke no penalty too great for refusall of it: And this, because it carries in its frontispice a pretence of *Reformation*, comes not alone, but (though without any visible Order) accompanied with a new Legislative fangle called *An Oath of discovery*, but indeed was an Oath of Treachery, a wild unlimited devise to call whom they would before them, and make them accuse their neareſt and deareſt Friends, Benefactors, Tutors, and Maſtets, and betray the Members and Acts of their severall Societies, manifestly contrary to our *Peaceable Statutes* formerly sworne unto by us, which provide against all faction and sedition, which these men only hunt after, [*Viz. Non revelabis aliquod secretum Collegii; Non malum aut damnum inferes Collegio aut cuilibet Sociorum:*] And apparently reviving the Oath *Ex Officio*, (as their Commissioners spell it) abolished this present Parliament, to accuse our selves: For what is it else to accuse our owne *Societies* and *Corporations*, whereof our selves are parts and members?

And though wee would not any whit derogate from the Oath *Ex Officio* as it is used this day in most Christian Kingdomes and Common-wealths, nay even in *Scotland* and *Geneva*, and may be of excellent use, if not stretched beyond the due limits of Law: yet this *Oath of discovery*, all, we thinke, except one or two, refused, perceiving that thereby the designe of a second *Century* was to be promoted; for they finding no accusation or crime objected against any of us, wherewith to colour their ugly purposes, which they had already plotted in private against us, and yet their Covenant must be for Reformation, they resolved to shrive us with an *Auricular Confession* sanctified to the *Cause*, that so we might help them out with their malice, which was otherwise like to be borne blind, though hitherto it hath been Eagle-eyed over our most veniall slips; And forthwith upon refusall of this Oath was their Solemne

League

league and Covenant urged upon us.

We cannot but signifie by the way, that seeing it must be tendered to the *university*, as their printed instructions told us, we hoped it should have beene to the whole body Statureablie assembled, either to admit of, or otherwise humblie to shew reasons of deniall; but they were wise enough to foresee what entertainment such stuffe was like to find from all the learned Men of so famous an Universitie, and were not willing it should be blasted with their Universall refusall. And therefore contrary to our hopes, a selected number of particular men are cull'd out, partly as the lot fell, for it much resembled a lottery, but cheifly of such whom they most redoubted, & of whom by some pettie information, they had received a black Character of *Loyaltie* termed *Malignancy*, and to these, yet severally, was tendered *the Oath of discovery*, and after that the *Covenant*.

And though indeed we should, by Gods help, as often have refused it, as it should have bin offered, yet after one single deniall, without a second tender, Contrary to the Eleaventh Artiele of the *Instructions*, a warrant was straightway issued forth under the Earl of Manchesters hand and seal for our *Ejection and Banishment from the universitie of Cambridge for refusing to take the Solemne League and Covenant, and other Misdemenors in the said universitie*, which were surely no other then the deniall of the *Oath of discovery*, for not one of us who were there present, had any one accusation brought, much lesse proved against him, when we appeared upon their Summons. And without any delay our names are cut out of the Colledge Tables, and we *strictly commanded in three dayes space to quit the universitie and Towne under paine of Imprisonment and Plunder*, if any thing was left.

And it is here not to be passed by, that whereas by the laws of the Land we were ever reputed to have as good an interest in our several fellowships during life, as any of our

fellow Subjects in his fee Simple, provided we carried our ſelves according to thoſe Statutes by which our ſeverall Colledges were reſpectively to be governed, yet now we are utterly deprived of them by the meer Arbitrary power of one of our fellow Subjects without tranſgreſſing of any one Statute, or being called to anſwer for any pretended offence whatſoever. Nay, ſo little was Propriety valued, that a paire of * Camp-Chaplains, or one of them, might expunge, eject, and baniſh whom they pleaſed, eſpecially ſuch as would not ſacrifice their Loyaltie and Conſciences to the nerves and cement of this *Rebellion*, called the *Covenant*. For inſtance, when a Warrant for Ejection of certain Fellows of Saint *Johns* Colledge was iſſued out under hand and ſeale, and their names expreſly mentioned in it, yet M. *Aſh* knowes very well who it was that expunged M. *Henmans* name, and put in M. *Botelers*, without ſo much as writing the Warrant over againe.

*M. *Aſh*, and M. *Good*.

And now (ſeeing what courſes were taken) it will not ſeeme ſtrange to the Reader, to heare that no leſſe then 29. Fellows, (together with the Maſter) have been thruſt out of the ſaid Colledge, the emoluments of whoſe places have beene ever ſince ſwallowed up by not halfe the number, and not content with that neither. And in another they have made a through Reformation, *Root and Branch*, leaving neither Fellow nor Scholar. In others indeed they have left perhaps one or two, (or more as they ſee good) like *Gibeonites, to hew wood and draw water*, till ſuch time as they have diſcovered unto them all the myſteries concerning their Colledge Revenues, and by that time they will finde enow godly men of their owne Tribe, learned enough to pocket the profits of two Fellowſhips apiece, which is the end of all this bleſſed Reformation. Thus is their old pretence of *Regulation* vaniſhed, in place whereof their true intention of a totall *Extirpation* of the whole ancient Body

Queenes Colledge.

of

of the Univeſity doth now ſo plainly appeare, that they which runne may read it; which though a great many would not beleeve, till by woefull experience they found it, yet was it conſpicuous enough from the very beginning to any that was but tollerably provident in matters of this nature.

For it was hardly poſſible that *Cambridge* ſhould be free from theſe two crying ſinnes of *Sacrilege* and *Rebellion*, which the devill hath long endeavoured to make this whole Kingdome guilty of; and to that end (miſ-calling them by the names of *Religion* and *Liberty*) had masked under the counterfeit vizard of a *Covenant for Reformation*: By which means though the ſimplicity of the vulgar was much abuſed, to the extreame hazard of this once flouriſhing Church and State; yet ſeeing it could not be able to endure the ſtrict ſearch, which in ſuch an Univerſitie of all ſorts of learned and conſcientious men it was not like to eſcape; it could not be otherwiſe expected, but that thoſe who were his inſtruments herein, would lay a ſure foundation, and (how moderate ſoever their pretences were) reforme *Root and Branch*, as they called it, that ſeeing they could not make the Univerſity of *Cambridge* to rebell by taking their Covenant, they might at leaſt make a rebellious Univerſity at *Cambridge* which ſhould take it.

And to this end thoſe new intruders which falſly call themſelves Maſters and Fellowes of our ſeverall Colledges, inſtead of thoſe ſolemne Oaths which our pious and prudent Founders and *Legiſlators* enjoyned to be taken, (and without taking of which, no man can pretend any right to any of their foundations) onely take their *Covenant* againe, and make a Proteſtation to reforme all our wholſome Laws and Statutes according to that *Covenant*.

A *Covenant with hell*, begot betweene *Munſter* and *Mecha*, by the help of a Jeſuite, the moſt impious and unchriſtian confederacie that their grand maſter the devill could contrive: the cheife end whereof is to dethrone the

Lords anoynted, and throw down the Church and Apoſtolicall government thereof, and to force not only their fellow-Subjects to contradict their Oathes of Allegiance and Supremacie, but even their moſt gracious Soveraigne to perjurie, in violating that his ſacred Oath which hee ſolemnly made at his Coronation. And to compleat that their moſt horrid and heinous ſin, to joyne in Armes with a *forraigne Nation*, to lay deſolate their owne native Country, to ſtain this Earth with the Blood of their own Country-Men and fellow-Subiects, and to expoſe the treaſures of *England*, the Cream of theſe fruitfull vallies, to the Empty and hungry maw of a Rebellious Scot: and then vow never to have peace, but what ſhall be written in the bloud of their Enemies (His maieſty and his Loyall Subiects) and laſtly, moſt cruelly and wickedly to exhort and ſolicite all Proteſtants in the Chriſtian world to undertake the like courſe with them by riſing in Rebellious Armes; thereby expoſing the throats and lives of all our Brethren the Proteſtants in France and elſewhere to the Juſt iealouſy of their ſeverall princes. And yet (forſooth) this *Covenant* is made the foundation of the great worke of their glorious *Reformation*, and under pretence of refuſing this we muſt be baniſht, and thruſt out of all we have.

It will not be more then what upon tryall will be found true, if we here mention a myſterie which many (we conceive) will not a little wonder at, *viz.* That this *Covenant*, for which all this perſecution hath been, conſiſted of 6. Articles, and thoſe Articles of *666.* words. This is not the firſt time that pereſecution hath riſen in England upon 6. Articles, (witneſſe thoſe in the raigne of King *Hen.* the 8.*) But as for the *number of the beaſt*, to anſwer directly to the words of thoſe ſix Articles, it is a thing, which (conſidering Gods bleſſed providence in every particular thing) hath made

* *See M. Fox, Act. and Mon. Vol. 2. p. 443. Edit. London. 1631.*

made many of us and others seriously and often to reflect upon it; though we were never so superstitiously *Cabalistical* as to ascribe much to numbers. This discovery (we confesse) was not made by any of us, but by a very judicious and worthy Divine, formerly of our Universitty, and then a Prisoner (for his Conscience) within the precincts of it, and not yet restored to his liberty, but removed to London: And therefore we shall forbeare to insist any farther, either upon it, or the occasion of it. M. *Geast.*

For our owne particulars we shall only adde thus much, that seeing some of our owne Reasons with which we had armed our selves against that *Mysterie of Iniquity* have since that time been published to the world (in such humilitie of phrase as well became Christian sufferers, though in such distraction as may sufficiently testifie who were the Authors and what their Condition) we appeale to any who with Judgment and moderation hath or shal read the same; whether we have causlesly and foolishly trifled away those faire advantages wherewith God by the meanes of our renowned Benefactors had endowed us, for the advancement of his Glory, and further propagation of learning and true Religion; or whether we had not rather suffer'd an unjust deprivall of all our livelyhoods under the merciless hands of cruell Tyrants, who neither feare God nor respect the just scruples of tender Consciences.

For when a *M*ember of our Vniversitie was brought upon this occasion before the E. of *M*anchester, and being not satisfied in conscience, desired his Lop that his Chaplaine (then present) might resolve him in some Scruples about it; to this motion (being then thought not unreasonable to his Lop, and much prest by some that were there present) his Reverend Chaplain learnedly replyed before the whole Company, that *he came not thither to resolve Mens Consciences, but to preach to his* Lop. Whereupon the Gentleman was not long after sent *M. Maldero.*

up

up priſoner to *London* by the ſaid Earle for tendring the Reaſons of his refuſing the Covenant, though invited and requited thereunto by his Lordſhip: And there without farther hearing committed to priſon, where he continued a long time at exceſſive charges, which is all the ſatisfaction he could finde (or any other can expect) from them, for the ſcruples of a tender conſcience.

Thus are we impriſoned or baniſhed for our conſciences, being not ſo much as accuſed of any thing elſe, onely ſuſpected of Loyaltie to our King, and Fidelity to our Mother the Church of England; and not onely ſo, but quite ſtript of all our livelyhood, and expoſed to beggery, having nothing left us to ſuſtaine the neceſſities of nature, and many of us no friends to goe to, but deſtitute and forlorne, not knowing whither to bend one ſtep when we ſet footing out of Cambridge, having one onely companion, which will make us rejoyce in our utmoſt afflictions, *viz.* *A cleare Conſcience in a righteous cauſe*: Humbly ſubmitting your ſelves to the chaſtiſement of the Almighty, who after he hath tryed us, will at laſt caſt his rods into the fire.

As for us, God forbid that we ſhould take up any rayling or curſing, who are commanded onely to *bleſſe*: we are ſo far from that, that we have rather choſen to let the names of our greateſt perſecutors rot in our ruines, then ſo much as mention them with our pen, ſave onely where neceſſity compelled us unto it.

But though we ſpare their names, we hope we may without offence to any deſcribe their qualities: And therefore if Poſterity ſhall ask, Who thruſt out one of the *eyes of this Kingdome?* Who made Eloquence dumbe, Phyloſophie ſottiſh, widdowed the Arts, and drove the Muſes from their ancient habitation? Who pluckt the Reverend and Orthodox *Profeſſors* out of their Chaires, and ſilenced them in priſon or their graves? Who turned Religion into Rebellion, and changed the Apoſtolicall Chaire into a Deske for Blaſphemy, and tore the garland from off the head of Lear-

Learning, to place it on the dull browes of disloyall Ignorance? If they shall aske, who made those Ancient and beautifull Chappells, the sweet remembrancers and Monuments of our fore-father *Charitie*, and kind fomenters of their childrens *devotion*, to become ruinous heaps of dust and stones? or who unhived those numerous swarms of labouring *Bees*, which used to drop honey-dews over all this Kingdome, to place in their roomes swarmes of sensleſſe *Drones*? 'Tis quickly answered, Those that were, who endeavouring to share three Crownes, and put them in their owne pockets, have transformed this free Kingdome into a large Gaole, to *keep the Liberty of the Subject*: They who maintaine 100000. robbers and murtherers by sea and land, to protect our lives, and the propriety of our goods: That have gone a *King-catching* these six yeeres, *hunting* their most gracious Soveraigne *like a Partridge on the mountaines* in his owne *defence*; They who have possest themselves of His Majesties Townes, Navie, and Magazines, and robbed him of all his revenues, to make him a *glorious King*: Who have multiplyed Oathes, Protestations, vows, Leagues and Covenants for the *ease of tender consciences*: Filling all Pulpits with jugglers for the *Cause*, canting Sedition, Atheisme, and Rebellion, to root out Popery and Babylon, and settle the Kingdome of Christ: who from a trembling guilt of a legall tryall have engaged three flourishing Kingdomes, and left them weltring in their owne bloud; They (lastly) which when they had glutted themselves with spoyle and rapine, hissed for a *forraigne viper* to come and eate up the bowels of their deare mother: *The very same* have stopt the mouth of all Learning, (following herein the example of their elder brother the *Turke*) lest any should be wiser then themselves, or Posterity know what a world of wickednesse they have committed.

And now seeing they are not content to deprive us of our estates, but (which is much more grievous unto us) have also

alſo robbed us of our good names, branding all of us in our ſeverall writs of Ejectment with a black Character of *miſdemeaners* in generall (and yet not any one particular was alledged againſt any one of us, which were then there, much leſſe offered to be proved by any one ſingle witneſſe, although eſpeciall care was taken by an Ordinance for appointing a Committee to ſit at Cambridge for that purpoſe) we challenge and conjure them as they will one day anſwer for this ſlander and oppreſſion, that they declare and prove what thoſe *Miſdemeaners* are; which if they doe, the ſhame and guilt will be ours: if not (as we are confident they cannot) we muſt appeale herein from theſe unjuſt Judges to the impartiall Tribunall of the righteous Judge of Heaven and Earth, who knowes our integritie, and to whom we ſubmit our ſelves and cauſe, Humblie beſeeching him not to lay this Sinne to their charge. For though for our many ſinnes againſt him we may juſtly receive at his hands, heavier Judgments then theſe: yet our Innocence will plead *Not Guiltie*, to the face of any man who ſhall obiect againſt us any Civill *miſdemeanors*, whereby we can more iuſtly be deprived of our Fellow.ſhips then any free Subiect in *England* of his fee Simple, [if they pleaſe to ſay he is guilty of *Miſdemeanors*.

And as it hath pleaſed our gracious Maſter (whoſe Miniſters we are) to make us examples (though but of ſuffering) to the reſt of our Brethren: So we hope he will continue unto us his grace of *humiliation under his mightie hand*, as an earneſt of his *exalting us in due time*: And in the interim, that he will lay no more upon us, then he ſhall be pleaſed to ſtrengthen our infirmities to beare: And that he will ſtill preſerve unto us a *good conſcience, that whereas* our perſecutors *ſpeake evill of us as of evill doers, they may be aſhamed that falſly accuſe our good converſation in Chriſt.*

FINIS.

A Catalogue of ſuch Heads and Fellowes of Colledges, and other Learned, Reverend, and Religious Gentlemen, of the famous Univerſity of *Cambridge*, as have been Ejected, Plundred, Impriſoned, or Baniſhed thence, for their conſtancie in the Proteſtant Religion eſtabliſhed by Law, and Loyalty to their Soveraigne.

Trinity Colledge.

D. *Combar*, Maſter, and Dean of *Carlile*, ejected, and M. *Hill* put in his place, now Doctor, and Vice-chancellour.

D. *Row*, Doctor in Divin.

D. *Meridith*, D.D.

Maſter
- *Thorndike.*
- *Briſcoe.*
- *Nevile.*
- *Jones.*
- *Marſhall*, B.D.
- *weſt* ſenior.
- *Salmon.*
- *Chamberlaine*, ſen.
- *Aſhton*, ſince dead.

Maſter
- *Willis*, B.D.
- *Barrey.*
- *Cooke* ſenior.
- *Wyat.*
- *Herbert.*
- *Shaw.*
- *Parrat.*
- *Oſley.*
- *Crane.*
- *Creſwell.*
- *Arundell.*
- *Bourcher.*
- *Sherley.*
- *Crawley*
- *Slater.*
- *Cooke* junior.

Price.

Master
Price.
Cave.
Appleby.
Meade.
Wheeler.

Master
Howard.
Trevis.
Campian.
Cowley.
Teardley. *Lister.*

I could not learne certainly how many of these were Bachelors in Divinity.

Master *Leech.* *Scarlet.* *Yates.* } These three were Conducts for the Chappel, and all the rest Fellowes.

Saint *Johns* Colledge.

D. *Beale*, Master, ejected, who was some yeeres in prison, and exchanged, and master *Arrowsmith* put into his place.

Master *Thornton.*
Bodurda.
Ridding.
Terwhit.
Bletchinden.
Mason.
Buckley.
Ambrose.
Greenhagh.
Cooper.
Potter, since dead.
Rogers.
Wrench.
Lacy.

All these and the former were Bachelors in Div.

Master *Cleveland.*
Barwick senior.
Richardson.
Whittingham.
Spooner.
Bullock.
Otwey.
Jones.
Barwick junior.
Morgan.
Neale.
Hatton.
Boteler.
Watts.
Drake.

All these masters in Arts.

Kings

Kings Colledge.

D. *Collins* Profeſſor in Divinity, and Provoſt, long impriſoned, ejected, and maſter *VVhitſcot* put into his place.

Maſter *Edmonds*.
Maſon.
Barlow.
Franklin.
Anſtey. M. in Arts.

Queens Colledge.

D. *Martin*, Doctor in Divinity, in priſon, above theſe 4. yeeres, and maſter *Palmer* put into his place.
D. *Cox*, D. in Law.
D. *Capel*, D. in Div.
D. *Bardſey*, D. in Div.
Maſter *Chandler*.
Marley.
VVicherley.
Coldham.
Kemp.

Maſter *Bryan*.
Sparrow.
Hills.
Theſe Bachelors in Di.
Maſter *Rogers*.
Cox.
VValpole.
Appleby.
Freare.
Natley.
VVells.
VVhitehead.
Theſe maſters in Arts.

Chriſts Colledge.

D. *Bambrigg*, Maſter, who was not ejected, but dyed, and maſter *Bolton* choſen into his place.
Maſter *Power*, Bachelor in Divinity, and the Lady *Margarets* Preacher, ejected.
M. *Norton*.

M. *Brearly*.
Bambrigg.
VVildnet.
Tonſtall.
Potts. ſince dead.
Huntley.
Mathews.
All Maſters in Arts.

Jeſus

Jesus Colledge.

D. *Sterne*, D. in Divinity, who hath been in prison above 4. yeeres, and master *Young* put into his place.
M. Hall, prisoner above 3. yeeres in the Compter in Southwarke.
master *Anscell.*
Clerkeson.
Bussey.
Bachelors in Divinity.

master *Blakeston*,
Robinson,
Beale,
Taylor,
Hanson,
Lincolne,
Greene,
Mason,
Short,
Walker,
These masters in Arts.

Saint *Peters* Colledge.

D. *Cosins*, D. in Divinity, ejected, and now gone beyond sea, and master *Seaman* put into his place.
M. *Tolley.*
Barrow,
Maxwell,
Wilson,
Terringham,
Pennyman,
Beaumont,
Bancks,
Crashaw,

Sr *Blackeston*,
M. *Collet*,
Warr,
Wilsford,
Archer,
Gowyn,
Bargrave,
Symsafe,
Holder,
Sandys.
I could not learne how many of these were Bachelors in Divinity.

Emanuel

Emanuel Colledge.

D. *Holdſworth*, Doctor in Divinity, Maſter, and long impriſoned, and ejected, and maſter *Tuckney* put into his place.

M. *Soresby*, Bachelor in Divinity, ejected.

Pembroke Hall.

D. *Laney*, Doctor in Divinity, maſter, ejected, & is now gone beyond ſea, and maſter *Vines* put into his place.

M. *Vaughan.*
Map le toſt.
Franke.
Bachelors in Divinity.

M. *Poley*,
Randall,
VVeeden,
Aſhton,
Heath,
Lenthall,
Depden,
Quarles,
Cacot,
Hamond,
Keene ſenior.
Felton, who was ejected for refuſing the Covenant five dayes before he was asked the queſtion whether he would take it or no, as the Warrant for his Ejectment ſheweth.
Keene Junior.
May.
Theſe maſters in Arts.
Bokenham tanquam ſocius.

Magdalen Colledge.

D. *Rainbow*, Doctor in Divinity, maſter, who continueth ſtill not ejected.

Ejected, Doctor *Greene*, Doctor of the Civill Law.

M. Howorth,
Pullen,
Erskin,
Leech,
Bachelors in Divinity.
Butler, ma: in Arts.

Gun-

Gunvile and *Caius* Colledge.

D. *Bachcraft*, Doctor in Divinity, Master, who was not ejected, but continueth there still.

Ejected, master *Loveland*,
Salter,
London,
Buxton,
Pickarell,
Colebrand,
Watson,
Halliburton,
All masters in Arts, and all sequestred.

M. *Scarborough*, since commenced Doctor of Physick at Oxford.

Clare-Hall.

D. *Parke*, D. in Divinity, Master, and ejected, and master *Cudworth* put into his place.

M. *Oley*,
Carter, Bachelors in Divinity.

M. *Gunning*,
Fabian,
Hickman,
Bing,
Havers, masters in Arts.

Sidney, Suffex Colledge.

D. *Ward*, D. in Divinity, and Professor, Master, who was long imprisoned here, & afterwards dyed, and D. *Minshall* chosen into his place.

Ejected, master *Bartu*,
Lawson, who dyed afterwards.
Ward,
Gibson,
Pawson, Ma: in Arts.

Trinity

Trinity-Hall.

D. *Eden*, Doctor in Law, Maſter, not ejected, but is dead, and D. *Bond* is choſen into his place, & none of all that Colledge were ejected.

Katherine Hall.

D. *Brownrigg*, Doctor in Divinity, and Biſhop of *Exeter*, maſter, and ejected, and maſter *Spurſtow* put into his place, and none of that Colledge ejected beſides.

Corpus Chriſti, alias *Bennet* Colledge.

D. *Love*, D. in divinity, maſter, who was not ejected but continueth there ſtill.

maſter *Tunſtall*, Bachelor in divinity,
Palgrave, Bachelor in divinity,
Briggs, ejected.

ECCLES. 4. 1.

So I returned, and considered all the oppressions that are done under the Sunne; and behold the teares of such as were oppressed, and they had no comforter: and on the side of their oppressours there was power, but they had no comforter.

ECCLES. 5. 8.

If thou seest the oppression of the poore, and violent perverting of judgement and justice in a province, marvell not at the matter: for he that is higher then the highest, regardeth, and there be higher then they.

ACT. 13. 50.

But the Jewes stirred up the devout and honourable women, and the chiefe men of the City, and raised persecution against Paul and Barnabas, and expelled them out of their coasts.

FINIS.

MICRO-CHRONICON:

OR,

A briefe Chronology of the Time and Place of the Battels, Sieges, Conflicts, and other moſt remarkable Paſſages which have happened betwixt His Majeſtie and the Parliament, from the beginning of theſe unhappy diſſentions to the 25th of *March.* 1647.

Together,

With a Catalogue of the LORDS, Knights, Commanders, and perſons of quality ſlain on either ſide therein.

Cicer. *Incerti ſunt exitus pugnarum, Marſque eſt communis, qui ſæpe ſpoliantem, jam & exultantem evertit & perculit ab abjecto.*

Printed in the Yeare, 1647.

The Preface.

Reader,

YOu have found in the preceding parts of this Ruina, *under the Title of* Rusticus, *some few relations of those many plundring outrages committed on the good subjects lives, consciences, and Estates, by the giddy-headed Sectaries. In the second place, you have met with their fanaticke fury in destroying those once much to be admired* Edifices, *the* Cathedrals *of this Kingdome. In the third, you have seen what tyranny they have exercised over the learned and pious Divines in and about* London, *And in the fourth place, you have heard the querulous out-cry of that once famous University of* Cambridge. *In this last and remaining part, it rests only to give you a* Synopsis, *or short view of the Martiall Actions, which did concomitantly occurre in the time of the other, and with it a List of such Noblemen, Knights, Gentlemen and Commanders as perished on both sides, in the fury of lesse then five yeares Warre, where the memory of such as fell in*

defence of Religion, King *and* Lawes, *will deservedly live for ever, whileſt the others will dye in their owne putrefaction: In this (as in the former parts) the Reader will eaſily perceive a great deale of candor and impartialitie to goe along even to the end, where theſe perſecuting ſubjects met with ſtrange ſucceſſes, not given by God, as a bleſſing upon their bad cauſe, but as a ſcourge for our ſinnes, which when his infinite goodneſſe ſhall deeme to be ſufficiently chaſtiſed, we doubt not but that he will burne thoſe Rods, by deſtroying the* Hydra-*headed multitude of Sects and Hereſies, by re-eſtabliſhing our gracious Soverai'gne in his ancient Rights and freedome, by reducing the Lawes to their old Channell, all loyall ſubjects to their Liberties and Eſtates, and out of the diſſentions and impieties of theſe all-commanding ſubjects make new Rods for their deſerved chaſtiſement, which we ſhall patiently expect in Gods good time.*

March 25. 1647.

Micro-Chronicon Annorum ſex Mirabilium, &c.

Anno 1640.

NOvember 3. (after the unhappy breaches of ſome former Parliaments) began that (yet ſitting) at Weſtminſter, called by His Sacred maieſty, to adviſe with him for the redreſſe of our grievances: But inſtead thereof, (by the prevalencie of a factious party) the Kingdome was voted into unheard-of diſobedience againſt His majeſty, whereby our grievances were multiplyed; Religion and Lawes defaced, by incouragement given to Anabapriſts, Browniſts, Independants, and all manner of Sectaries, Churches prophaned, the Monuments of the dead violated, the Common prayer Booke throwne away, every man being left to the dictate of his private Spirit, and the whole Kingdome engaged in a moſt unnaturall and bloody Warre.

Anno 1641.

May 12. The Earle of *Strafford*, Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, after a long and tedious triall, was beheaded on *Tower-hill*. It were hard to tell you by what Law, other then ſome ruſty volumes of conſtructive and arbitrary Treaſon. Howbeit, his life was ſacrificed to

appeaſe the thirſt of the multitude. And although His Maieſty (unwillingly) ſigned the Bill; It was ſo ſmall happineſſe for him and his Poſterity, that His maieſty conceived him not meriting ſo ſevere and heavy a puniſhment, as the utmoſt execution of that ſentence.

Dec. 15. The Houſe of Commons publiſhed a Remonſtrance of the ſtate of the Kingdome, therein ſetting forth all the Errors of His Majeſties Government (a meere deſigne to alienate the affection of His Subjects from Him) Wherein they alſo declared, that the party of Biſhops and Popiſh Lords in the Houſe of Peeres, had hindred the proceedings of divers good Bils paſſed in the Commons Houſe, concerning the Reformation of ſundry great abuſes and corruptions both in Church and State. And thereupon the tumultuous and factious people in and about London, reſorted to *weſtminſter* with clubs and ſwords, crying through the ſtreets, *weſtminſter-Hall*, and between the two Houſes, *No Biſhops, No Biſhops, No Popiſh Lords*, and abuſing the ſeverall Members of either Houſe, who, they were informed, favoured not their ends: and uſing ſeditious and traiterous ſpeeches againſt His Majeſty himſelfe.

January

3. His Majeſtie exhibited Articles of High-treaſon againſt the Lord *Kimbolton*, and the five Members, as for other matters, ſo, for endeavouring to ſubvert the fundamentall Lawes and Government of this Kingdome, and to deprive His Majeſtie of his Regall power, and to place an Arbitrary, and Tyrannicall power in ſubjects; and for raiſing and countenancing Tumults, thereby to compell the Parliament to Order, limit, and diſpoſe their proceedings as might concur with their deſignes.

4. Upon an Order publiſhed by the Houſe of Com. againſt

againſt the *Arreſting of their Members, His Maj. went* in perſon to demand them.

5. The Houſes thereupon adjourned themſelves into *London*, and the City took the Members into protection, under pretence of *maintaining the priviledge* of Parliament.

11. The accuſed five Members were guarded to *Weſtminſter* both by water and land.

20. His Majeſty (to compoſe theſe differences) ſent a moſt gracious Meſſage to both Houſes, adviſing them to take into conſideration all ſuch particulars as they held neceſſary for upholding his juſt Regall power, and ſetling his Revenue; as alſo for eſtabliſhing Religion, (with due regard to tender conſciences in point of Ceremonies) and for ſecuring their Priviledges, and the liberty of the Subject.

27. The Houſe of Commons petitioned His Majeſty, that the Militia, and the Forts and Caſtles might be put in the hands of ſuch men, as *they did confide in.*

31. Becauſe the major part of Lords would not concurre with the houſe of Commons in the buſineſſe of the Militia, the factious and poore ſort of people in and about London, petition'd the Houſe of Commons (by their owne direction) againſt thoſe Lords, as Malignants, and diſturbers of their Peace, and threatned to remove them, ſo they withdrew themſelves; and the Militia was carried by the remaining party of the Lords.

February

2. The Lords and Commons petitioned His Majeſtie, that he would forthwith put the Tower of London, and all other Forts, and the whole Militia of the Kingdome, into the hands of ſuch perſons, as *they ſhould recommend unto him*, to which His Majeſty returned this moſt Gracious Anſwer, that when he ſhould know, the extent of Power which was in-

tended to be eſtabliſhed in thoſe Perſons, whom they deſired to be the Commanders of the Militia, in the ſeverall Counties; and likewiſe to what time it ſhould be limited, that no Power ſhould be executed by His Majeſty alone without the advice of Parliament; then he would be content to put in all the places both of Forts and Militia, ſuch perſons as both Houſes of Parliament, ſhould either approve, or recommend unto to him, ſo that they declared before unto His Majeſty the names of ſuch perſons; unleſſe ſuch perſons ſhould be named, againſt whom he ſhould have juſt and unqueſtionable exceptions. In the interim,

11. His Majeſtie (to ſhew his reall intention to ſatisfie the (needleſſe) feares of his people) was content to accept of S. *John Conyers*, in the place of S. *John Byron* to be Lievtenant of the Tower.

23. The Queenes Majeſtie tooke ſhipping at *Dover* having been driven before from *white-hall* by the frequent tumults of the factious and rude people; and ſoone after His Majeſty went to *New-market*, and from thence to *Yorke*.

24. The Houſes of Parliament ſent a meſſage unto His Majeſty, wherein they deſired that the Prince might not be removed from *Hampton court*, leaſt it might be a cauſe to promote jealouſies and feares, &c. To which HisMajeſty returned, that he knew not what anſwer to give, not being able to imagine from what grounds they proceeded. But if any information had beene given to that purpoſe; His Majeſty much deſired that the ſame might be examined to the bottome, and then he hoped, that their feares and jealouſies would be afterwards continued only with reference to His Majeſties Rights and Honour.

24. The Lords and Commons voted 2500000 Acres of Land in *Ireland* to be aſſigned, allotted, and divided amongſt ſuch as ſhould diſburſe any ſummes of money,

money, for reduceing of *Ireland*.

The ſame day His Majeſty (being glad to receive any Propoſition that might repaire the calamity of his diſtreſſed Kingdome of *Ireland*;) not only aſſented unto their Propoſitions; but alſo offered to venture his owne Royall Perſon for the recovery of that Kingdome, and to contribute any other Aſſiſtance he could to that ſervice, by parting with any profit, or advantage of his owne there——And yet they were not aſhamed afterwards to ſuſpect, nay, accuſe His Majeſtie of Granting Commiſſions for raiſing the Rebellion there.

25. The Houſes preſented an Ordnance to His Majeſty for ſettleing of the Militia according as *they had thought fit*; to which they deſired His Majeſties aſſent.

28. His Majeſty (for many weighty reaſons) returned his Negative anſwer; wherein (amongſt other rationall expreſſions) this was one: That he could not conſent to deveſt himſelfe of the juſt power which God and the Lawes of this Kingdome had placed in him, for the defence of his people, and to put it into the hands of others for any indefinite time, &c.

March

1. The Houſes Petition'd His Majeſty (then at *Theobalds*) concerning the Militia, wherein they threatned him; that if His Majeſty ſhould perſiſt in his denyall, and not aſſure them by their Meſſengers of his Royall aſſent to their former deſires, they ſhould be enforced to diſpoſe of the Militia, by their owne Authority, in ſuch manner as had beene formerly propounded to him; and that they had reſolved to doe it accordingly, with many other undutifull expreſſions.

The ſame day His Majeſty returned them anſwer; That for the Militia he had thought ſo much of his former

mer anſwer before he ſent it, and was ſo much aſſured that the ſame was agreeable to what in Juſtice, or reaſon they could aske, or he in honour grant, that he ſhould not alter it in any point, &c.

2. The Houſes voted that the Kingdome ſhould be put into a poſture of defence by their owne Authority, in ſuch a way as they had already agreed upon.

15. His Majeſty (upon his removeall from *Huntington* to *Yorke*) ſent a moſt gracious Meſſage to both Houſes, wherein he earneſtly deſired that they would uſe all poſſible induſtry in expediting the buſineſſe of *Ireland*, intimating withall, that no inconvenience ſhould happen to that ſervice by his abſence, and that if the misfortunes and Calamities of his poore Proteſtant Subjects there ſhould grow upon them (though His Majeſty ſhould be deeply concerned in, and ſenſible of their ſufferings) he ſhould waſh his hands before all the world, from the leaſt impuration of ſlackneſſe in that neceſſary and pious worke; with many other moſt gracious expreſſions for the begetting of a good underſtanding betweene him and the Parliament, and the due obſervation of the Lawes of the Kingdome concerning the Militia, &c.

16. His Majeſtie ſet forth a moſt gracious Proclamation for putting the Lawes againſt Popiſh Recuſants in due execution.

Anno 1642.

28. A Paper was ſent from the two Houſes, unto His maj. concerning the Earle of *Warwick* to be made Admirall of the Seas, notwithſtanding that His Majeſty had already appointed Sir *John Pennington* upon the Recommendation of the Admirall, againſt whom no fault was or could be alleadged.

31. His Majeſty ſignified his reſolution upon that point, which was that he would not alter him, whom he

he had already appointed to command this yeares fleete.

Aprill

8. His Majeſty ſent a moſt gracious Meſſage to the Parliament, concerning his firme reſolution of going in Perſon to *Ireland*, for ſuppreſſing the Rebells there, and thereby ſo to ſettle the peace of that Kingdome, and the ſecurity of this, that the very name of feares and jealouſies might have beene no more heard of.

9. The Lords and Commons declared that they intended a due and neceſſary reformation of the Government and Lyturgie of the Church, and to take away nothing in one, or the other, but what was evill, and juſtly offenſive, or at leaſt unneceſſary and burthenſome.

The ſame day they Petitioned His Majeſty to give leave to remove the Magazine from *Hull*, to the Tower of London, and for executing of fixe condemned Prieſts, which His Majeſty (in his wonted mercy) had Reprieved, becauſe he had beene certainly informed that they were (by ſome reſtraint) diſabled to take the benefit of His Majeſties Proclamation.

18. The Houſes Petitioned His Majeſty to deſiſt from his intended paſſage to *Ireland*, and from all preparation of men and armes tending thereunto, and to leave the managing of that Warre to themſelves. Whereunto the King returned a moſt gracious anſwer, and was contented to ſtay ſome time to ſee the event of things, and not purſue his reſolution, &c.

22. The Gentry of *Yorkeſhire* Petitioned His Majeſty that the Magazine at *Hull* might not be removed thence.

23. Hereupon His Majeſty went in Perſon to view his Armes, and Munition there, where being come, he found the Gates all ſhut upon him, and the Bridges

drawn up by the command of that Arch-Traitor Sir *John Hotham*, who then commanded a Garriſon there, and from the Walls flatly denyed His Majeſty entrance; nor would he ſuffer the Duke of *Yorke*, and his Nephew the Prince *Elector*, (who had gone thither the day before) to be let out to His majeſty, till after ſome Conſultation.

28. It was voted that Sir *John Hotham* had herein done nothing but in obedience to the command of both Houſes of Parliament.

May

12. The Militia being taken from His Majeſty (againſt the Law, and His Majeſties conſent) and put in execution; And his Magazine at *Hull* (being his owne proper goods) taken from (and imployed againſt) him; and Sir *John Hothams* Treaſon countenanced, and defended by the two Houſes; His Majeſty reſolved to have a Guard (the Parliament having had one for three moneths before, upon imaginary jealouſies) only to ſecure his Perſon; to be maintained at His Majeſties owne Charge: In which he (this day) deſired the concurrence and aſſiſtance of the Gentry of *Yorkeſhire*, who willingly thereunto agreed, as conceiving themſelves bound to doe the ſame by their Allegiance.

20. It was voted by both Houſes, that the King intended to leavy War againſt the Parliament: which they did on purpoſe to excuſe themſelves for raiſing a Rebellion againſt His majeſty, as appeared within few dayes after.

27. His majeſty by his Proclamation forbad all his ſubjects belonging to the Traind-bands, or militia of the Kingdome, to riſe, march, muſter, or exerciſe, without his conſent, or warrant, upon paine of puniſhment according to the Lawes.

The ſame day His majeſty commanded the Gentry and

and others of the County of *Yorke*, to meete upon *Heywith* moore.

June

18. His maiesty by his Proclamation, forbad all leavies of forces, without his consent.

20. His maiesty by another Proclamation, declared the lawfullneſſe and uſe of the Commiſſions of Array, and commanded obedience to be given to the Commiſſioners therein named, in the Execution thereof.

30. His maiesty ſent out his Warrant, for ſummoning of all Gentlemen, and others, being Proteſtants, who were charged with horſes for His maieſties ſervice, or had liſted themſelves to attend perſonally for his ſecurity to make their appearance at *Yorke*, *July* 7. following.

2. They offered to His maiesty 19. Propoſitions, which ſtruck at Regall power it ſelfe; and would transferre it to, and ſettle it in the Houſes of Parliament for ever: And ſo of Monarchy would have made this an Ariſtocracy and Democracy (ſuitable to the Government they intended in the Church, the Presbyterie:) and upon the Kings refuſall of them,

10. They publiſhed Propoſitions for bringing in of money, &c. to raiſe an Army.

11. The Lords Ordered, that all Armes, Ammunition, Powder, Light-horſes, &c. that were, or ſhould be convayed towards the North, ſhould be ſtayed.

12. Letters, feigned here at home, yet, given out to be ſent from *Amſterdame*, intimating preparation of Ordnance, Piſtols, and Ammunition there, to be transported to His maieſty of purpoſe to deterre the ſimple people, and to poſſeſſe them with a beleefe that His maieſty intended to make Warre with the Parliament;) were read in the Houſe of Commons, and Ordered to be Printed and Publiſhed.

16. His

16. His maiesty disavowed any preparations, or intentions in him to leavie Warre against his Houses of Parliament. And the Lords and others of his Privie Councell there testified in Justification of His maiesty.

July

2. His maieslies Ship called the providence landed in the Creek of *Kenningham* neare *Hull*; till which time His maiesty had not a Barrell of Powder, nor any Armes, or Ammunition whatsoever.

12. The pretended two Houses (Rebelliously) voted, that the Earle of *Essex* should be Generall of their Army, and that they would live and dye with him.

30. They Ordered 100000. l. of the monyes which was come in upon the subscriptions for *Ireland*, to be imployed to the disturbance of the peace of this Kingdome, in bloody Warre against His Sacred maiesty, the mischievous, illegall, and unjust diversion of which monies (contrary to the expresse words of the Act of Parliament concerning the same) was the only cause of the Rebells successe, and of the wasting of His maiesties Armies there, for want of timely supplies and payment.

August

1. The Earle of *Essex* caused all the men then raised (being in number about 10000) to be committed to officers, and divided into regiments, which men had beene raising ever since the 12. of *July* 1642. at which time he was made Generall of the Rebells.

6. The Earle of *Bedford* having fruitlessely besieged the Lord marquesse of *Hertford* in *Sherburne Castle* for foure dayes before, retreated to *Yevell*; whereof 9. Commanders, tooke divers Prisoners, and routed the rest; so as he marched away, and after

divided

divided his ſmall forces, going himſelfe into *Wales* and Sir *Ralph* (now deſervedly Lord) *Hopton* into *Cornwall*.

8. The Lords and Commons by their Declaration gave full power and Authority to the Earle of *Eſſex*, and all the reſt of their Commanders to fight with, kill, and ſlay, all, or any that ſhould oppoſe the militia.

9. The Earle of *Eſſex*, and all his adherents were Proclaimed Traitors: And His maieſty made his gracious offer of pardon to him and ſuch of his adherents, as ſhould within ſix dayes lay downe their Armes.

10. His maieſty declared (by his Proclamation) that no Popiſh Recuſant ſhould ſerve him in his Army.

18. The Rebells at *weſtminſter* declared all men Traitors that ſhould aſſiſt His maieſty with Horſe, Armes, and money, &c.

22. His maieſty (then at *Notingham*) ſent unto them a moſt gracious meſſage, for a Treaty: But they refuſed it.

25. His maieſty ſet up his Standard Royall at *Nottingham*, for raiſing of Forces to ſuppreſſe the Rebells then marching againſt him.

September

19. His maieſty made his ſpeech and proteſtation in the head of his Army betweene *Stafford* and *Wellington*.

23. Prince *Rupert* with about 11. Troopes of horſe gave a great overthrow to the Rebells in *Wikefield* neare *worceſter*.

The ſame day they Ordered, that all the Regiments of foot, and Troupes of horſe in *London*, and all parts of *England*, ſhould within 48. houres march to the Earle of *Eſſex*, to be imployed againſt His maieſty.

October

October.

4. His maiesty by his Proclamation adiourned part of *Michaelmas* Terme; but the Houses would take no notice thereof.

23. Was that signall great Battaile fought between *Keinton* and *Edge-hill* by His maiesties Army, and that of the Parl. led by the Earle of *Essex*, wherein the Parl. lost above 70. Colours of Corners and Ensignes, and His maiesty but only 16. Ensignes, and not one Corner. The exact number that were slaine on both sides in this Battaile is not knowne: But it is most certaine that the Parl. lost above three for one. His maiesty himselfe was in the Bataile, whose undaunted Courage put life in every man, his sacred Person being exposed to so much danger as all good men doe tremble to remember. His Royall Sonnes (the two young Princes) *Charles* Prince of *Wales*, and *James* Duke of *Yorke*, being also in the field in very much danger, if God (whose cause it was) had not covered their heads in the day of Battaile.

24. His maiesty offered a generall pardon to all such as should lay down Armes, and returne to their obedience.

27. His maiesty to compleat his victory in *Keinton* field, drew his whole Army before Banbury; but after the fireing of one small Drake, the Parl. forces there submitted to His mai. mercy (which were in number about 800. foot (of the Earle of *Pete boroughs*, and Lord *Says* Regiments) with ten Colours, and a troupe of horse) and yeelded the Towne and Castle to the King: at which time the Earle of *Essex* with his shattered forces, were crept over the river *Avon* into *Warwicke* (full 8. miles backward from the place where they were beaten) there to secure those few he had left under the protection of the strong seituate Towne and Castle, leaving behind him above 20. Waggons loaden

with

with Powder and other Ammunition.

His maiesty offered a pardon to the Citizens of *London* and *Westminster*.

November

12. His majesty, after foure houres fight, forced the Town of *Braincester*, where Lieutenant Col. *Quarles* that commanded in chiefe was slaine, and at least 400. more of the Parliaments killed and drowned, and many taken Prisoners, amongst whom was that Firebrand of sedition, *John Lilburne*, *Defendour of the Independents faith*.

13. The next morning (being Sunday) certaine of the Parl. forces had come down the Thames from *Kingston* with 18. peeces of Ordnance, which (so soone as they could discerne (for it was a very misty morning) they fired against *Syon* house, and His majesties Traine of Artillery, but did little or no harme: Whereupon His maiesty commanded some Peeces to be drawne downe into the meadow, and to the river side over against them, and likewise a Demicanon to be planted neare the South end of the Towne. All which were so iudiciously plyed, that they shot through their Boats and Barges, and at last fired the powder in one of them, which blew up many of them: The rest tooke them to their heeles, leaving behind them their mangled boats and barges, with all their Ordnance and the remainder of their Ammunition; on which His maiesty presently seized, and afterwards (the yeare being spent) made an Honorable and safe retreat to the Citie of *Oxford*.

5. His maiesties Forces (under the command of Lieutenant Generall *Wilmot*) stormed, and tooke the Towne of *Marlborough* defended by one *Ramsey* (a Scot) and about 500. foot: *Ramsey* and diverse of the prime Resistants brought Prisoners to *Oxford*, all their Armes taken and foure Colours.

The

The ſame day, the Earle of *Newcaſtle* laid ſiege to *Tadcaſter*, and by ſeverall aſſaults on the Towne (from tenne of the Clock in the forenoone, till ſeven at night) killed Captaine *Lyſter*, and 60. more of the Parl. who found ſuch hot ſervice that they ſtole away in the night to *Cawood* and *Selby*, leaving *Tadcaſter* fortified for His maieſties ſervice.

19. A great victory was obtained by the Lord *Hopton*, neare *Bodmin* in the County of *Cornwall*, 900 of the Parl. ſlaine and taken Priſoners, &c.

22. The Lord *Hopton* aſſaulted and tooke the Town of *Saltaſh*.

27. The Forces (Commanded by *John Hampden*) aſſaulted *Brill* in *Buckinghamſhire* (then a Garriſon for His maieſty) but were ſhamefully repulſed by His maieſties forces there, under the command of Sir *Gilbert Gerard* the then Governour thereof.

February

1. Lievtenant Generall *King* and Lievtenant Generall *Goring* defeated 400. foot and three Troupes of the Parl. horſe neare unto *Yarum*.

2. *Cirenceſter*, or *Ciceſter*, in *Glouceſterſhire* was taken by his highneſſe Prince *Rupert*.

13. The Queenes maieſty left the *Hague* and went to *Sciveling*.

16. Her maieſty reimbarked in the Princeſſe Royall of Great *Brittaine*; And,

Her maieſty came within ſight of *Flamborough* head.

20. She caſt Anchor in the harbour of *Burlington* Bay.

22. Her maieſty landed at *Burlington* Key.

24. This morning, foure Ships and a Pinnace in the Parl. ſervice, which came over-night into the roade, made above 100 great ſhot at the houſes in the Key, for two houres ſhooting croſſe-barre-ſhot, and bullets of 12. pound weight, all of them aimed ſo neere as they could,

could, at the place where the Queene lay: insomuch that Her maiesty was forced to make what haste She could out of her bed, and to get her selfe under the shelter of an hill to save her life from the fury of those bloudy rebels: But God preserved Her maiesty both by sea and land.

In this moneth, Sir *Richard Lawdy*, with the Forces from *Hereford*, routed a great body of the Parl from *Glouceſter*, at *Cover*, on the borders of that County; where that valiant and faithfull Gentleman was slaine out of a window.

March

18, 19. was a great battaile on *Hopton-heath* in Stafford-shire, wherein *Gell* and *Brereton*, two cowardly rebels, were totally routed by His maiesties forces under the command of the right honourable *Spencer*, then Earle of Northampton, who was there unfortunately slaine, with Col: *Middleton*, and some few others on His maiesties part.

23. *Grantham* taken by Col: *Charles Cavendiſh* for His maiesty, and afterwards the Works demolished.

Anno 1643.

Aprill 3. His highnesse Prince *Rupert* assaulted, entered, and possessed himselfe of that seditious towne of *Burmingham*. Here the noble Earle of *Denbigh* received a wound, whereof he afterwards dyed.

11. A body of the Parl. forces under young *Hotham* their then Generall, totally routed, the Generall put to flight, the most of his men slaine and taken prisoners. This was performed by Colonell *Cavendiſh*, neare unto *Ancaſter* in the County of *Lincolne*.

21. The Close at *Lichfield* after three Weekes siege, was yeelded up to his highnesse Prince *Rupert*.

This

This place was defended by a part of thoſe forces under the command of the late Lord *Brooke*, a great leader in this rebellion, and a moſt malitious enemy to the Church, who was killed in his aſſaulting this Church by a ſhot into the eye, on Saint *Chads* day, who was the firſt Biſhop of this See, in memory of whom this Cathedrall was built, and called S. *Chads* Church.

30 His Excellency the Earle of *Newcaſtles* forces encountered with and totally routed above 3000 of the Parl. forces which were going to releeve the Town of *Leeds*.

6. *James* Earle of *Northampton*, the true heire of his Fathers loyaltie and valour encountered with a body of the Parl. forces in *Middleton-Cheny* towne-field neare to *Banbury*, conſiſting of about 700. foot, and five Troups of Horſe, where he totally routed their foot, killed 217. upon the plaine, tooke above 300. Priſoners, and all their Ordnance and Ammunition, &c.

16. The Lord *Hopton* aſſaulted a great body of the Parliament then intrenched neare *Stratton* on the borders of *Devonſhire*, fought with them full 10. houres, and having ſpent his Ammunition, inſomuch that he had not powder left to ſerve one houre longer, fell upon them with Swords, piques, and muſquet-ſtocks: and, with unexpreſſible valour, wholly routed their Army, killed many hundreds of them in the place, wounded many more, tooke 1700. priſoners, whereof above 30. Commanders, all their Canon, money, (being three thouſand pounds) Armes and Ammunition, &c.

30. The Queenes maieſty was moſt Traiterouſly voted a Traitor, for her love ſo exemplarily expreſſed to the King her husband.

30. *M. Robert Yeomans*, and *M. George Boucher*,

two

two Citizens of *Briſtoll*, were there publiquely murthered by that Cowardly Colonell *Nathaniel Fines*, for their Loyaltie to His Majeſty.

June

18. His Highneſſe Prince *Rupert* beate up the Quarters of the Parl. forces at *Poſtcombe* & *Chinner* in *Oxfordſhire*, obtained a great victory in *Chalgrove*-field, and utterly defeated the Parl. horſe-men and Dragoons, ſlew divers of their Commanders, amongſt whom was Colonell *John Hampden* (one of the five Members accuſed (by His Majeſtie) of High Treaſon) who in this fight received his mortall wound, in this very *Chalgrove* field, where he firſt muſtred, and drew up men in Armes to put in execution the ungodly Ordnance for the Militia.

31. His Excellency (the Earle of *Newcaſtle*) obtained a great victory againſt the Northerne Forces under the Lord *Fairfax* upon *Adderton* Heath within the County of *Yorke*. In which fight His Excellency ſoone put the Parl. to flight; their Generall *Fairfax* being forced to ſhift (with one poore Toupe of horſe) into *Leeds*, leaving the reſt to the mercy of the victor.

July

1. Sir *Charles Lucas* with three Troups out of his owne Regiment, routed 400. of the Parl. horſe and Dragoones commanded by Colonell *Middleton*, neare *Padbury* in *Buckinghamſhire*, ſlew about 100. of them, took 40. priſoners, and thereby prevented a great deſigne of the Parliament

Col. (now Lord) *Jermin*, with thoſe forces that guarded her Maj. out of the North (aſſiſted by Col. *Haſtings* (now Lord *Loughborough*) took *Burton* upon *Trent* in *Staffordſhire*.

The ſame day the Marqueſſe of *Newcaſtle* beſieged *Bradford*.

2. *Bradford* taken, and in it 2000. priſoners, with-

all their Horſe, Armes, and Ammunition.

Hereupon the Parl. deſerted the towne of *Halifax*, and preſently after Sir *Hugh Cholmeley* fell upon *Beverley*, and took it for His Majeſty.

5. M. *Tompkins* and M. *Challenor* were moſt barbarouſly murthered in *London*, for their fidelity to His Majeſty. And the ſame 5. day was a fight on *Landsdowne Hill*, betwixt His Majeſties Forces, under the Command of the noble Marqueſſe of *Hartford*, and the Parliaments Army under Sir *william waller*, who (after 11. houres fight) ſtuck their lighted matches in the hedges, and ran away. Their Foot were abſolutely routed, and all diſperſed: their loſſe of Officers & Horſe very great, many hundreds of their men were killed; His Majeſties Forces having the pillage of the field. And here was that valiant Knight Sir *Bevill Greenvill* unfortunately ſlaine in the front of his men.

13. About 4 a clock in the afternoone, the King and Queenes Majeſty met at *Edge-hill*, where the Parl. (*October* 23. 1642.) had received ſo great an overthrow: and the ſame day and houre His Majeſties Forces (under the Command of the Lord *Wilmot*, Lieutenant Generall of the horſe, the Earle of *Carnarvon*, and the Lord *Byron*) obtained another great & ſtrange victory upon *Round-way Downe*, with 1500. Horſe, and two ſmall peeces of Cannon only: wherewith they totally routed the Parl. Army under the command of that old beaten Souldier Sir *william waller*, conſiſting of above 2500. foot, and 2000. horſe, beſides five hundred Dragooners, took eight peeces of braſſe Ordnance, ſlew 600. of them in the place, tooke above nine hundred priſoners, all their Cannon, Armes, Ammunition, Waggons, Baggage, and Victuall, 28. foot-Enſignes, nine Cornets, and left not one of them, but what was either killed, taken priſoner, or narrowly eſcaped.

24. His

24. His Highneſſe Prince *Rupert* having joyned his Forces to his brothers, and the whole body of their ſtrength being brought together, they ſate down before *Briſtoll*, and began their Batteries.

26. They gained the Out-works.

27. The Citie and Caſtle were delivered to His Maj. withall the Ordnance, Armes and Ammunition.

Auguſt

3. *Corfe-Caſtle* (in the Iſle of *Purbecke*) was fallen upon by the Parl. forces, who were ſhamefully repulſed by the Gallantry of Captaine *Laurence*: Above 60. were killed in the place, the reſt hearing of the Earle of *Carnarvons* approach, ran away.

5. *Dorcheſter* ſummoned, and ſurrendred unto the E. of *Carnarvon*.

9. About this, the Caſtle and Iſle of *Portland* were reduced under His Maj. Command: And the Towne and Haven of *Weymouth* and *Melcombe* ſubmitted to His Majeſty.

10. Col. *John Digby* defeated the Forces of *Biddeford* and *Barnſtaple*.

September

2, 3. The Townes of *Biddeford*, *Appleford* and *Barnſtaple* delivered up their ſeverall Garriſons to His Majeſty.

The ſame third day His Highneſſe Prince *Maurice* aſſaulted *Exeter*.

4. His Highneſſe gained the great Sconce, and immediately after the Towne and Caſtle, which were delivered unto His Highneſſe, with all the Ordnance, Armes, and Ammunition.

The Parl. Army (ſtealing out of *Glouceſterſhire* towards *London*) ſurpriſed part of a new raiſed Regiment of His Majeſties Horſe at *Cyrenceſter*, but being overtaken by Prince *Rupert* with His Majeſties Horſe neare *Auburne* in *Wiltſhire*, many great bodies of their

foot were routed, and many of them ſlaine in the place. Here was the Marqueſſe *De la Vieuville* taken priſoner, who was afterwards murthered in cold bloud; becauſe they underſtood he was ſomething allyed to the Queenes Majeſty. Hereby the Parl. Army was greatly retarded, inſomuch that His Majeſty had time to overtake them with his foot, and

20. upon an hill neare *Newbury* and *Enborne* heath, His Maieſty fought with them, who were ſeated in the moſt advantagious place imaginable; yet in deſpight of all their Cannon, Foot, and Horſe, His Majeſtie beat them from their ground; gained the hill and one Peece of their Ordnance, and quickly routed all their Horſe upon the heath. The moſt that were killed in this fight of His Majeſties forces, exceeded not the Number of three hundred; but above ſix hundred of the Parl. loſt their lives there, and a great number of them were wounded.

In this fight were ſlaine the moſt Noble and valiant Earle of *Carnarvon*, the Earle of *Sunderland*, the Lord *Viſcount Faulkland*, Colonell *Morgan* Captaine *William Simpcots*, with ſome other Gentry and Commanders. After this the Parl. forces were further purſued and routed againe, ſo as they fled into *Reading* where they durſt not ſtay, but left the Town for His majeſty.

25. That pernitious Confederacy, called the nationall Covenant, was taken by the Members of the Houſe of Commons at *Weſtminſter* in Saint *Margarets Church*.

Anno 1644.

Octob. 18. The Prince of *Harcourt* Lord Ambaſſadour extraordinary from the *French* King and Queene Regent (after he had beene moſt barbarouſly uſed by the Parl.) came ſafe to *Oxford*, where he had entertainment

ment more ſuitable to the worth of ſo great a Perſonage.

His Majeſties under the Command of the Lord *Widdrington*, and Colonell *Henderſon* (a Scot) received a defeat neare *Horne*-Caſtle in *Lincolneſhire*, by the Parl. forces under the Command of *Mancheſter*, *Cromwell*, and *Fairfax*, there were taken priſoners neare 600. of His Majeſties forces, Sir *Ingram Hopton* and ſome few others ſlaine, not without ſome conſiderable loſſe to the Parliament.

November

11. An Ordnance for authorizing the Counterfeit Great Seale.

21. Sir *william Armine*, and others (ſent by the Parl. at *Weſtminſter*) arrived at *Edenborough* with Articles of accord, and advance money, to haſten the Scots invaſion.

27. The Kings Meſſenger hanged at London, for diſcharging his Duty, in ſerving His Majeſties Writ.

December

4. *Hawarden* Caſtle ſurrendred to His Majeſty.

8. *John Pym* died (*De morbo pediculoſo*) at *Derby houſe* in *weſtminſter*.

12. *Beeſton* Caſtle aſſaulted and taken for His Majeſty.

21. *Lapley* houſe taken by Capt. *Heaveningham*

28. Col. *Nathaniell Fiennes*, one of the firſt that appeared in this unnaturall Warre, was in a Court of War at S. *Albans*, by his owne fellows, ſentenced to be hanged for a Coward.

29. The ſtately Screen of Copper richly gilt, ſet up by *Henry* the ſeventh in his Chappell at *Weſtminſter*, was by Order of both Houſes reformed, that is, broken downe and ſold to Tinkers.

Anno 1644.

Anno 1644.

Jan. 16. The perfidious Scots (contrary to the ſolemne Pacification) invaded this Kingdome.

22. The members of Parl. aſſembled at *Oxford* according to His mai. Proclamation.

March

2. The Scots came over the river of *Tyne*, and Generall *King* purſueing them in the rere, forced them into *Sunderland*.

13. *Hopton* Caſtle in *Shropſhire* taken by Colonell *VVoodhouſe* for His majeſty.

18. *VVardour* Caſtle in *VViltſhire* (after long ſiege) was taken by Sir *Francis Dodington* for His maieſty.

22. *Newarke*, after three weekes ſiege releived by His Highneſſe Prince *Rupert*, where all the Parl. Forces were totally defeated; and ſoone after *Lincolne*, *Sleeford*, and *Gainsborough* were quitted by the Parliament.

23. *Sturton* Caſtle in *Staffordſhire* ſurrendred to S. *Gilbert Gerard* then Governour of *VVorceſter* for His maieſty.

24. *Apeley Houſe* in *Shropſhire* taken by Col. *Ellis*, for His maieſty.

Aprill

3.6. *Longford Houſe* and *Tongue* Caſtle in *Shropſhire* ſurrendred to His highneſſe Prince *Rupert*.

13. *Gloceſter* Forces aſſaulted *Newent*, but were gallantly repulſed and purſued by Col. *Minne* the Governour thereof, and forced to leave two peeces of their Cannon behind them, and many dead bodies before the works.

17. The *Queenes* maieſty began her iourney from *Oxford* into the *VVeſt*.

The

The ſame day *Brampton Bryan* in *Herefordſhire* (a Caſtle of S. *Robert Harleys*) was ſummoned, and rendred (at mercy only) to S. *Michael VVoodhouſe*, for His maieſty.

The ſame 17. day was *Dunfreize* in *Scotland*, taken in by the *Marqueſſe* of *Mountroſſe* for his maieſty.

22. *Stutcombe* in *Dorſetſhire* aſſaulted and taken by his highneſſe Prince *Maurice*.

May

6. The Garriſon of *Lathom Houſe* in *Lanceſhire*, made (amongſt divers others) a moſt remarkable ſally, wherein they killed many of the Beſiegers in their Trenches, purſued the reſt and killed neare 300. of the Parl. in the purſuite, and took three peeces of their Ordnance.

12. The forces from *Plymouth* aſſaulted *Mount-Egcombe Houſe* in *Cornewall*, and repulſed.

24. The Parl. having formed two Armies, (conſiſting for the moſt part of the *London* Trained Bands and Auxiliaries under the Command of the Earle of *Eſſex* and Sir *VVilliam VValler*) this day ioyned about *Blewbury* in *Berkſhire* and bent their courſe towards *Abbingdon*.

25. Prince *Rupert* aſſaulted and took *Stopford* in *Cheſhire*. Hereupon *Latham Houſe* (after 18. weekes ſiege) was timely releived.

28. His highneſſe Prince *Rupert* ſummoned, ſtormed, and took *Bolton* (the *Geneva* of *Lancaſhire* (as the Brethren uſe to call it) the firſt town in that Countie, and conſequently in *England*, that put in execution the *Militia*, as the readieſt meanes to ruine the Kingdome.

29. The Parl. Armies ſevered: The Earle of *Eſſex* marching from *Abbingdon* to *Iſlip*, with purpoſe to diſtreſſe *Oxford* on the North part, as *VValler* at

Abingdon on the South part.

30. The Parl. forces attempted to paſſe, to croſſe the River *Charwell* at *Goſworth-bridge*; but were gallantly repulſed.

31. *Waller* attempted to paſſe *Iſis* at *Newbridge*, but being alſo repulſed, he retired to *Abingdon*, where (to revenge himſelfe) he demoliſhed *Abingdon* Croſſe, defaced the Church, burnt all the Tables and Cheſſe-boards, and plundred moſt of the people of their Goods.

June

1. They againe attempted in ſeverall places at once, to croſſe the river *Charwell*, but ſped as little, being ſtill beaten off with great loſſe, and particularly at *Goſworth* Bridge, where they loſt above 100. men.

3. His Majeſty perceiving the Parl. intention to beſiege *Oxford*, left a ſufficient ſtrength for defence thereof, and to disburthen the Citie of unneceſſary force) marched with the reſt of His Army (this eve-evening) towards *Worceſter*.

4. The Earle of *Eſſex* perceiving the Kings forces drawne away, paſſed *Charwell* with his Army, and hearing of His Majeſties departure from *Oxford*, haſtned after.

5. The Earle of *Eſſex* went this day as farre as *Chipping Norton* after the King.

6. But unwilling to looſe his labour any longer, returned to *Burford*, where he deputed Sir *William Waller* to proceed in the adventure of King-catching, that himſelfe might have the honour of taking in *Leſtithiell*.

11. *Dudly* Caſtle releeved by His Majeſties forces from *Worceſter*.

12. Col. *Gage*, with ſome forces from *Oxford* took in *Borſtall* houſe.

16. The

16. The Lady *Henrietta* borne at *Exeter.*

18 His Majeſty in *Worceſterſhire* (having intelligence that the Parliament Armie were now ſevered, (whilſt Sir *William Waller* to get before the King ran into *Staffordſhire*) reſolved to reinforce himſelfe with the Regiments left at *Oxford*, & encount rSir *William*, to which end His Majeſty returned, and came this day to *VVitney.*

20. Col. *Shuttleworth* with 400. Men attempted to beat up a part of Prince *Ruperts* Quarters at *Blackburne* in *Lancaſhire*: But S. *Charles Lucas* was ſo ready for him, that he killed and tooke above 100. of his men, and made himſelfe and the reſt ſhift for their lives.

22. Sir *VVill. VValler* having run himſelfe out of breath, gave over the purſuite of the King (the rather for that then His Maj. was provided for him) whereupon HisMajeſty directed his march towards the Parl. aſſociated Counties, and came this night to *Buckingham*, where he received the joyfull news of His Queenes ſafe delivery of the Princeſſe *Henrietta.*

25. S. *Charles Lucas* totally routed 300 Horſe and 100. Dragoons under the command of Col. *Shuttleworth*, at *Colne*, on the borders of *Yorkeſhire*, had execution on them for three miles, wounded Col. *Shuttleworth* himſelfe, who with ſome few eſcaped, the reſt were either killed, or taken, and the Colours and priſoners brought to Prince *Rupert.*

26. *VValler* to recruite his weary Army from the Garriſons of *Gloceſter*, *VVarwick*, *Coventry*, *Northampton*, *Kenelmworth* Caſtle, had this day a Rendezvouz in *Keinton* field, whereof the King having no ice, turned his marteh towards him, and quartered this night at *Brackley.*

28. This day His Majeſty comming before *Banbury*, found *VValler* drawne up in Battalia Weſtward from

from the Towne, on the ſide of *Crouch hill*, taking advantage of the hills, bogs, and ditches.

29. His Maieſty diſcerning that *Waller* would not come into the plaine, nor could be aſſaulted as he lay, but with much diſadvantage, removed ſomewhat Northwards, to ſee if thereby he could draw him from his Station, which accordingly was done, for *Waller* likewiſe advanced on the other ſide the river, whereupon the King at *Crapready* marched further off the river, leaving the bridge, in hope to draw them over, which *Waller* greedily apprehending as an advantage, put over 2000. horſe and a great body of foote, with 14. peeces of Cannon. *VVallers* Army being thus divided were immediately charged by the Kings reare, the Earle of *Clevelands* horſe, and Sir *Bernard Aſtleys* foot, routing all that had paſt the bridge, whilſt the E. of *Northampton* charged the reſt of their horſe, that were fording over. In this fight were ſlaine above 300. Parl. and many of them taken priſoners, with their 14. peeces: There were ſlaine on His Majeſties part two Gallant Knights, Sir *William Butler*, and Sir *William Clarke*, and not above 14. common Souldiers beſides. And ſo much for *Wallers* Army this Summer.

July.

In the begining of this moneth His Highneſſe Prince *Rupert* marched out of *Lancaſhire* with a conſiderable Army for the reliefe of *Yorke*, which had beene two moneths beſieged by an aggregate body of the Parl. conſiſting of the Earle of *Manceſters* Army, the Lord *Fairfax* and the rebellious Scots under the Command of *Leſley*. The Prince had no ſooner releeved *Yorke*, but drew forth after the Parl Army, & on *Marſton moore* there began a terrible fight, wherein His highneſſe at firſt had much the better, tooke their Ordnance, and many of them Priſoners, inſomuch that *Leſley* and the

the Lord *Fairfax* thinking all had beene loſt, fled many miles from the place where the Battell was fought, and never came to the remainder of their Armies, till two daies after the fight, but in concluſion (whether by fate that attends the event of Warre, or by neglect, I know not) the fortune of the day turned, and the Parl. forces recovered their loſt Ordnance, and tooke ſome of the Princes Baggage, and with it Sir *Charles Lucas*, Colonell *Porter*, and Colonell *Tiliard* Priſoners. In this Battaile were ſlaine on His Majeſties part, the Lord *Cary*, Sir *Thomas Metham*, Colonell *Ewer*, Colonell *Towneley*, with ſome others of note, and about 1500. common ſouldiers. On the Parl. part were ſlaine Sir *Charles Fairfax* with many other of their Commanders, and at leaſt 3000 common Soldiers.

This done, the Parl. rally and ſit downe againe before *Yorke*, which was ſurrendred within three weeks after upon honourable conditions, which were moſt perfidiouſly broken by the Parl. forces.

6. The Lord *Hopton* routed 350. of the Parl. neare *Warmiſter*, which were purſued above 20. miles by Sir *Francis Dodington*.

15. His Maj. came to *Bath* with his Army; which day the Queenes Maj. arrived ſafe at *Breſt* in *Brittany*, notwithſtanding 50 great ſhot made at her by *Batty* the Parl. vice-Admirall.

23. The King made a ſpeech to the *Sommerſetſhire*-men on *Kings-moore*.

31. *Middleton* (a Scot) furiouſly aſſaulted *Dennington* Caſtle, and received a moſt ſhamefull repulſe.

Auguſt

1. His Maieſty with his Army paſſed into *Cornewall* over *Tamar* at *Polton* bridge in purſuite of the Earle of *Eſſex*, whom he had now chaſed through *Devonſhire*.

25. His

25. His Maj. gained from the Parl. the Caſtle of *Leſtithiel*, where their Army lay ſtrongly encamped.

30. The Parl. Horſe in the night paſſed between His Majeſties Quarters, and fled towards *Plymouth*.

31. The Parl. foote making towards *Foy*, were beaten from five Peeces of their Ordnance.

Semptember

2. The Parl. Army being deſerted by their Generall the Earle of *Eſſex* (who with the Lord *Roberts* fled to *Plymouth* in a Cock-boate the night paſt) this day yeelded up to His Majeſty all their Traine of Artillery, *viz*, 49. peeces of faire braſſe Ordnance, above 200. Barrells of Gun-powder, with match, Bullet, &c. proportionable, above ſeven hundred Carriages, and betwixt eight and nine thouſand Armes: His Majeſty out of his wonted clemency granting them their lives.

5. His Majeſty having obtained ſo compleat a victory over the Parl. Forces, did (formerly after the defeat of *Waller*) from *Taveſtocke* ſend his ſecond meſſage of peace to *VVeſtminſter*.

About this time the Marqueſſe of *Montroſſe*, and major Generall *Mackdonald* obtained a great victory over the Parl. Forces upon *Newbigging Moore* in *Scotland*: and took S. *Johns* Towne.

And within 14. dayes after this victory they obtained a ſecond victory over another body of the Parl. forces in that Kingdome neare unto *Aberdene*; and ſoone after the Marqueſſe took the Town of *Aberdene* and all the Ordnance, &c. and therein many of their fugitives.

11. The Garriſon of *Baſing* (after 18. Weekes ſiege) was releeved from *Oxford* by Sir *Henry Gage*.

12. *Ilfercombe* in *Devonſhire* rendred to Generall *Goring* for His Majeſty.

17. *Barnſtable* in *Devonſhire* (that had formerly revolted

revolted upon the Earle of *Eſſex* his approach) ſubmitted to His Majeſty and obtained from him their ſecond pardon.

23. Colonell *John Fines* (having beſieged the Caſtle of *Banbury* above a moneth before) hired his men to ſtorme it in five places, in all which they were ſhamefully beaten off with great loſſe.

Anno 1644.

October 7. In the night Sir *Richard Greenvil* regained the Towne of *Saltaſh* by ſtorming.

25. The E. of *Northampton*, and Sir *Henry Gage* raiſed the ſiege of *Banbury*-Caſtle, fell upon Col. *John Fines* his flying Troupes, ſlew and took many of his men and horſe, one peece of Ordnance, all their Ammunition, and many Armes.

27. The Parliament having thus loſt two of their Armies, called the third (under the Earle of *Manchefters* Command, out of the aſſociated Counties) and forced other Regiments out of *London* to fight His Maj. who was now advanced to *Newbury* with part of his Army, where the Parliament apprehending a great advantage, in regard that the reſt of His Maj. forces were not come up, fell upon His Maieſties Quarters, but were beaten off, with the ſlaughter of above 1000. of their men.

November

6. His maieſty had his Rendezvouz on *Ballington greene*, betwixt *Wallingford* and *Oxford*.

9. *Dennington* Caſtle releeved, the Parliament not daring to withſtand His maieſties Army.

17. His maj. advanced towards the Parl. forces to *Hungerford*, upon whoſe approach the Army left the field. Whereupon His maj. ſent S. *Henry Gage* with a party to releeve the wants of *Baſing*, but the Parl. had raiſed their ſiege before his approach.

19. *Mor-*

19. *Monmouth* that had lately beene betrayed by *Kirle*, was bravely regained by the Lord *Herbert* of *Ragland*.

23. His Majeſty having thus victoriouſly defeated two of their Armies, and driven away the third, came to *Oxford* to entertaine an Overture of Peace (certaine Propoſitions being the ſame day come thither from *London*) having diſpoſed of his Army to their Winter Quarters.

26. A Vote paſſed by the Members of the Houſe of Commons at *Weſtminſter*, for the utter aboliſhing and taking away of the book of Common Prayer, with intention to ſet up a new device, to be called a Directory inſtead thereof.

December

13. His Majeſty (out of His wonted deſire of Peace) ſent the Duke of *Richmond*, and the Earle of *Southampton* to the Houſes of Parliament at *Weſtminſter* for a Treaty, as the beſt expedient for Peace.

Helmſeley Caſtle in *Yorkeſhire* (after 16. weekes ſiege) was delivered up to the Parl. upon honourable Conditions.

21. Col. *Eyre* with ſome horſe from *Newarke* took two Troops of horſe at *Upton* belonging to the Garriſon of *Nottingham*, brought the men, Colours, Horſes and Armes all ſafe to *Newarke*.

23. Sir *Alex. Carew* was beheaded on *Tower-hill* by Martiall Law, for intending to deliver up the Iſland at *Plymouth* to His Majeſty. This man was obſerved to be moſt violent againſt His Majeſty in the beginning of this Warre; but having ſome diſpoſition to become a Convert, his fellow members thought fit to diſpatch him to another world.

24. S *William Vaughan* fell on a party of the Parl. neare *Welch Poole* Commanded by S. *John Price*, killed ſome, wounded others, took divers Priſoners, and many Horſes and Armes.

28. Maſter

28. Maſter *Blakes* houſe at *Pinnell* neare *Calne* in *wiltſhire*, taken by a party of the Lord *Gorings* forces.

31. The Members at *Weſtminſter* voted Sir *Thomas Fairfax* to be their new Generall, caſhiering the E. of *Eſſex*, with whom (*July* 12. 1642) they had ſworn to live and die.

January

1. Young *Hotham* was beheaded on *Tower-hill*.

2. Sir *John Hotham* his father was likewiſe beheaded, by Martiall Law. Here the Reader may take notice of a ſpeciall marke of Gods judgement, for (*Apr.* 23. 1642.) when old *Hotham* denyed His Maj. admittance into *Hull*, he held up his hands, and prayed God *never to proſper him or his poſterity, if he were not His Majeſties loyall Subject*: And now ſee both father and ſonne adjudged by their fellow-members, and condemned by their owne beloved Martiall Law, for intending to deliver up *Hull* to His Majeſty.

The ſame day the Lord *Aſtley* took *Lypyate* houſe in *Glouceſterſhire*.

Sir *Marmaduke Langdale* totally routed Col. *Ludlowes* Regiment of horſe at *Salisbury*.

10. The Lord *Archbiſhop* of *Canterbury* was beheaded on *Tower-hill*. It would be too long here (where we aime at Brevitie) to ſet downe the particulars of his Impriſoment, the prepoſterous proceedings againſt him in his Triall, and his pious magnanimity at the time of his Death, his Sermon on the Scaffold (whereof here followeth a true Copie) will ſatisfie the world, that he dyed innocently, and (which is more) that His Majeſtie hath beene moſt unjuſtly accuſed of any inclination to Popery.

Good

Good People.

THis is an uncomfortable time to preach, yet I ſhall begin with a text of Scripture. *Heb.* 12. 2. *Let us run with patience that race which is ſet before us, Looking unto Jeſus the author and finiſher of our Faith, who for the joy that was ſet before him, endured the Croſſe, deſpiſing the ſhame, and is ſet downe at the right hand of the Throne of God.*

I have been long in my *Race*, and how I have looked to *Jeſus the author and finiſher of my Faith*, Hee beſt knowes: I am now come to the end of my *Race*, and here I find the *Croſſe*, a death of *ſhame*; but the *ſhame* muſt be *deſpiſed*, or no comming to the *right hand of God*; *Jeſus deſpiſed the ſhame* for me, and God forbid but I ſhould *deſpiſe the ſhame* for Him; I am going a pace (*as you ſee*) towards the Red Sea, and my feet are now upon the very brinke of it; an Argument, I hope, that God is bringing me to the *Land of promiſe*, for that was *the way through which he led his People*: But before they came to it, Hee inſtituted a *Paſſeover* for them, a *Lamb* it was, but it muſt be *eaten with ſowre Hearbs*, I ſhall obey, and labour to digeſt the *ſowre Hearbs*, as well as the *Lamb*. And I ſhall remember it is *the Lords Paſſeover*; I ſhall not thinke of the *Hearbs*, nor be angry with the hand which gathereth them; but looke up only to him who inſtituted that, and governes theſe; For men can have *no more power over men, then what is given them from above*. I am not in love with this paſſage, through the Red Sea, for I have the weakneſſe and infirmities of fleſh and blood plentifully in me; And I have prayed with my Saviour, *ut tranſiret Calix iſte*, that *this Cup* of red wine *might paſſe from me*: But if not, *Gods will* (*not mine*) *be done*; and I ſhall moſt willingly *drinke of this Cup* as deep as he pleaſes, and enter this Sea, yea and paſſe through it, *in the way that he ſhall lead me.*

But

But I would have it remembred (Good people) that when Gods Servants were in this boysterous Sea, and *Aaron* among them, the *Ægyptians* which persecuted them (and did in a manner drive them into the Sea) were drowned in the same waters, while they were in pursuit of them; I know *my God whom I serve*, is as able to deliver me from this Sea of Blood, as he was to deliver the *three Children* from the Furnace, and (I most humbly thank my Saviour for it) my Resolution is now, as theirs was then; They *would not worship the image the King had set up*, nor will I the imaginations which the people are setting up; nor will I forsake the *Temple and the truth of God*, to follow the bleating of *Jeroboams* Calfe in *Dan* and in *Bethell*. And as *for this people*, they are at this day miserably misled, (God of his mercy open their Eyes that they may see the right way) for at this day *the blind lead the blind*, and if they goe on, *both will certainly fall into the ditch*. For my selfe, I am (and acknowledge it in all humility) a most grievous sinner many wayes, by thought, word and deed, and I cannot doubt, but that God hath mercy in store for me (a poore penitent) as well as for other sinners, I have now upon this sad occasion, ransacked every corner of my heart, and yet (I thanke God) I have not found (among the many) any one sin which deserves death by any knowne Law of this Kingdome; And yet hereby I charge nothing upon my Judges; for if they proceed upon proofe (by valuable witnesses) I or any other innocent, may be justly condemned; And (I thank God) though the weight of the sentence lie heavy upon me, I am as quiet within, as ever I was in my life. And though I am not only the first Arch-Bishop, but the first man that ever dyed by an *Ordinance of Parliament*, yet some of my Predecessours have gone this way, though not by this meanes; For *Elphegus*

was hurried away and loſt his head by the *Danes*; and *Symon Sudbury* in the fury of *wat Tyler* and his fellowes; Before theſe, Saint *John Baptiſt* had his head danced off by a lewd woman; and Saint *Cyprian* Arch-Biſhop of *Carthage*, ſubmitted his head to a perſecuting ſword. Many Examples (great and good) and they teach me patience; for I hope my Cauſe in Heaven will looke of another dye, then the colour that is put upon it here. And ſome comfort it is to me, not only that I goe the way of theſe great men in their ſeverall generations, but alſo that my Charge (as foule as tis made) looks like that of the *Jewes* againſt Saint *Paul*, (*Acts* 25. 3.) For he was accuſed for the *Law* and the *Temple*, *i. e. Religion*; And like that of Saint *Steven* (*Acts* 6. 14.) for breaking the *Ordinances which Moſes gave*, *i. e.* Law and Religion, *the holy place and the Temple* (*verſe* 13.) But you will ſay, doe I then compare my ſelfe with the integrity of Saint *Paul* and *Steven*? No, farre be that from me; I onely raiſe a comfort to my ſelfe, that theſe great Saints and ſervants of God were laid at in their times, as I am now. And it is memorable, that Saint *Paul* who helped on this Accuſation againſt Saint *Steven*, did after fall under the very ſame himſelfe. Yea, but here is a great clamour that I would have brought in Popery; I ſhall anſwer that more fully by and by; In themeane timeyou know what thePhariſees ſaid againſt Chriſt himſelfe, *If we let him alone, all men will believe in him*, Et venient Romani, *and the Romans will come, & take away both our place and the Nation*. Here was a cauſeleſſe Cry againſt Chriſt that *the Romans will come*; And ſee how juſt the judgement of God was; they crucified Chriſt for feare leſt the *Romans* ſhould come, and his death was it which brought in the *Romans* upon them, God puniſhing them with that which they moſt feared; And I pray God this clamour

of

of *Venient Romani* (of which I have given no cauſe) help not to bring them in; for the Pope never had ſuch a Harveſt in *England* ſince the Reformation, as he hath now upon the Sects and Diviſions that are amongſt us. In the mean time, *by Honour and diſhonour, by good report and evill report, as a deceiver and yet true*, am I paſſing through this world, 2 Cor. 6. 8. Some particulars alſo I think it not amiſſe to ſpeake of.

And firſt, this I ſhall be bold to ſpeak of the King our gracious Soveraigne; He hath beene much traduced alſo for bringing in of Popery; but on my Conſcience (of which I ſhall give God a very preſent accompt) I know Him to be as free from this charge, as any man living; and I hold Him to be as ſound a Proteſtant (according to the Religion by Law eſtabliſhed as any man in this Kingdome; And that he will venture His Life as farre, and as freely for it; and I think I doe, or ſhould know, both his affection to Religion, and His grounds for it, as fully as any man in *England*.

The ſecond particular is concerning this great and Populous City, (which God bleſſe) Here hath beene of late, a faſhion taken up, to gather hands, and then goe to the Great Court of this Kingdome, (the Parliament) and clamour for Juſtice, as if that great and wiſe Court, before whom the Cauſes come, (which are unknowne to the many) could not, or would not doe Juſtice, but at their appointment. A way, which may endanger many an *Innocent* man, and pluck his blood upon their owne heads, and perhaps upon the Cities alſo: And this hath beene lately practiſed againſt my ſelfe; The Magiſtrates ſtanding ſtill, and ſuffering them openly to proceed from pariſh to pariſh without check; God forgive the ſetters of this (with all my heart I beg it) but many well meaning people are

caught by it. In Saint *Stevens* caſe, when nothing elſe could ſerve, *they ſtirred up the people againſt him*; and *Herod* went the ſame way, when he had killed Saint *James*, yet he would not venture upon Saint *Peter*, till he found how the other *pleaſed the people*. But take heed of having your *hands full of blood*, for there is a time (beſt knowne to himſelfe) when God (above other ſinnes) *makes Inquiſition for blood*, and when that Inquiſition is on foot, the Pſalmiſt tells us, *That God remembers* (but that is not all) *He remembers and forgets not the complaint of the poore*, that is, whoſe blood is ſhed by oppreſſion, *verſe* 9. take heed of this. *It is a fearfull thing to fall into the hands of the living God*, but then eſpecially, *when he is making Inquiſition for blood*; And (with my prayers to avert it) I doe heartily deſire this City to remember the Propheſie that is expreſſed, *Jer.*26. 14,15. *As for me, behold I am in your hand: doe with me as ſeemeth good and meet unto you. But know yee for certaine, that if yee put me to death, ye ſhall ſurely bring innocent blood upon your ſelves, and upon this City, and the Inhabitants thereof, &c.*

The third particular is the poor Church of *England*. It hath flouriſhed and beene a ſhelter to other neighbouring Churches, when ſtormes have driven upon them. But, alas, now it is in a ſtorme it ſelfe, and God onely knowes whether, or how it ſhall get out; and, which is worſe then a ſtorme from without, it is become like an Oak cleft to ſhivers with wedges made out of its owne body, and at every cleft prophaneſſe and irreligion is entring in, while as *Proſper* ſpeakes (in his ſecond Booke *De vitæ contemptu cap.* 4.) *Men that introduce prophaneſſe are cloaked over with the name* Religionis Imaginariæ, *of Imaginary Religion*; for we have loſt the Subſtance and dwell too much in Opinion, and that Church which all the Jeſuites machinations

chinations could not ruine, is fallen into danger by her owne.

The laſt particular (for I am not willing to be too long) is my ſelfe: I was borne and baptized in the boſome of the Church of *England* eſtabliſhed by Law; in that profeſſion I have ever ſince lived, and in that I come now to dye; This is no time to diſſemble with God, leaſt of all in matter of Religion; and therefore I deſire it may be remembred, I have alwayes lived in the Proteſtant Religion, eſtabliſhed in *England*, and in that I now come to dye. What clamour and ſlanders I have endured for labouring to keepe an Uniformity in the externall ſervice of God, according to the Doctrine and Diſcipline of this Church, all men know, and I have abundantly felt.

Now at laſt I am accuſed of *High Treaſon* in Parliament: a crime which my ſoule ever abhorred; this Treaſon was charged to conſiſt of theſe two parts, *An endeavour to ſubvert the Lawes of the Land*, and a like *Endeavour to overthrow the true Proteſtant Religion eſtabliſhed by Law*. Beſides my Anſwers to the ſeverall Charges, I proteſted my innocency in both Houſes. *It was ſaid, Priſoners proteſtations at the Bar muſt not be taken.* I can bring no witneſſe of my heart & the intentions thereof; therefore I muſt come to my Proteſtation, not at the Bar, but my Proteſtation at this houre and inſtant of my death; in which I hope all men will be ſuch charitable Chriſtians, as not to think I would dye and diſſemble, being inſtantly to give God an accompt for the truth of it: I doe therefore here in the preſence of *God*, and his holy Angells, take it upon my death, That I never endeavoured the ſubverſion either of *Law* or *Religion*; and I deſire you all to remember this Proteſt of mine concerning mine innocency, in theſe, and from all Treaſons whatſoever. I have beene accuſed likewiſe as an enemy to Parlia-

ments; No, I underſtand them and the benefit that comes by them too well to be ſo; But I did miſlike the miſgovernments of ſome Parl. many wayes, and I had good reaſon for it, for *Corruptio optimi eſt peſſima*, there is no corruption in the world ſo bad, as that which is of the beſt thing in it ſelfe: For the better the thing is in nature, the worſe it is corrupted. And that being the higheſt Court, over which no other hath juriſdiction, when tis miſ-informed or miſ-governed, the Subject is left without all remedy. But I have done, I forgive all the world, all and every of thoſe bitter Enemies which have perſecuted me, and humbly deſire to be forgiven of God firſt, and then of every man, whether I have offended him or not, if he doe but conceive that I have. Lord doe thou forgive me, and I beg forgiveneſſe of him, And ſo I heartily deſire you to joyn in Prayer with me.

O *Eternall God and mercifull Father, looke downe upon me in mercy, in the riches and fulneſſe of all thy mercies looke upon me; but not till thou haſt nail'ed my ſinnes to the Croſſe of Chriſt, not till thou haſt bathed me in the blood of Chriſt, not till I have hid my ſelfe in the wounds of Chriſt: that ſo the puniſhment due unto my ſinnes may paſſe over me. And ſince thou art pleaſed to try me to the uttermoſt, I humbly beſeech thee give me now in this great inſtant, full patience, proportionable comfort, and a heart ready to dye for thy honour, the King's happineſſe, and thy Churches preſervation. And my zeale to theſe, farre from Arrogancy be it ſpoken, is all the ſinne, humane frailties excepted, and all incidents thereto, which is yet known to me in particular, for which I now come to ſuffer; I ſay in this particular of Treaſon; but otherwiſe my ſins are many and great: Lord pardon them all, & thoſe eſpecially, what ever they are, which have drawne downe this preſent judgement upon me: and when thou haſt*

given

given me ſtrength to beare it, doe with me as ſeemes beſt in thine own eyes: & carry me through death that I may looke upon it in what viſage ſoever it ſhall appeare to me, Amen. *And that there may be a ſtop of this iſſue of bloud, in this more then miſerable Kingdome,* (I ſhall deſire that I may pray for the people too, as well as for my ſelfe) *O Lord, I beſeech thee, give grace of repentance to all bloud-thirſty people; but if they will not repent, O Lord confound all their devices, defeat and fruſtrate all their deſignes and endeavours upon them, which are or ſhall be contrary to the Glory of thy great Name, the truth and ſincerity of Religion, the eſtabliſhment of the King and his poſterity after him in their juſt rights and Priviledges, the honour and conſervation of Parliaments in their juſt power, the preſervation of this poore Church in her truth, peace, and patrimony, and the ſettlement of this diſtracted and diſtreſſed People under their ancient Lawes, and in their native Liberties. And when thou haſt done all this in meere mercy for them, O Lord fill their hearts with thankfullneſſe, and with religious dutifull obedience to thee and thy Commandements all their dayes: So* Amen, *Lord Jeſus* Amen, *and receive my Soule into thy Boſome* Amen. Our Father which art in heaven, &c.

11. Sir *Henry Gage* Governour of *Oxford* intended to have raiſed a fort at *Cullom-Bridge*, but the deſigne being treacherouſly diſcovered, he was prevented, and in the attempt moſt unfortunately received a ſhot, whereof, within two houres after, he dyed. His Body was afterwards interred at *Oxford* with funebrious exequies, and ſolemnities anſwerable to his merits, who having done His Majeſty ſpeciall ſervice, was, whilſt living, generally beloved, and dead is ſtill univerſall lamented: He was a moſt valiant and expert

Souldier; and a moſt pious and learned Gentleman, as may appeare by that learned tract of his, written and printed at *Oxford*, entituled the prerogative of man, or his Soules immortalitie, and high perfection defended, &c. His daily refreſhed memory makes me treſpaſſe on the Readers Patience with this

ELEGIE

Vpon the never-enough lamented death of Sir HEN: GAGE, the moſt deſired Governour of *Oxford.*

SO Titus *called was*, The worlds delight,
And ſtraight-way dyed; The envious Siſters ſpight
Still the great favourite: The darling head
unto the Fates is alwayes forfeited.
Our Life's a Chaſe, where (though the whole Herd fly)
The goodlieſt Deere is ſingled out to dye.
And as in beaſts, the fatteſt ever bleeds,
So amongſt men, he that doth braveſt deeds.
He might have liv'd, had but a cowards feare
Kept him ſecurely ſculking in the reare:
Or like ſome ſucking Colonell, whoſe edge
Durſt not advance a foot from a thick hedge:
Or like the wary Skippon, *had ſo ſure*
A ſuite of Armes, he might (beſieg'd) endure:
Or like the Politick Lords, of a different skill,
who thought a Saw-pit ſafer, or a hill;
Whoſe valour in two organs too did lye
Diſtinct; the one in's eare, th'other in his eye.
Puppets of war! Thy name ſhall be divine,
And happily augment the number Nine,

But

But that the Heroes, and the Muſes ſtrive
To owne thee dead, who wert them all alive.
Such an exact compoſure was in thee,
Neither exceeded Mars, *nor* Mercurie.
Twas juſt, though hard, thou ſhouldſt dye Governour
Of th'Kings cheife Fort of Learning, and of War.
Thy death was truly for thy Garriſon,
Thou dy'dſt projecting her Redemption.
What unto Baſing *twice (ſucceſſefull ſpirit)*
was done th'haſt effected here in merit.
The Bridge was broken downe: The Fort alone
GAGE was himſelfe, the firſt and the laſt ſtone.
Goe burne thy Faggots Browne; *and grieve thy Rage*
Lets thee out-live the gentle graſp of GAGE.
And when thou read'ſt in thy Britanicus
The boaſted ſtory of his death, ſay thus:
The Valour I have ſhowne in this, was Crime,
And *GAGES* Death will brand me to all Time.

In this Moneth the *John* of *London* belonging to the Eaſt *India* Merchants, was brought to *Briſtoll* (by the Loyalty of Captaine *Mucknell* and the reſt of the Officers and Mariners of the Ship) for his Majeſties Service, wherein were 26. Peeces of Ordnance mounted, 17000. l. in money beſides ſome other good commodities. For which good ſervice the ſaid Captaine *Mucknell* had the honour to be the firſt Knight that ever the Prince of *Wales* made.

And within a few daies after another Ship called the *Fame* of *London*, was by tempeſt forced into *Dartmouth*, where ſhe was ſeized on for His Majeſty Service, as lawfull price, being bound for *Dover*, or *London*. This Ship had beene abroad 4. yeares, and was now returned homewards from the Weſt *Indies*, laden with Bullion, Oyle, Couchanielle and other rich commodities to the value of 40000. l. at leaſt.

30. The

The Treatie began at *Uxbridge*, wherein the Candour of His Majesties most reall intentions and desires of peace was very prespicuous: For his Majestie did not only arme Commissioners, or any Tenne of them, with a very large and powerfull Commission to treat of, conclude, and settle a firme peace in his dominions, but did also by Proclamation appoint a solemne Fast on the fift day of *February* then next for a blessing on that treaty, with a forme of Common Prayer set forth by His Majesty especiall Command to be used in all Churches and Chappells within this Kingdome.

February

9. Sir *Walter Hastings Governour* of *Portland* Castle for HisMajesty, took the great fort of *Weymouth*, and within two dayes after Sir *Lewis Dives* took the middle fort and Towne of *Weymouth*, and in a skirmish there slew Major *Sydenham* (a forward enemy) with some others.

15. *Rowdon* house neare Chippenham in *Wiltshire* (after nine dayes siege) was taken by His Majesties Forces.

20. The Lord *Macguire*, an Irish Baron, was executed by the common hang-man at *Tyburne* by command of the Parl. In the history of which execution recorded in many of their owne Pamphlets, the reader may observe two questions asked by Master *Gibbs*, one of the Sheriffes of *London*, and answered by that Lord the very instant before his death.

The first was, whether he knew of any Commission the King had granted to the *Irish* Rebells, for the commotion they had raised in *Ireland*. He answered, that he never knew, nor heard of any: the second was; whether there was not some agreement made by the *Irish* Commissioners, before the Rebellion first brake out, with the Recusants in *England*?

He

He anſwered, that to his Knowledge, there was never any one in *England*, either Catholique or Proteſtant, that knew of it, but one, and he was an *Iriſh* man, and a Proteſtant, and he came to the knowledge of it by chance, not as he was an Actor in it.

Out of which, and out of that delivered by the Arch-Biſhop of *Canterbury* on the Scaffold immediately before his death, the world may evidently ſee His Majeſty irretragably cleared, by two acts of the Parliaments owne cruelty, from two of the moſt ſcandalous aſperſions, by which the malice of theſe forgiving enemies hath from time to time endeavoured to make His Sacred Majeſtie odious to his People.

Salutem ex inimicis noſtris, may the King well ſay, ſeeing his enemies actions turned to his Juſtification, quite contrary to their intendments. The firſt was, an imagined inclination in His Majeſty to Popery; The ſecond a pretended Commiſſionating of the *Iriſh* Rebellion. In the firſt, the Arch Biſhop of *Canterbury*. In this the Lord *Macguire*, both at their very dying houres, have rendred His Majeſty as innocent, as his enemies intended him odious. I ſay innocent, becauſe we know the worſt of Rebells cannot but credit thoſe perſons eſpecially, teſtifying at ſuch time when they were immediately after to give an account of all their Actions to the knower of all hearts. Nor can any one beleeve, but the Arch Biſhop of *Canterbury* (who was dayly converſant with His Majeſty in matters of Religion) muſt needs know the very depth of his heart therein. And the Lord *Macguire*, (who was privy to the firſt motion of the Iriſh Rebellion) muſt likewiſe of neceſſity have known of the Kings Commiſſion if any ſuch thing had been.

22. The Treaty at *Uxbridge* was broken up, though His

His Majeſty ſent a particular Meſſage, and his Commiſſioners did earneſtly deſire that the ſame might be continued. In this treaty His Majeſties Commiſſioners condeſcended much, but thoſe of *Weſtminſter* would abate nothing of the rigour of their unheard of Propoſitions, which was the cauſe the treaty tooke no better effect.

The ſame day was the Towne of *Shrewsbury* (by treachery in the night) delivered to Colonell *Mitton*, the Parliaments Governour of *Wem*. Here you may ſee the Parliaments Maſterpiece, in hatching this treacherous plot in the time of Treaty, wherein they uſed the name of peace, only as a Maſque for their deſignes, but intended nothing leſſe.

25. Sir *Marmaduke Langdale* routed a great body of the Parl. forces conſiſting of at leaſt 1200. Horſe & Dragoons, commanded by Colonell *Roſſiter*, a Scot, neare *Melton Mowbray* in *Leiceſter ſhire*.

The ſame day Colonell *Roger Molineux*, with a party of horſe from *Mewarke* tooke the Parl. Committee at *Wirkſworth* in *Darby-ſhire*, where they were gathering Contribution.

26. Sir *William* and Sir *Charles Compton* brothers to the Noble Earle of *Northampton*) with three hundred horſe, routed foure hundred of the Praliaments horſe of *Northampton* neare *Daventry* in that County. In the latter end of this moneth, a party of His Majeſties Forces from *Hereford*, tooke Caſtle-ditch, (a Garriſon of the Parliaments) on the borders of that County.

March

1. *Pontfract* Caſtle (that had been long beſieged, not without much loſſe to the Parl. by frequent ſallies made by the defendants and otherwiſe) was relieved by Sir *Marmaduke Langdale*, who there utterly defeated the Lord *Fairfax* his whole Army.

7. Major

7. Major *Abercromy* a rebellious plundring Scot was ſlaine neere *Stratton Audley* in *Buckinghamſhire*, where his party of Horſe was routed, and 17. of his men and horſe taken priſoners, by a party from *Borſtall* houſe.

14. Col: *Long* the High Sherife of *Wiltſhire*, with his owne Regiment of Horſe onely, gallantly charged a great body of *Wallers* horſe neere the *Deviſes*, and did good execution on them; but being much overpowered by the Parl. numbers, was at length taken Priſoner with ſome part of his Regiment, which was within few dayes after ſufficiently requited by the Lo: *Goring*, who took above 700. of *Wallers* Horſe in thoſe parts.

15. A party of His Majeſties Horſe from *Pontfract* Caſtle fell on Col. *Brandlings* Quarters at *Badſworth*, 4. miles from *Doncaſter*, took 67 priſoners, whereof 13. Officers, 130. Horſe, and 1000. l. in money.

18. The Earle of *Northampton* with his 3. young brothers (in all whom Gallantry is hereditary) routed a great body of the *Northampton* Horſe neere *Althrop* in that County.

The ſame day *Beeſton* Caſtle in *Cheſhire* was relieved by P. *Ruperts* approach into thoſe parts.

24. The Lower Members at *weſtminſter* vote the Clauſe for preſervation of His Majeſties Perſon to be left out in Sir *Tho: Fairfax* his Commiſſion.

Thus doe the members

1. Sweare to live and dye with their owne General *Eſſex*, yet upon ſecond thoughts, they diſoblige themſelves from that oath, and caſhiere him of his Command.
2. Covenant to preſerve His Majeſties Perſon and Authority, and yet afterwards authorize Sir *Tho: Fairfax* to kill him if he can.
3. They vow to maintain the Proteſtant Religion, yet

yet condemne the eſſentiall parts thereof, and introduce irreligion and profaneneſſe.

Now tell me, Reader, what Tropologicall ſenſe can ſave this jugling from flat and literall Perjury? not all the addition of their Abrogative to their Legiſlative power; For this is indeed to abrogate Chriſtianity as well as Loyalty out of the World: To give leave to kill the Kings Perſon in the field, and yet to cheat men into a conceipt of preſerving His Majeſty in *william Lenthalls* Chaire: To make the world beleeve they are Proteſtants, when they permit and authorize an illiterate Aſſembly of Non-Divines to diſcountenance the 39. Articles, diſpute about expunging the fift Article of the Apoſtles Creed: To antiquate the Lords Prayer out of the Church Service, and turne out the long-ſetled Service of Common-Prayer out of the Church, to give way to a long-winded extemporary non-ſenſe in the roome thereof.

O tempora! O mores!

Are not theſe fine Law-makers, who violate the Lawes of God and holy Church, as well as thoſe themſelves were borne unto, to make way for their owne *Chymeraes?* Would not any true Zelot pawne his ſoule upon theſe mens conſciences, who make no conſcience of breaking their owne oathes? Would not any wiſe man melt his Fortunes to maintaine theſe mens Cauſe, who have no cauſe for what they doe? Yes, he that could be made to beleeve Perjury were Fidelity; Treaſon, Loyalty; Blaſpemy, Sanctity; Athieſme, Religion; the Speakers Cuſhion, the Kings Majeſtie; may likewiſe poſſibly beleeve that theſe Members intended the Churches, Kings, and Commmon-wealths good.

Anno

Anno 1645.

25. The Lord *Goring* routed a Party of the Parl. horſe at *Pitmaſter* neare *Taunton* in *Sommerſet-ſhire.*

Aprill

1. Major Generall Sir *Jo: Digby* with a Brigade of horſe and Dragoones beat up the Parl. Quarters at and about *Wincaunton.*

5. A party of the Lord *Gorings* horſe routed Col. *Pophams* Regiment in *wiltſhire.*

14. The ſiege of *High-archall* in *Shrop-ſhire* raiſed.

19. A party of His Majeſties from *Newark* tooke the Fort at *Nottingham bridge*, by Scalado.

22. Colonell *Maſſeys* forces were totally routed by Prince *Rupert* at *Ledbury* in *Hereford-ſhire.*

23. Major generall *Laughorne* lying at the ſiege of *Newcaſtle* Emblin in *Carmarthenſhire* was totally defeated by His Maj. forces Commanded by Col. (now Lord) *Gerard.*

24 Colonell *Cromwell* (the Independent Generall) routed a party of His Majeſties horſe neare *Iſlip*, took divers Priſoners, and about 200. horſe. And no ſooner ſummoned *Blechington* houſe, but it was delivered up to him by Col. *windebank* the Governour, who was ſoone after condemned by a Councell of War at *Oxford* and there ſhot to death in the Caſtle Yard.

26. The Garriſon of *Farringdon* loſt ſome few horſe and men, through the indiſcretion of a Commander.

30. *Cromwell* aſſaulted His Majeſties Garriſon of *Farrington*, but was repulſed with the loſſe of neare 200. of his men, beſides what were wounded and taken priſoners.

May 7. His

7. His Majeſty marched from *Oxford*, and the ſame day the Lord *Goring* routed a ſtrong party of *Cromwells* horſe neare unto *Newbridge*.

In the begining of this Moneth that unheard of cruelſtie was put into practice in and about *London* by certaine perſons, men and women appointed and authorized to inveigle and entice young Children from their Parents, and without their knowledge, and ſo convay them on Ship-board to be ſold, or tranſported to new Plantations the Lord knowes where. This ſo much diſcontented the People, that the Houſes at *VVeſtminſter* were glad to diſavow the thing, and forthwith make an Order againſt it.

11. *Taunton* relieved by the Parl. forces.

The ſame day His Majeſties Forces made a gallant ſally from *Scarborough* Caſtle, wounded Sir *Joh. Meldrum*, that commanded the ſiege, whereof he dyed, ſlew Col. Cockeram, Lievtenant Colonell *Stanley*, Major *Dent*, Capt. *Percy*, and 50. others, whereof moſt commanders, and tooke divers priſoners: On His Majeſties part were ſlaine Capt. *Gower* and ſome foure Common ſouldiers.

Soone after Captaine *Zachary* that Commanded one of the Ships in the Harbour for the Parliament, received a ſhot from the Caſtle whereof he dyed.

15. *Hawkſley* houſe a Garriſon of the Parliament in *VVorceſter-ſhire* was ſurrendred to His Majeſtie at mercy only, and the houſe afterward ſlighted.

This done His Majeſty marched with His Army towards *Cheſter*, which had beene long beſieged by Sir *William Brereton*, but before His Majeſtie came within twenty miles of it, the Parliament raiſed their ſiege.

22. Sir *Thomas Fairfax* ſate downe before *Oxford*.

23. *Godſow-*

23, *Godſtow* houſe quitted and ſlighted, and ſome houſes fired by the owner, M. *David Waltar*.

26. *Maſſy* ſurpriſed *Eveſholme* in *Worceſterſhire*, a Garriſon of His Majeſties.

30 His Majeſties Army ſate downe before *Leiceſt*.

31. This morning *Leiceſter* was taken by ſtorme, and in it the whole Committee, &c. And the ſame day the Parl. quitted their ſeverall Garriſons of *Bagworth*, *Coleborton*, *Kirby-bellowes*, & *Burleigh*.

June

2. Whilſt His Majeſties Army was thus buſied at *Leiceſter*, Sir *Thomas Fairfax* (the Parl. Generall) continued blocking up of *Oxford*, though fruitleſly, for by ſeverall ſallies thence, he loſt many of his men, and eſpecially this morning, when the Governour Col: *William Legg* with 1000. Horſe and Foot fell upon the Parl. Guard at *Heddington* Hill, where they took and killed all their Muſquetiers, ſave one: their Horſe (not daring to withſtand them) ran all ſhamefully away, and left their Foot to ſhift for themſelves. Theſe miſerable wretches had ſome two houres before moſt wickedly railed againſt the King and Queenes Majeſty, which much incenſed the Oxford Horſe.

4. Sir *Thomas Fairfax* (weary of ſuch hot ſervice before *Oxford*) aſſaulted *Borſtall* houſe, (which he had cloſely ſurrounded the firſt of this month) but was beaten off with the loſſe of above 300. of his men.

6. There fell a ſtrange ſtorme of haile in that part of *Leiceſter ſhire*, which is in and about *Loughborow*: ſome of the haile-ſtones were as big as ſmall Hens eggs, & the leaſt as big as Muſquet-bullets: It deſtroyed the Corne and did much hurt in that part of the Country where it fell.

9. His Majeſties forces encountered a body of the Parliament forces neare *Stokeſey* in *Shropſhire*, but being over-powred, were forced to retreat with

the losse of Sir *wil. Croft*, a gallant Gentleman and some others.

14. Was the fatall battaile at *Naesby* downe in *Northamptonshire*, where His Majesties Army (till then victorious) was now by the incertainty of Warre much worsted, his Infantry, Ordnance and Carriages lost: Some have blamed Prince *Rupert* there, for preferring his owne rash violence, before the result of a Councell of Warre, how deservedly I know not: However, I am sure, there was a necessity of the one, not of the other: For, as *Cæsar* held, and that truly, *Councell is as necessary in warre, as Physitians in time of sickenesse*. The whole number on both sides slaine was conceived not to exceed 400. but more wounded. Above all, the Parl. cruelty was remarkable, in killing upon cold blood at least 100. women, whereof many of quality, being Commanders wives, and far more most miserably wounded; and this done under pretence that they were Irish women.

18. *Leicester* was re-taken by the Parl. upon Articles; which were most perfidiously broken. The same day Capt. *Wright* (from *Newarke*) routed 200. of the Parl. Horse at *Ryby* in *Lincolnshire*.

27. *Highworth* yeelded to the Parl. who presently made Sutling houses, Stables, and (oh horrible to think of!) Houses of Office within and about the Church, broke downe, and watered their horses in the Font.

28. The City of *Carlile* was delivered to the Scots, (after it had been gallantly defended 42. weeks) upon very honourable conditions.

July

2. *Taunton* the second time relieved by the Parl:

4. Sir *will. Vaughan* beat up the Par. Quarters neer Bramcroft Castle in Shropshire. And

5. Routed the Besiegers of *High-Archall*, killed 100 of

of them, and took 400. Priſoners, with all their carriages and baggage.

10. A Brigade of the Lord *Gorings* Army worſted at *Langport*, being over-powred by the Parl. and ſo forced to a diſorderly retreat, with the loſſe of 300. men, amongſt whom was that gallant and reſolute Gentleman Sir *John Digby*, who there received a hurt, whereof he ſhortly after dyed.

16. *Chippenham*, a new erected Garriſon of the Parl. in *Wiltſhire*, was taken by Col. *Long*.

The ſame day a party from *Newarke* ſurpriſed *Welbeck* houſe.

21. *Pontfract* Caſtle, after three months ſiege, ſurrendred upon honourable conditions.

22. *Bridgewater* aſſaulted, and taken by Sir *Tho: Fairfax*, not without much loſſe of blood to the Aſſaylants, and of goods to the poore Townes-people.

25. *Scarborough* delivered (upon conditions) to the Parl.

30. The city of *Bath* ſurrendred.

Auguſt

1. A party of Horſe from *Newarke* tooke *Torkeſey* houſe in *Lancaſhire* by ſealado.

4. The club-men of *Dorſetſhire* diſperſed.

8. Captaine *Allen* and his whole Troop were taken on the borders of *Lincolneſhire*, by a party from *Belvoire* Caſtle.

15. *Sherburne* Caſtle aſſaulted and taken by the Parl.

17. The Marqueſſe of *Montroſſe* utterly defeated an Army conſiſting of at leaſt 12000 Scots in *Kilſeith* field neere *Glaſgow*, ſlew 3500. took 2000. Priſoners, &c.

20. *Nunny* caſtle in *Sommerſet ſhire* ſurrendred to the Parl.

24. *Huntingdon* taken by His Maj. Forces.

September

2. The Scots (upon His Majeſties approach with His Army) raiſed their ſiege from before *Hereford*, (where they had laine five weeks before) and haſtned away, plundring every body where they came.

6. His Majeſties Forces from *Oxford*, beat up the Parl. Quarters at *Tame*, killed divers, took priſoner Adjutant Generall *Puide*, with divers other Officers & common Souldiers. This *Puide* within three dayes after he was brought to Oxford had leave to depart upon his Parol; yet wanted the civility either to returne himſelfe, or to releaſe the Gentleman (or any other) that he promiſed in exchange for him. Such and no better is the faith and humanity of their Souldiers. They took alſo three Colours, and above 250. Horſe.

9. Maſter *Strode*, one of the five Members, and one of the principall promoters of this unnaturall warre, died of a Peſtilentiall Fever, to ſay no more of it.

11. *Briſtoll*, part of it, won by aſſault, the reſt ſurrendred (by P. *Rupert*) upon Conditions, after 3. weeks ſiege.

13. A Brigade of the Marqueſſe of *Montroſſe* his Forces received a defeat, at *Philip-haugh* in *Tividale* in *Scotland*; being the firſt cleare defeat that ever that noble Marqueſſe, or any conſiderable part of his Army received ſince the beginning of this War.

22. The Caſtle of the *Devizes* (in *Wiltſhire*) was ſurrendred to the Parl. upon Conditions, &c.

24. Five thouſand of His Majeſties Horſe encountred a far greater Body of the Parl. Forces at *Routon-heath* neere *weſtcheſter*, then beſieged. In this fight His Majeſties Army was worſted, having loſt that noble and valiant Gentleman, the Lord *Bernard Steward*, Earl of *Lichfield*, and ſome others. The Parl. here (as in moſt other places) loſt no men of quality, having very few or none in their Army to loſe.

26. *Barck-*

26. *Barckley* Caſtle in *Glouceſter-ſhire* was ſurrendred to the Parl. upon Conditions.

October

1. *Sandall* Caſtle in *York-ſhire*, after a long ſiege, ſurrendred to the Parl. upon Conditions, &c.

6. *Wincheſter* Caſtle was likewiſe delivered upon Compoſition, &c.

14. *Baſing* houſe was taken by Storme, the Defendants not having a ſufficient number within to Man their Works, ſo that they were wearyed out with continuall duty. Here was the truly loyall and noble Marqueſſe of *Wincheſter* (that had ſo long and gallantly defended his owne houſe) taken priſoner, with about 200. others, and at leaſt 100. of the defendants ſlaine, many whereof in cold blood: the murtherers uſing theſe words, *Curſed be he that doth the worke of the Lord negligently*

15. A Brigade of His Majeſties Horſe marched Northward, under the Command of the Lord *Digby*, and Sir *Marmaduke Langdall*, ſurpriſed 800. of the foot at *Sherburne* in *Yorkeſhire*, but before they had diſpoſed of the Priſoners and Armes, a freſh party encountered them, reſcued the Priſoners, diſordered His Majeſties Forces, ſlew Sir *Richard Hutton* and divers others.

16. *Tiverton* Caſtle in *Devonſhire* aſſaulted and taken by the Parliament forces.

11. *Langford* houſe in Wiltſhire ſurrendred.

27. *Shelford* houſe in *Nottinghamſhire* taken by ſtorme, the valiant Governour (Colonell *Stanhop*) defended it, even, to the laſt man, himſelfe and neere 200. others were ſlaine by the mercileſſe enemies, after they had entred the houſe, having firſt loſt about 60. of their men in the aſſault.

November

5. *Bolton* Caſtle in *Yorkeſhire* ſurrendred to the Parl. upon conditions.

16. *Beeſton* Caſtle in *Cheſhire* (after long ſiege) was likewiſe ſurrendred to the Parliament upon conditions.

22. The ſtables and Out-works of *Belvoire* Caſtle were gained by ſtorme, in which action the Parl. loſt 100. of their men, and more wounded, the defendants retreating into the Caſtle.

December.

1. The Houſe of Commons at *weſtminſter* voted the King to confer ſeverall Honours upon ſeverall Members of each Houſe, and (*inter alios*) a Dukedome on the E. of *Eſſex*, and the heires Males of his Body lawfully begotten.

Latham houſe (that had ſo long and gallantly defended it ſelfe, and ſo often offended the enemy) was ſurrendred to them upon conditions.

5. His Majeſty ſent to the Parliament at *Weſtminſter* to deſire that the Duke of *Richmond*, Earle of *Southampton*, Maſter *Aſhburnham*, and Maſter *Palmer*, might have a ſafe conduct to bring propoſitions of Peace.

15. His Majeſty ſent a ſecond Letter, with the moſt powerfull perſwaſions immaginable, that a ſafe conduct might be granted according to his deſire in his former Letter, but both had one deniall in a letter of the 25. of *December*. The ſame day was the Loyall Citie of *Hereford* (by the perfidiouſneſſe of ſome within, and the bribery of others without) delivered into the hands of the Par. Forces, without any ſiege, or almoſt any blood-ſhed, whereby the Perſons and Goods of many Gentlemen of Quality, and other loyall Subjects, fell into the hands of the mercileſſe enemie.

22. The

22. The Lords at Weſtminſter (to the eternall diſhonour of that houſe) put it to the Vote, Whether Chriſtmas day ſhould be kept or no: For truly to blot out that, and the memory of Chriſts Paſſion, is the neareſt way to introduce Judaiſme.

26. His Majeſty ſent a third Meſſage, wherein he offered to repaire perſonally to *London*, for concluding a peace, but this found no better acceptance then the two former.

29. His Majeſty ſent an Anſwer to the Parl. Letter of the 25. of this moneth; and did then againe uſe the beſt perſwaſions he could to beget in them admittance of a perſonall Treaty; both which laſt received a deniall from the Parliament by a Letter dated *Jan.* 13. 1645.

January

1. The *Newarkers* made a gallant Sally upon *Pointz* his Quarters at *ſtoke*, killed and tooke above 220. of his men, &c.

14. His Majeſty ſent a fift *Meſſage*, inviting to Peace.

16. The ſiege before *Plymouth* raiſed.

17. His Majeſty ſent an Anſwer to the Parl. Letter of the 13. of *Janu.* with many gracious expreſſions of his deſire of Peace.

18. *Dartmouth* was taken by Sir *T. Fairfax*, part of it by ſtorme, and part by compoſition.

20. Sir *John Cansfield* beat up the Parl. Quarters at *Marlborough*.

The ſame day a party from *Aſhby-de-la-Zouche* tooke *Aſtley* Caſtle, in *Warwickeſhire*, by Scalado.

24. His Majeſty ſent a 7. Meſſage in fuller Anſwer of the Parliaments Letter of the 13. of this moneth, with earneſt deſire of ſatisfactory Anſwers to his former Letters; the aime of all which ſtill levelled at the peace and welfare of this bleeding Kingdome.

29. His Majeſty ſent an eight Meſſage to the Parliament, with many gracious condeſcendings for Peace, but their eares were ſtill deafe to ſuch pious motions.

30. A party from *Ragland* Caſtle, took the town of *Carilon* in *Monmouthſhire*.

February

1. The ſame party from *Ragland* took the towne of *Newport* in that Countie.

3. *Belvoir* Caſtle ſurrendred to the Parl. upon honourable Conditions, &c.

The ſame day was *Weſtcheſter* ſurrendred upon conditions, &c.

6. *Dunſter* Caſtle in *Summerſetſhire* relieved by Major Generall *Weobe*.

7. A partie of His Majeſties forces entred the town of *Wareham* in *Dorſetſhire*, took Colonell *Butler* the Governour, two Committee men and ſome others, and thence marched to *Corfe* Caſtle there beſieged, which they releeved, tooke a morter peece of the enemies, and made a ſafe retreate without any loſſe.

15. A little but ſharpe encounter happened betweene a party of His Majeſties forces from *Titbury* Caſtle, and a like party of the Parl. from *Barton* houſe in *Darbiſhire*, wherein after above halfe an houres diſpute, ſome ſlaine and many hurt on each ſide, the Parl. forces were routed, and many of them taken Priſoners.

16. *Torrington* in *Devonſhire* entred by the Parl. forces.

18. A party of the Parl. forces neare *Uttoxeter*, in *Staffordſhire* were routed by His Majeſties Forces.

26. His Majeſtie ſent a ninth Letter to *Weſtminſter* to deſire an Anſwer of his former letter, ſtill preſſing for Peace.

The

The ſame day *Corſe* Caſtle (but lately releeved) was delivered into the hands of the Parliament by the treachery and perfidiouſneſſe of one Lievtenant Col. *Pitman.*

March

2. A party of His Majeſties forces from *Oxford* entred the towne of *Abbingdon*, ſeized upon the Ordnance and Magazine, yet for want (only) of a dozen ſpades were forced to retreat, with ſome priſoners, and few ſlaine on either ſide. Tis known who was too blame.

14. The Lord *Hopton* being much overpowred by the Parliaments Forces in the Weſt, was neceſſitated to accept of conditions for the disbanding his Army, &c.

21. The Lord *Aſtley* commanded a Brigade of horſe and foot from *Worceſterſhire*, which were intended for *Oxford*, were ſet upon by an aggregate body of the Parliaments Forces on the edge of *Glouceſterſhire* and defeated, the foot moſt taken, with my Lord himſelfe, and ſome of the horſe, the remainder eſcaped and got to *Oxford*. Thus had His Majeſty two Armies defeated in leſſe then a fortnight. Yet we are confident when Almighty God have ſufficienly puniſht the Sinnes of this Nation, he will in his good time reſtore a pious King to his juſt Rights, and this bleeding Kingdome to Peace and Union in deſpight of all Sectaries and Opponents.

23. His Majeſty (never weary in acting any thing tending to Peace) ſent his tenth Meſſage to this effect, that in caſe he might have the faith of his two houſes of Parliament for the preſervation of his Honour, Perſon, and Eſtate, and that liberty might be given to all thoſe that doe and have adhered to His Majeſty to enjoy their eſtates, without any ſequeſtration, or being compelled to take any Oathes, not enjoyned by Law, he

he would then disband his forces, dismantle his Garrisons, return to and reside with his two Houses of Parl. &c. And could more be offered by, or expected from a gracious King?

Anno 1646.

March

25. The City of *Worcester* was summoned by Sir *Will. Brereton.*

And the same day was *Dennington* Castle surrendred to the Parl. upon Articles.

27. *Newarke* summoned by the English and Scottish Forces.

30. An Answer was agreed on by the Houses to be sent to His Majesty, being a flat denyall to his Tenth most gracious Message of the 23. of *March*, wherein they told the King, *That it would be unsafe for Him, or them, to returne to Westminster, untill He had assented to the Propositions, which they were framing, &c.*

Now can any man imagine, that these men ever intended the Honour and safety of His Majesties Person, the restoring of Him to His just Rights, or (their maine pretence) the bringing of His Majesties Person from among his evill Counsellors; or had the least thought of composing these unhappy differences, and of setling the Kingdome in peace, when after so many gracious Messages sent unto them, (the worst of men) by Him, (the best of Kings) and therein so many more then faire proposals, and condescendings for the procuring of a happy and lasting peace; that yet these men should rerurne Him a flat denyall for comming to Westminster, untill He had assented to the Propositions, which they were a framing; that is, as much as if they had said, Untill He had granted them they knew

not

not what; for as yet neither they themſelves (much leſſe His Majeſty) knew what thoſe Propoſitions were; as their owne words import.

31. And in caſe His Majeſty ſhould reſolve to throw himſelfe into their armes, by comming to *London*, without their knowledge and conſent, (as what would not His Majeſty have ever done for to beget a good underſtanding betwixt Him and His People, and to manifeſt the ſincerity of His endeavours, for obtaining Peace?) to prevent that, they voted, *That if the King* (contrary to their ſaid Anſwer) *ſhould come, or attempt to come* (mark the heighth of their pride) *within the Lines of Communication; that then the Committee of the Militia of London ſhould have power, and were thereby enjoyned to apprehend and ſecure* (that is, impriſon) *ſuch as ſhould come with him, to prevent reſort unto him, and to ſecure his Perſon,* (*i. e.* to commit him (cloſe priſoner) to the Tower.

And the more to manifeſt their inveterate hatred and malice to His Majeſty, and all ſuch as had beene loyall to Him, the ſame day they thundred out another Order, commanding all men that had borne Armes againſt the Parliament, to depart the City of London, and Lines of Communication, by the 6. of April following, or otherwiſe to be proceeded againſt as Spies.

April

1. The Newarkers made a gallant and ſucceſſefull ſally upon the enemy before that towne; wherein they ſlew and drowned many of their beſt men, and tooke divers priſoners.

3. And leſt ſuch of His majeſties friends, as they had baniſhed by their laſt mentioned Order, ſhould addreſſe themſelves to His majeſty, or the Queene, or to any other of the Nobility, for their reliefe and comfort: The Parl. at Weſtminſter paſſed a bloody Ordinance, for eſtabliſhing a Court martiall in London; wherein

wherein they gave power to Commiſſioners, or any twelve of them, (a fit Jury) to puniſh with death all ſuch as ſhould voluntarily repaire unto the perſon of the King, or Queene, or Lords of the Councell, &c.

7. And that nothing which was either good or holy might eſcape the effects of their cruelty, they ſacrilegiouſly Ordered, *That the Braſſe Statue, and d faced Monuments in the Church of VVindſor, ſhould be ſold* (to Tinkers,) *and the proceed thereof paid to the Governour and Souldiers of VVindſor Caſtle.*

8. *Ruthen* Caſtle, &c. ſurrendred to *Mitton.*

13. *Exeter* ſurrendred upon Articles.

The ſame day *Lichfield* Cloſe was ſummoned; whereunto a gallant and reſolute Anſwer was returned by Sir *Thomas Tildſley*, Col. *Baggot*, and the reſt of that Loyall Garriſon.

14. *Barnſtaple* ſurrendred Towne and Caſtle.

15. S. *Michaels* mount yeelded.

21. *Barnſtaple* Fort ſurrendred.

25. *Dunſtar* Caſtle and *Aburſtwith* yeelded to the Parliam.

26. *VVoodſtock* mannour, a place naturally ſo ſeated, that it was ſcarce capable of Fortification: Yet by the excellent skill, care, and induſtry of Capt. *Samuel Fawcet*, a Gentleman of unqueſtionable worth and fidelity, ſo ſtrengthned it by Art, where Nature had been deficient, and ſo judiciouſly and valorouſly defended it againſt the Enemy, that he killed many hundreds of them before the Workes; ſallyed frequently upon them, with great ſucceſſe and ſafety; took a Colours, and reſolutely withſtood them, till he had not halfe a barrell of powder left him: yet nevertheleſſe had reſolved to have left his bones there, had not His Majeſty ſent Commiſſioners to treat for him with the Enemy, for the ſurrender of the Garriſon, which this day was delivered upon Articles.

27. This

27. This morning early His maiesty (being prohibited to attempt comming to *London*, or *Westminster*, and all his meſſages, and propoſalls for peace being denyed, and an Army ready to inviron him within the Walls of *Oxford*) was enforced of two inevitable evills to chuſe which he conceived the leſſer, *viz.* to flye to the Scottiſh Army (then before *Newarke*) for protection, thinking (by that meanes) to preſerve his life, and more eaſily to compoſe theſe unhapy differences betwixt him and his Subiects.

About the ſame time that perfidious Prelate, and ſhame of the Clergy, *Williams*, the *Apoſtate-Archbiſhop* of *Yorke*, deſerted His Majeſty, put a Garriſon in, and fortified his Houſe at *Purin*, neare *Conway* in *wales*, and proteſted againſt the Kings Party, which he had formerly ſworne to maintain.

May

2. The Parliaments Army commanded by Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, the ſecond time Leagured before *Oxford*.

4. The Treaty began at *Newarke*.

The ſame day (the Houſes not being yet certainly informed where His Majeſty was gone, and ſuſpecting Him to be in *London*, concealed by the Major or ſome other honeſt Citizen) to the end His Majeſty ſhould not finde any place whereon (quietly) to reſt his head, they paſſed an Order, and publiſht it by beat of Drumme throughout the Citie of *London*, and *weſtminſter*; That what perſon ſoever ſhould harbour, and conceale, or know of the harbouring or concealing of the Kings Perſon, and ſhould not reveale it immediately to the Speakers of both Houſes, ſhould be proceeded againſt as a Traitor to the Common-wealth, forfeit his whole Eſtate, and die without mercy.

Was it ever heard of before, (ſpeake you Lawyers) that to harbour the Kings Perſon, was, or could be Treaſon?

5. But

5. But (whilſt they were ſearching of the Lord *Majors* Houſe for him (an act beyond preſident, wherein the Honour of the Citie is yet not a little concerned) His Majeſty arrived at Southwell; and from thence was he conducted into the *Scottiſh* Army.

6. Upon notice whereof, the Commons voted that the Scottiſh Commiſſioners, and the Generall of the Scottiſh Army ſhould be deſired, that His Majeſties perſon be diſpoſed of as both houſes ſhall deſire and direct: And that he be thence diſpoſed of and ſent (a Priſoner) to *Warwick* Caſtle. And further Ordered, that Maſter *Aſhburnham*, and the reſt that came with the King into the Scottiſh Quarters, ſhould be ſent for as Delinquents, &c.

8. *Banbury* was ſurrendred upon Articles.

9. *Newarke* (after 6. weekes ſiege) delivered: upon this the Scottiſh Army drew off from before *Newarke* and retreated about foure miles and the King with them in the head of their Army.

11. *Oxford*, *Borſtall* houſe, *Radcot* and *Wallingford*, were ſummoned by the Parl. forces.

13 His Majeſty came into *Newcaſtle*.

16. *Hartleborough* Caſtle ſurrendred to Colonell *Morgan*.

18. His Majeſty (after he had withdrawne himſelfe to the Scottiſh Army) for to ſecure His Perſon, ſent His eleventh moſt Gracious Meſſage, wherein he recommended to the two Houſes, all the wayes, and meanes poſſible, for the ſpeedy finiſhing ſo Pious & neceſſary a worke, as that of ſetling Peace within His Kingdomes: And particularly deſired that they would take the advice of the Divines of both Kingdomes aſſembled at *weſtminſter*. As for the Militia, His Majeſty was pleaſed to have it ſetled, as was offered at the Treaty at *Uxbridge* for ſeven yeares: And con-

con-

cerning the Warre in *Ireland*, His majeſty would doe whatſoever was poſſible for him to give full ſatisfaction therein, &c. His majeſty being reſolved to comply with the Parliament, in every thing that ſhould be for the happineſſe of His ſubjects, and for the removing of all unhappy differences, which had produced ſo ſad effects, &c. And that He would take a ſpeedy courſe for eaſing and quieting his afflicted people, by ſatisfiing the publique debts, by disbanding of all Armies, and whatſoever elſe ſhould be judged conducible to that end, that ſo all hindrances being removed, He might returne to His Parliament with mutuall comfort: And being deſirous to ſhun the further effuſion of blood, and to evidence His reall intentions to peace; His majeſty further ſignified unto them that he was willing, that his forces in & about *Oxford* ſhould be disbanded, & the fortifications of the City diſmantled, they receiving Honourable conditions, which being granted to the Towne and forces there, His majeſty would give the like Order to the reſt of the Garriſons.

The ſame day began the Treaty at *Marſton* a mile from *Oxford*.

19. It was voted; *That this Kingdome* (the Parl. at *Weſtminſter*) *had no further need of the Army of their Brethren* (in Rebellion) *the Scots in this Kingdome.* And further, that the ſumme of 100000. l. ſhould be advanced, and paid to the Scottiſh Army, &c. (for Invading and Plundring the Kingdome, and for running away from *Hereford*, and *Marſton-Moore.*)

26. A Remonſtrance from the Lord *Major*, Aldermen, and Common-councell was preſented to the Houſes at *Weſtminſter* which they promiſed to take into their Conſideration, in convenient time, but that times not come yet, *March* 25. 1647.

4. A great defeat given unto the Scottiſh and Britiſh forces, by the Iriſh, neare unto *Benburke* in the County of *Tyron*, wherein the Lord Viſcount *Mountgomery* was taken priſoner, and his Lievtenant of Horſe deadly wounded: The Lord *Blaney* killed, above 5000. more drowned, and taken, with all their Amunition and about 5000. foot Armes, and moſt of the Officers killed, or taken.

6. *Carnarvon* Towne and Caſtle ſurrendred to the Parliament.

9. And ſtill to continue their wonted practice of indeavouring to make His majeſty odious to the People; (notwithſtanding that His maj. had fully & freely declared to the Scottiſh Army upon his comming thither, that his repaire to them; was purpoſely to compoſe the differences betwixt him and his Subjects, &c. and to ſettle a firme Peace in theſe two Kingdomes) the Houſes at *VVeſtminſter* voted (1.) That His maieſty in going to the Scottiſh Army in this Kingdome, thereby intended to prolong the Warres in this Kingdome. Now let any man judge whether theſe men aime at any thing more then the Ruine and deſtruction of His maieſty? For, neither would they admit of his comming to *London*, or *VVeſtminſter*; Nor yet reliſh his going to the Scots; but tell the World it was to prolong the Warres.

(2.) That a declaration ſhould be drawne to ſet forth new Jealouſies and feares, &c.

The ſame ninth day *Ludlow* was delivered upon Articles.

10. And now all the World may ſee and iudge whether His maieſty had any intention to prolong the Warres, when he ſent a warrant ſigned with his owne hand, and directed to the Governours of *Oxford*, *Lichfield*, *VVorceſter*, and *VVallingford*, and all other Commanders of any other Townes, Caſtles,

or

& Forts within the Kingdome of England or Dominion of Wales, requiring them upon honourable Conditions to quit the Townes, Caſtles, and Forts, and to disband all the Forces under their ſeverall commands. Now if disbanding of Forces, and quitting of Garriſons be any meane or ſigne of prolonging the Warre, let thoſe of Bedlam determine, ſince thoſe at Weſtm. miſtake ſo groſly.

20. The Articles for the ſurrender of Oxford were concluded, and the Treaty ended.

24. *Oxford* (His Majeſties head Garriſon) and the famous Univerſity thereof, after 6. weeks ſiege, was ſurrendred upon Articles to the Army of the Independents under the Conduct of Sir *Thomas Fairfax*. Which Articles were afterwards moſt perfidiouſly broken, eſpecially by their Maſters (the Wiſe-men) at Weſtminſter.

1. By arreſting and impriſoning the Governour himſelfe, and divers others, for many weeks together, in the Compter and other priſons, contrary to the 7. Article.
2. By diſarming (maliciouſly) ſuch of the Officers and Soldiers of that Garriſon, &c. as repaired to London, contrary to the 5. Article.
3. By baniſhing them 20 miles diſtance from the Lines of Communication, contrary to the ſaid 5. Article.
4. And laſtly, by not ſuffering any belonging to the ſocieties of the Innes of Court, Innes of Chancery, or the Sergeants Inne, who had aſſiſted His Majeſty, according as they were bound both by Law and Conſcience, to be admitted to live in any of the ſaid Societies.

30. One *Morgan* (*alias Powel*) who was formerly arraigned and convicted for a Prieſt of the Order of Saint *Benedict*, at the Kings Bench Barre,

was drawne, hang'd and quartered.

July

1. The Treaty began at *worceſter.*

The ſame day His Highneſſe the Prince of Wales, being forced out of the Kingdome by the Parl. arrived at S. *Fermans* with abont 200. attendants, where his Mother (the Queenes Majeſty) then was; being fled thither (long before) to ſave her life from the fury of thoſe creatures that had voted her a Traitor.

2. Ordered that all Papiſts and Iriſh ſhould be put out of the Lines of Communication of the city of London, and all other Corporated places in this Kingdome, &c.

3. Sir *Thomas Fairfax* ſent the True (not counterfeit) Great Seale of England, the Privy Seale, the Signet Royall, the Seale of the K. Bench, the Seale of the Exchequer, the Seale of the Court of Wards, the Seale of the Admiralty and Navy, and the Sword to the Parl. at Weſtminſter. And (in great haſte) they Ordered, That all the ſaid Seales ſhould be forthwith broken in pieces, and that the Sword ſhould be kept ſafe in the Kings Wardrobe.

6. Ordered, that all (ſuch Godly and Learned) Miniſters that had adhered to His Majeſty, and beene ſequeſtred for their Malignancie, (i.e. Loyalty) ſhould be diſ-enabled from any Office, place or priviledge of the Miniſtery; That is, they, their wives and children, muſt firſt beg, and then ſtarve:

The ſame day they renewed their former vote; that this Kingdome had no more need of the Scottiſh Army, &c. and that a Letter ſhould be ſent to the Commiſſioners of *Scotland*, to deſire them to withdraw their Army into *Scotland.*

7. Sir *Peter Killigrew* (the State-Poſte) was ſent towards *Newcaſtle* with a Letter dated July 6. to His Majeſty, to deſire Him to give order to the Marqueſſe of

of *Ormond* to ſurrender *Dublin* up to the Parl. and other Garriſons in *Ireland*.

9. They Ordered that the honeſt and faithfull Gentlemen Attendants upon the Duke of *Yorke*, ſhould be all diſcharged.

The ſame day Monſieur *Bellieure* (the French Ambaſſadour) landed, and came to *Greenwich*.

And the ſame day *Maſſey* was ſworne a Member in the Houſe of Commons, and took his place in the Houſe. In the firſt Expedition againſt the Scots, he thought himſelfe highly advanced in being Capt. of the Pyoniers for 5. ſ. *per diem*, and then one might have ſpoke to him without a cringe: I wonder how a man muſt addreſſe himſelfe unto him now?

And this day alſo *Montrill* (the French Agent) returned to His Majeſty from France, with a Letter from the Queene, wherein (as tis recorded in the London Newes-books) ſhe adviſed the King to make Peace with the three Kingdomes upon any termes, &c.

Now is it not to be wondred at, with what impudence theſe malicious wretches dare tax Her Majeſty for being a meanes of this war; that know and acknowledge her thus piouſly adviſing the King (her Husband) to Peace?

10. Monſieur *Bellieure* (the French Ambaſſadour Extraordinary) came into London.

11. A moſt gracious Letter came from His Majeſty in anſwer to the Par. Letter of the 6. of July, wherein he granted all their deſires, touching the ſurrender of the Garriſons in Ireland.

The ſame day they committed *John Lilburne* cloſe Priſoner in the Tower.

14. Commiſſioners were ſent to His Majeſty at Newcaſtle, with the Parl. moſt unreaſonable and illegall Propoſitions for Peace, being ſuch as are wholly deſtructive to the Fundamentall Lawes of the Kingdome,

and which would absolutely deprive His Majesty of His Regall Power.

16. *Lichfield* Close surrendred upon Articles.

17. Monsieur *Bellieure* was highly honoured with the deafe ears of the Parl. at Westminst.

23. *Worcester* surrendred upon Articles.

The same 13. day a Declaration was passed, and pasted upon every poste, prohibiting all such as had adhered to the King, to presume to repaire to the Court, or to the Kings Person, &c. and particularly that *Edward Walker* (the King thought him worthy (so doe all that know him rightly) to be called Sir *Edward Walker*) a dangerous Malignant, &c. to be dismissed and sent away from about His majesty. See what care they took to have none but ——— about Him.

24. The Princesse *Henrietta* (having been long destitute of all things, even common necessaries, suitable to the quality of the Kings daughter, though the Parliament, her evill Angell, had been often told of it) was happily conveyed away from Oatlands by the Lady *Dalkeith*, and carryed to the Queene her mother in France.

31. *Gotheridge* Castle in Wales surrendred.

August

1. A Peace between the Marquesse of *Ormond* and the Catholiques of *Ireland* proclaimed at *Dublin*.

2. The Commissioners received His Majesties Negative Answer touching the Parl. Propositions, & took their leave of him. I did not heare that any of them kissed his hand———

5. *Hugh Peters* (the very same man that so devoutly used the Butchers wife by Smithfield Barres) had 200: l. *per annum* Ordered him out of certaine Lands of Delinquents for publique and great services: But the Earle of *Essex* whilst he lived would not suffer him

him to enjoy it, for ſome reaſons beſt knowne to himſelfe.

Shortly after their Gen: *Fairfax* came to towne, and had ſlender thanks return'd him by ſome of the more factious Citizens: But the Houſe of Com. ordered him thanks, and a ſlender viſit. And (as a reward of his good ſervices) inſtead of an Army, gave him a Brigade, and bade farewell to their Generall.

7. *Ragland* Caſtle ſummoned.

10. The Commiſſioners that carried the Propoſitions to His Majeſty returned to *London*.

18. The French Ambaſſadours Letters ſeized on, opened, and read Publiquely in the Houſe of Commons. Will not *France* remember this?

The ſame day, were the true Great Seale of *England*, and the reſt of His Majeſties Seales that were taken in *Oxford*, ſave only two, *viz.* the Privie Signet and another ſmall Signet all broken and defaced by one *Henry Radley* (a ſhirking fellow) now attendant on the Committee at *Goldſmiths* Hall in the preſence of all the Higher and Lower Kings at *Weſtminſter*, in the upper Houſe.

13. The Silver of the broken Seales were beſtowed on the Speakers of both Houſes; which they formed into Plate: But I hardly beleeve they ever drank His Majeſties health in them.

17. Sir *John Stowell* (a rationall and reſolute Gentleman) only for deſiring to know his Charge, and why he might not be admitted to his Compoſition, was Ordered to be ſent Priſoner to *Newgate*, and that an Indictment ſhould be drawne up againſt him at the next Aſſizes, for aſſiſting His Majeſty againſt his enemies.

The ſame day *Pendennis* Caſtle was yeilded.

About this time *Conoway* town was taken by ſtorme. Where *Mitton* tyed many Engliſh and Iriſh back to

back and threw them Over-board.

19. *Ragland* Caſtle ſurrendred.

28. It was Ordred that Sir *Thomas Glemham* the late Governour of *Oxford*, ſhould be diſcharged of his impriſoment; but no reparation made him. Neither was he releaſed upon this Order.

About this time, that grand Incendiary betwixt the two Nations, *Henderſon* (the Scot) died. The King confuted all his Arguments which he urged to perſwade him to take the Covenant and ſigne the Propoſitions; which forced the poore Scot into another World to ſee if he could learne any better.

14. The Earle of *Eſſex* died; ſome ſay of an Apoplexy, ſome of a Surfet, others ſay of the Plague, and many thinke he was Poyſoned; Whether he was or not, it is moſt certaine that the Parl. ſuſpected him to harbour ſome Honourable thoughts of His Majeſty, and that was enough to kill him, by one meanes, or other. It is confeſſed by all men, that he dyed ſuddainly: And that he was the firſt Generall of the Grand Rebellion: that will not die ſuddainly.

16. The Caſtle of S. *Maries* in *Silly* and the Iſland ſurrendred.

20. Ordered that His Majeſties Perſon ſhould be diſpoſed of as both Houſes of the Parliament of *England* ſhould thinke fit.

25. Ordered that the Eſtates of the Lord *Capell*, Lord *Cottington*, the Marqueſſe of *Winchester*, E. of *Worceſter*, Sir *Charles Smith*, and many others ſhould be ſold. &c.

29. Sir *John Geere* (Alderman) Elected Lord Major by the City of *London*. This Gentleman is daily derided (by the Factious Perſons in and about *London*) with the Title of the Queenes Knight: How well he may deſerve ſo Honourable an Epithite, Time will manifeſt.

30. M.

30. *M. Culham* and *M. Edmonds* (formerly elected Sheriffes for *London*) were ſworn at the *Exchequer* bar, at *Weſtminſter*.

October

1. Ordered that 5000.l. ſhould be paid to the Executors of the late Earle of *Eſſex*, for defraying the Charge of his Funerall, &c. 500.l. and a part of the Communion Booke would have buried him like a Chriſtian; But 10000. l. would not wipe away the ſtaine of his Name and Honour, whoſe memory will live in the Title of the firſt Leader of the——— *Anno* 1642.

Ordered alſo that 4500. l. which was due to the Counteſſe of *Eſſex*, ſhould be to the State. Alas (good Lady!) nothing of his, Aſſive, nor dead.

Ordered that an Ordnance ſhould be forthwith prepared for Eſtating 5000.l. *Per annum*, upon Sir *Tho: fairfax*. So he gets more by his Rebellion, then ever his Predeceſſors did for their Loyalty.

5. And now that the Earle of *Eſſex* is dead, *M. Peters* gets an Ordnance paſſed for the payment of two hundred pounds *Per annum*, and his heires for ever out of the Eſtates of the Earle of *Worceſter* and other Delinquents excepted againſt in the Propoſitions.

But let him take heed, the E. of *Glamorgan* be not a greater enemy to him, then the E. of *Eſſex* was: What a Curſe it is for *M. Peters* to be troubled with Earles?

6. Ordered, That whereas all Commiſſions to Sea Captaines ranne formerly in the name of the King and Parliament, they ſhould be altered, and made in the name of the Parliament only. Any thing (you ſee) rather then faile, provided it propogate the Cauſe, but let them remember The veſſells are His Majeſties.

12 Commissioners from *Ireland* came to *London*, to treat on the behalfe of the *Marquesse* of *Ormond*.

14. The Scots Papers concerning the Dispossall of the Kings Person seized on, and the Scots Warrant for printing of them, *adjudged invallid*, the Printers and Stationers imprisoned.

17. Ordered that the *Marquesse* of Hartford, nor any that had ever borne Armes against the Parliament, should be suffered to goe with the Earle of *Essex* his Corps to see his last Rights performed. Was not this a horrible dishonour and griefe (thinke you) to the Cavaliers?

22. The E. of *Essex* his Funerall solemnized with more Ceremony, and superstitious foolery then ever was the Ashes of S. *Cuthbert* by the monks of that Age.

23. Ordered that the Judges of the Serjeants Inns, Benchers of the Innes of Court, and the Principalls of the Inns of Chancery, should take care that none of those Societies that had borne Armes against the Parliament, should be admitted to live in any of the said Societies. Which contradicts all Christian Charity, and violates, the Articles of *Oxford*, as formerly wee noted.

26. *Denbigh* Castle surrendred.

29. Sir *John Gere*, formerly Elected Lord *Major* of the City of *London*, was sworne at *VVestminster*.

31. The Speakers of the two Houses, made keepers of the Counterseit Great Seale, &c.

November

3. The Parl. begun to sit at *Edenborough*: Sure this day is fatall to all Parliaments.

17. This day the Ordnance for raiseing the 200000. l. for the Rebellious Army of the Scots. to betray

betray and deliver His majeſty into the hands of the blood-thirſty Subjects of *England*, was paſſed.

26. The E. of *Eſſex* beheaded.

December

8. The Treaty with Scottiſh Commiſſioners for the payment of the firſt 200000. l and their marſch out of the Kingdome was concluded.

12. An Order was made (upon the motion of the Earle of *Pembrooke*;) That all Papiſts and ſuch as had borne Armes againſt the Parliament, ſhould depart the Lines of Communication, and 20. miles further, (except ſuch as ſhould get Tickets from the Committee at Goldſmiths Hall, for to ſtay and attend their Compoſitions) and not to returne againe within 2. months. Which very day the ſaid Earle of *Pembrookes* houſe at *Wilton* neere *Salisbury*, was burnt down to the ground, whereby it is ſuppoſed he loſt above 20000. l. A juſt judgement of God on ſo malicious a perſon.

16. The money for the treacherous Scots (being 36 cart loads) marched out of London.

19. The Citie Petition preſented; and high Reſolutions were pitched upon for obtaining a ſpeedy and poſitive Anſwer from the Parl. but they received onely thanks for their Deſires: and of a ſudden the Independent Horſe of Sir *Tho: Fairfax* his Army were drawn neerer London, to keep the citizens in awe.

20. His Majeſty diſpatcht his 12. moſt gracious Meſſage to the great men at Weſtminſt. wherein he propoſed and deſired rgaine to come to London, or any of his Houſes thereabouts, upon the publique faith and ſecurity of his two Houſes of Parl. and the Scottiſh Commiſſioners, that he might be there with honour, freedome and ſafety, &c.

28. But inſtead of returning him an Anſwer, the Higher Houſe voted, That there might not be any further perſonall Treaty upon the Propoſitions; To which

which the Commons assented, and added a further vote, That the King comming to *Holmby* house, & the Scottish Army gone out of this Kingdome, the two Houses of Parliament will then joyne with our Brethren of Scotland in all possible meanes to perswade the King to passe the Propositions; and if he refuse, that then the Houses will doe nothing that may break the union and affection of the two Kingdomes, but to preserve the same.

January

9. And now they perceive the game is done, they begin to share the stakes, for this day it was Ordered that the Lord *Say* should have——— ———10000.l.
Sir *Rowland Wandesford*——— ——— ———5000.l.
Sir *Benjamin Rudyard*——— ——— ———6000.l.
Master *Bacon*——— ——— ——— ———3000 l.
Just 24000. l. in one day.

13. Went those Lords and Commons from London, who were appointed by the Parl. to receive His Majesty from the hands of the treacherous Scots, and attend Him to *Holmby*. This night they lay at *Dunstable*; a very fit place for them, if you mark it.

18, 19. The House of Commons passed severall Votes for allowances to be given to such of themselves as could pretend to have sustained any losses or sufferings in the yeare 3. *Caroli*, and particularly

	l.
To the Earle of *Northumberland*——— ———	10000
Master *Vassall*——— ——— ———	10000
Master *Selden*——— ——— ———	5000
Sir *John Eliots* children——— ———	5000
Sir *Will. Strodes* poore kindred———	5000
Master *Benjamin Valentine*———	5000
M. *Peter Hamond's* successors———	5000
M. *Walter Long*——— ———	5000

Sir

Sir *Miles Hubbard*	5000
M. *John Hampdens* children	5000
Denzill Hollis Esq.	5000
In toto	65000. l.

Beſides 2000. l. to the Truſtees for the ſale of Biſhops Lands, and many hundreds more to petty Petitioners.

65000. and 24000. l. is 89000. l. a ſmall pittance, & not worth the mentioning; yet a leſſe ſumme would have ſtopt a great deale of clamour made at Weſtminſter hall gates by a number of poore women and others who have loſt their husbands and friends in their ſervice, and yet are ſuffered to ſtarve in the ſtreets for want of bread, whilſt theſe men ſhare the ſpoile amongſt themſelves, yea no leſſe then 89000. l. in three dayes; and yet ſee what care they afterwards took for the good of the Kingdome, in deſiring His majeſties Keepers at Holmby to be ſparing in their expences: who out of their providence for preſerving the wealth of the Kingdome, reduced their *Priſoner* to one meale a day.

20. The totall charged upon the Exciſe of the Kingdome was caſt up, and reported to the Houſe to be but 390000. l. Nevertheleſſe it hath plainly been proved in a printed book, entituled, *Londons Accompt*, that there muſt needs be above 4000000. remaining in the Accomptants hands of the Excize onely of the city of London and its Weekly Bils.—— And what proportion the Excize of the reſt of the Kingdome of England and Dominion of Wales may beare thereunto, let all honeſt men judge.

21. Doctor *Hudſon* (onely for conducting His maj. into the Scottiſh Army, after the Parliament had denyed Him acceſſe to *London*, or any other of His Houſes, (being formerly apprehended at Yorke, and brought up to Lon-

London) was committed Close Prisoner to the Tower for Treason, and Ordered that none should speak with Him, but in the presence of His Keeper. Such are the Comforts, and such the Rewards of Obedience and Loyalty.

30. The Perfidious Scots surrendred up *Newcastle* to the Parliament; Presented a Declaration to His Majesty; and the Commissioners sent from *London* received His Majesty Prisoner, and tooke the Charge of him.

February

3. The last 100000.l. was paid to the Treacherous Scots: The House of Lords published a Declaration wherein they set forth, that the Compositions made at *Goldsmiths* Hall, were not by Ordinance, and so the Sequestrators in the Countries not bound to observe them, &c.

The House (you know who we meane) Ordered, that His Majesties Plate, which was appropriated to an holy use, and stood usually upon the Communion Table, and in the Vestry at *white-hall* Chappell, should be melted for the service of the State: Now let all Moderate men determine, whether this was done out of contempt to His Majestie and the Church, or for meere necessity, the Common-Stock being so lately drained of 89000. l. But we have heard a story of a Taylor, who had gotten such a habit of theeveing, that rather then he would forget the main Principall of his profession, he would pilfer the very Rushes where he came to keep his Lime-twiggs in Action.

The similie may hold, save only in this; The one stitches together, the other rents in peeces.

The same day the Lord of *Ormond* sent a Letter directed to Sir *Thomas Wharton*, and Major *Salloway*, with propositions therein enclosed, for the surrender of *Dublin* to the Parliament.

7. The

7. the Houſe of Lords were this day perſwaded by the Commons, to paſſe a Declaration to recall their former Declaration publiſhed againſt the power of the Committee at *Goldſmiths-Hall*, and to joyne with them in another of their drawing up for the eſtabliſhing of that Committee, &c.

9. Some of the *London* Apprentices Petitioned the Lords for a Play day once a Moneth.

10. Ordered that the Library of the late Arch-Biſhop of *Canterbury* ſhould be imployed and diſpoſed for the ſervice of the Univerſity of *Cambridge*.

11. The Treacherous Army of the Scots marched over *Tweed*, at *Kelſey* and *Barwick*.

12. *Barwick* quitted and the Garriſon diſmantled.

15. A great Tumult in Smithfield; The Exciſe houſe pulled downe and burnt, the bookes torne in peeces, and (as the Clerkes ſay) 80. l. in money ſcattered, but we heare not of a penny that was found in the aſhes: This was a happy day for the Exciſe men. Diverſe Butchers were apprehended about it, and committed to Priſon; but we heard not of any further puniſhment.

16. His Maj. was led Captive to *Holmby*.

17. His Majeſty ſent a Meſſage to both Houſes, wherein he deſired to be attended by ſome of His Chaplaines, not only for the exerciſe of his Conſcience, but alſo for the clearing of His judgement concerning the preſent differences in Religion, and therein named 12. Reverend and Orthodox Divines *viz.* B. *London*, B. *Salisbury*, B. *Peterborough*, D. *Sheldon*, Clerk of the Cloſet, D. *Marſh*. Deane of York, D. *Sanderſon*, D. *Baily*, D. *Heywood*, D. *Beale*, D. *Fuller*, D. *Hammond*, D. *Tailor*. Whereof he deſired that at leaſt two might have free liberty to wait upon him, for the diſcharge of their Duty to His Majeſty, according to their function:

Upon

Upon reading whereof, they Ordered Wednesday following (being the 24. day) to returne Answer thereunto.

18. The House Ordered, That a Body of 5400. Horse and 1000. Dragoones should be continued, and maintained at the Charge of the Kingdome.

22. A Letter was sent to the Marquesse of *Ormond*, for the Granting of his Propositions, The Lord *Lisle* Lievtenant of *Ireland* arrived at *Corke* in *Munster*.

27. The French Ambassadour had Audience: His desire was for a happy accommodation betweene the King and Parliament; and presented himselfe as a mediator betwixt them.

March

1. The Apprentices of *London*, Petition againe for Play-daies, &c.

6. His majesty after 17. dayes Expectation of an Answer to His former message of the 17. of *February*, renewed the same, and sent it to the Houses at *Westminster*, wherein amongst many other sweet and pious expressions, He assured them, that He could not as He ought take into consideration those Alterations in Religion, which had and would be offered unto Him, without such help as He desired; because He could never judge rightly of, or be altered in any thing of His opinion, so long as any ordinary way of finding out the truth was denyed him: but when this was granted him, His Majesty promised them faithfully not to strive for victory in Argument, but to seek and submit to truth, according to that judgement which God had given Him, &c.

10. This day was set apart for a day of Humiliation *for the growth of Heresies and Blasphemies, &c.* One would have thought they had been *grown* to a sufficient number already: The Humble-men were much afraid of

of being interrupted in their devotion, by the Independents, (whom they account the prime Heretiques) and therefore they ſet ſtrong Guards both of Horſe & Foot throughout the City and Suburbs.

The ſame day the Catholique Iriſh had a generall Rendezvouz at *Laughlin* bridge, not far from *Dublin* in *Ireland*.

19. Sir *John Clotworthy*, Sir *William Waller*, and Major *Saloway*, received Inſtructions to treat with Sir *Thomas Fairfax* about the 8000. Foot and 1000. Horſe that had been formerly voted to be ſent for *Ireland*.

21. This day being Sunday in the afternoone, there happened a notable Inſurrection amongſt the Apprentices and others in Moorefields, (occaſioned upon the apprending of ſome who were found drinking in an Alehouſe;) who drew into a head, and aſſaulted, broke downe and plundred the Houſe of Juſtice *Hubbard*, and forced him and his ſervants to ſhift for their lives: Thre were divers hurt by ſmall ſhot from the houſe before entrance, but not any killed.

Poſt-

Post-Script.

THere remaines now (Reader) nothing to compleat this short-sad story, but a Catalogue of the persons of note slaine within this Kingdome since the beginning of these bloody Warres, (not to speake of those many thousands of inferiour Ranke) which may well Challenge even from an Adamantine heart, the tribute of a bleeding Eye, the rather, since theres hardly any story can parallel these Calamities, which if truly resented, will exact from all good Christians an earnest and continuall supplication, that Almighty God would please to avert his Judgements from us; to set a Period to these distractions; and to preserve our most Gracious King from the fury of his Enemies; to deliver him out of their bloody hands; and (in his owne due time) to re-establish him in his Throne.

* a supplemental Catalogue will be found after the address to the reader at the commencement of this volume

A Catalogue of the names of all or the moſt part of the Lords, Knights, Commanders, and perſons of quality ſlaine or executed by Law Martiall on both ſides, from the beginning of this unnaturall Warre to the 25. of *March.* 1647.

But before we proceed to give you the Names, we muſt in duty breathe forth ſome pious Ejulations in memory of ſo many gallant ſouls, ſlain on His Majeſties part.

IMmortall Spirits, whoſe tranſcendent worth
Hath made you ſuch, while it hath brought you forth
By a moſt glorious Birth, into a Light
Holds no alternate courſe with darkſome Night.
Refulgent Starres, in Honour's Orbe you ſhine,
Of the firſt Magnitude: Who did decline
No *Combats*, ſignall *Enterpriſes*, or
The wants and ſuff'rings that attend on *War*;
But fought for *Church*, for *Cæſar*, and your *Lawes*,
In all things diſadvantag'd, ſave your Cauſe
And valiant hearts, which made you bolder oppoſe
Your noble Bloud againſt ignoble Foes.
You need no Marble *Statua's*, or *Triſſe*
To help tranſmit your Actions; which ſhall paſſe
To all ſucceeding Ages, by the Tongues
Of learned *Bards*, the ſubject of their Songs.

No Flux of Time ſhall cancell any Name,
Your ſwords have graven on the leaves of Fame:
Who ſwell'd her breaſt with your departing breath,
To trumpet loud the Glories of your Death.
Wherein the living wiſh with you a roome,
To draw immortall Honours from that *Toombe*,
Which ſhaded ſtands with noble *Palmes* that ſpring
From the pure bloud you ſhed for *Charles your King*;
On whoſe perpeſſions may the Heav'ns looke downe,
In vindication of his injur'd *Crowne*.

EARLES & LORDS
Slain on His Majeſties part.

EArle of *Linſey*, ſlain at Edgehill battell, *October* 23. 1643.

Earle of *Northampton*, ſlain at Hopton heath in Staff. ſhire, *March* 19. 1642.

Earl of *Carnarvon*, at Newbery firſt battel, *Sep.* 17. 1643.

Earle of *Sunderland* there alſo.

Earle of *Litchfield*, ſlaine at Routon-heath in Cheſhire. *Sept.* 29. 1645.

Earle of *Kingſton*, near *Gainsborough*.

Earl of *Denbigh* received his deaths wound at Burmincham.

Marqueſſe *de Vieuville*, a French Lord, ſlaine at Newbery firſt Battell.

Lord Viſcount *Fawlkland*, ſlaine there alſo.

Lord *d'Aubigny*, at Edghill.

Lord *Iohn Steward*, near Alresford in Hampſhire.

Lord *Grandiſon*, receeived his deaths-wound at Briſtow.

Lord *Cary*, ſlaine at Marſton-Moore, *July* 1644.

Baron *Done*, (kinſman to the Prince of Orange) ſlaine at Nottingham.

M. *Edward Saskvile*, (ſonne to the Earl of Dorſet) moſt barbarouſly murthered near *Oxford*, by ſome of *Brownes* ſouldiers from Abbington.

Bar-

Baronets & Knights.

Sir *Edmund Verney*, his Majeſties Standard-bearer, ſlain at Edghill.
Sir *Bevill Grenvile*, at Lanſdowne, *July* 5. 1643.
Sir *Nicholas Slaynning*, at Briſtow, *July* 26. 1643.
Sir *Rich: Lawdy*, at Cover in Gloc: ſhire.
Sir *Ingram Hopton*, } at Winsby fight near Horn-caſtle,
Sir *George Bowles*, } *Octob.* 1643.
Sir *William Butler*, } ſlaine at Cropedy Bridge, *June* 29.
Sir *William Clarke*, } 1644.
Sir *Thom: Metham*, } at Marſton-Moore.
Sir *Will: Lambton*, }
Sir *Anth: Maunſell*, at Newbery firſt Battell.
Sir *John Smith*, near Alresford in Hampſhire.
Sir *Anth: St Leger* at Newbery ſecond Battell, *Octob.* 27. 1644.
Sir *Henry Gage*, at Cullom-Bridge near Abbington, *Ian.* 11. 1644.
Sir *Michael Earnly*, ſlain at the ſurpriſall of Shrewsb.
Sir *John Girlington*, near Melton-Mowbray in Leiceſt. ſhire.
Sir *William Manwaring*, ſlain at Cheſter.
Sir *John Digby*, received his deaths-wound at Langport *in Com.* Sommer.
Sir *William Croſts*, ſlaine at Stokeſey in Shropſh. *June* 9. 1645.
Sir *Tho: Gardiner*, in Buck: ſhire.
Sir *Peter Browne*, wounded at Naisby, dyed at Northampton.
Sir *Tho: Dalliſon*, } ſlain at Naisby.
Sir *Richard Cave*, }

Sir *Henry Fletcher* slaine at *Chester*.

Sir *Bernard Astley*, sonne to the Lord *Astley*, at *Bristow* last siege.

Sir *Richard Crane*, upon a salley there.

Sir *Richard Hutton*. } at Sherburne in Yorkshire.
Sir *Francis Carnaby*. }

Sir *Gilbert Gerard jun.* near Ludlow.

Sir *William Wentworth* }
Sir *Charles Slingsby*. } at Marston-Moore.
Sir *Francis Dacres*. }

Sir *Richard Goodhill* wounded in Wales, and dyed at Worcester.

Sir *Brian Stapleton*, in Yorkeshire.

Sir *Lodowick Wyer* a Dutch man, at Banbury.

Sir *Phillip Biron*, slain at Yorke.

Sir *Nicholas Fortescue*, Knight of Malta, received his deaths-wound in Furnace in Lancashire.

Sir *Troilus Turbervile*, Captaine-Lieutenant of the Kings Life-guard of Horse, slaine at His Majesties going from Newark to Oxford.

COL-

COLONELLS.

COl. *Thomas Howard*, (ſonne to the Lord *william Howard*) ſlaine at Peirsbridge in the County of Yorke.

Col. *Cha. Cavendiſh*, (brother to the Earle of Devonſhire,) near Gainsborough in Lincolne-ſhire.

Col. *Thomas Howard*, (ſonne of Sir *Francis Howard*) ſlaine at Atherton-Moore in Yorkeſhire; the gaining of that Battell was principally aſcribed to his valour, *June* 30. 1643.

Col. *George Herne* ſlaine there alſo.

Col. *Ferdinando Stanhop* (ſonne to the Earle of Cheſterfield) ſlaine in Nottingham-ſhire.

Col. *Stanhop* his brother ſlaine in defending his Fathers houſe at Shelford in that County, *October* 27. 1645.

Col. *Cuthbert Conyers* of Leighton in Durham, ſlaine at Malpaſſe in Cheſhire, in *Auguſt* 1644.

Col. *Henry Lundesford.* } ſlaine at the taking of Briſtow
Col. *Buck.* } by his Majeſties Forces,
Col. Trevanian. } *July* 26. 1643.

Col. *Thomas Morgan* of Weſton, ſlaine at Newbery firſt Battell.

Col *Beton* } ſlain near Gainsbor.
Col. *Herne*, ſon to Sir *Edw. Herne* } in Lincolne-ſhire.

Col. *John Marrow*, ſlaine in Cheſhire neare Sandyway.

Col. *Thomas Dalton* of Thurnham in Lancaſhire, mortally wounded at Newbery ſecond Battell, and died at Marlborough.

Col. *Bernard*, Governour of Cannon-Froome in Heref. ſhire, ſlaine when the Scots tooke that place in *July* 1645.

Col. *Francis Hungate* of Saxton in the County of York, ſlaine at Weſtcheſter.

Col. *Mynne*, Governour of Heref. ſlain on the edge of Gloc: ſhire.

Col. *Will: Baynes*, ſlain at Malpaſſe in Cheſhire.

Col. *Billingſley*, at the loſſe of Bridgnorth.

Col. *Whitley*, ſlaine at Conway-Caſtle in North-Wales.

Col. *Pinchback* of Leic: ſhire, received his deaths-wound at Newbery.

Col. *Rich: Green*, ſlain at Beeſton-Caſtle in Cheſhire.

Col. *Prideaux*, (ſonne to the late Biſhop of Worceſter D. *Prideaux*) ſlain at Marſton-Moore.

Col. *Rich: Manwyng*, near Alresford in Hampſhire.

Col. *Kirton*, at Marſton-Moore.

Col. *will: Eure*, (brother to the late Lord *Eure*) ſlaine at Marſton-Moore.

Col. *Iohn Fenwick*, there alſo.

Col. *Blunt*, ſlain at the ſiege of Lime in Dorſet-ſhire.

Col. *St George*, at the ſtorming of Leic. by His Majeſties Forces.

Col. *Dalby*, ſlaine at Winkfield Mannor in Darby-ſhire.

Col. *Bentall*, in Shropſhire.

Col. *Phillips*, near Wincheſter.

Col. *Taylor*, at the loſſe of Briſtow.

Col. *will: Wynn*, at Wem in Shropſh.

Col. *Bawd*, at Naisby.

Col. *Cuthbert Clifton*, ſlain near Mancheſter.

Col. *Leake* (ſonne to the Lord *Deincourt*, now Earle of ſlain at or near Newark.

Col. *Iames Chidley*, ſlain at the ſiege of Dartmouth.

Col. *Bowles*, ſlain at Alton in Hampſhire.

Col. *Hugh Windham*, ſlain in Dorſet-ſhire.

Col. *Rich: Poore*, ſlain in Wales.

Col. *Pert* received his deaths-wound in Cornwall, when Sir *Tho: Fairfax* was there.

Lieu-

Lieutenant-Colonels.

L. Col. *Tho: Markham* of Allerton in the County of Notingham, ſlaine with his Coll: *Cavendiſh*, neare Gainsborough.

L. Col. *Monroe*, ſlain at Edghill.

L. Col. *Lancelot Holtby*, ſlain at Brance ford.

L. Col. *Colt*, ſlain at Radcoat.

L. Col. *George Preſton*, ſlain at Bradford in Yorkſhire.

L. Col. *Howard*, } at Lanſdowne.
L. Col. *Ward*, }

L. Col. *Wintour*, ſlain in Gloc: ſhire.

L. Col. *Pawier*, ſlain at Lincolne.

L. Col. *Iohnſon*, ſlain upon a ſally at Baſing.

L. Col. *Haggerſton*, of Haggerſton-Caſtle in Northumb. received his deaths-wound at Preſton in Lancaſhire.

L. Col. *Liſle*, ſlain at Marſton-Moore.

L. Col. *Iordan Metham*, ſlain at the relief of Pontefract-Caſtle, *March* 1. 1644.

L. Col. *Iohn Gower*, ſlaine in the ſiege of Scarborough-Caſtle.

L. Col. *Stonywood*, at Marſton-Moore.

L. Col. *Tho: Eure* (eldeſt ſonne to Sir *Will: Eure*) ſlaine at Newbery.

L. Col. *Lawſon*, ſlain at Naiſeby.

L. Col. *Topham*, at Newbery firſt Battell.

L. Col. *Will: Hogbton*, ſlain at Newbery ſecond Battell.

L. Col. *Phillip Howard* (nephew to the firſt and Couſin-german to the ſecond Col. *Tho: How:*) ſlain at Cheſter Battell.

L. Col. *Michael Conſtable*, of the Sepulchers neare Hull, ſlaine there alſo.

L. Col. *Story*, ſlaine in Gloceſter-ſhire.

L. Col. *Sayr* of Worſam in the County of Yorke, received his deaths-wound at Naiſeby.

L. Col. *Moyle*, ſlaine at the ſtorming of Briſtow by His Majeſties Forces.

L. Col. *Ballard.* } ſlaine at the ſiege of Taunton in
L. Col. *Muddyford.* } Somerſet-ſhire.

L. Col. *Jones* ſlaine upon a ſally at the ſiege of Bridgwater.

L. Col. *Slingsby* ſlaine at Newbery.

L. Col. *Bolton* at Namptwich.

Henry Sherburne, Eſquire, Comptroller of the Ordnance in the Lord *Hoptons* Army, ſlaine at

Serjeant-

Serjeant-Majors.

MAjor *Richard Harborne* wounded at Malpaſſe (where his Col. *Cuthbert Conyers* was ſlaine) and dyed at Kendale.

Major *Beaumont*, drowned at Leeds in Yorkeſhire.

Major *George Pluckney*, ſlaine neare Stamford in Lincolne-ſhire.

Major *Kendall*, ſlaine at the ſtorming of Briſtow by His Majeſties Forces.

Major *Smith*, at

Major *Pate* (brother to Sir *Iohn Pate*) ſlaine at or neare Aſhby-de-la-Zouch.

Major *Sheldon*, } at Lanſdowne Battell.
Major *Lower*, }

Major *Panton* ſlaine in the Weſt.

Major *Thomas Vavaſor* ſlaine at Marſton-Moore.

Major *Threave*, at Torrington.

Major *Cuſaud*, ſlaine at the taking of Bazing, upon cold bloud.

Major *Dubleday*, at

Major *Huddleſton*, ſlaine at Yorke.

Major *Gower*, ſlaine at Scarborough.

Major *Trevillian*, ſlaine at Newbery.

Major *Turner*, at

Major *Price* (who commanded Priors Hill-Fort in Briſtow) ſlaine there, when Sir *Thomas Fairfax* took that City.

Major

Major *Garuser*, a Frenchman, ſlaine then and there.
Major *Will: Leake*, ſlain at Newbery ſecond Battell.
Major *Heskith*, at Malpaſſe.
Major *Laurence Cliſton*, ſlain when Shelford-houſe was taken.
Major *Pilkington*, at
Major *Armeſtrong*, ſlain at Oxford.
Major *Duet*, a Frenchman, ſlain before Lechlade.
Major *Pollard*, at Dartmouth.
Major *Clarke*, ſlaine at Yorke.
Major *Metcalf*, at
Major *wigmore*, ſlain near Ilmiſter in Sommerſ: ſhire.
Major *Wilſon*, at Naiſeby.
Major *Spotſwood*, a Scot, ſlain at Wem in Shropſhire.
Major *Tho: Whitmore*, ſlain at Muſcam when the Newarkers beat up the Scotch quarters, he commanded the Foot in that ſervice.
Major *Deane*, ſlain at the ſtorming of Briſtow.
Major *Dacres*, ſlain at Weſthoughton in ſhire.

M. *Hugh More*, Deputy Pay-maſter Generall to His Majeſties Army, ſlain at Briſtow by a Granadoe.

Doctor *Weſton* a Phyſitian, ſlain at
Doctor *Tho: Weſtby* a Phyſitian, ſlain at Preſton.

Cap-

CAPTAINES.

Cap. *Marmaduke Constable*, Standard-bearer to the Lord Generall *Linsey*, slain at Edghill.
Cap. *Hen. Byron*, & Cap. *Kingsmyll* slain there also.
Cap. *Will: Laborn*, slain at Sheriff-Hutton in the County of York, and with him. ——
Cap. *Matthew Anderton*, of Cleyton in the County of Lanc.
Cap. *Plunkett*, at
Cap. *John Lampton*, slain at Bradford in Yorkshire.
Cap. *Jose: Constable*, slain at Newbery first Battell.
Cap. *Will: Bowes*, at
Cap. *will. Williamson*, at
Cap. *Tho: Winkley* (Captain of Horse under Sir *Thomas Tildesley*) slain in the siege of Leverpoole.
Cap. *Thurstan Anderton*, wounded at Newbery, and dyed at Oxford.
Cap. *Iames*, at Lansdowne.
Cap *Ratcliff Hoghton*, slain at Preston in Amoundernes.
Cap. *Cornisham*, at Lansdowne.
Cap. *Hugh Henne*, at Faringdon. slain
Cap. *Tho: Whittingham* of Claughton *in Com.* Lanc. at Newbery.
Cap. *Hugh Hoghton*, at Reading.
Cap. *Vaughan*, at
Cap. *Goring* slaine at Newbery.
Cap. *Robert Mollineux* of the Wood *in Com.* Lanc. slaine at Newbery first Battell.

Cap.

Captaine *Charles Osborne*, slaine near Hartland in Devonshire.

Captaine *Fry*, at Torrington.

Cap. *Coarles Thimelby*, slaine at Worcester.

Capt. *Cottingham*, at

Capt. *Gardiner*, (brother to Sir *Tho: Gardiner*,) slain at Tame in Oxford-shire.

Capt. *John Bird*, at Marston-Moore.

Cap. *Rich*, slaine at the storming of Bristow by His Majesties Forces.

Cap. *Needham*, slaine at the surprisall of Shrewsbury.

Cap. *Tho. Menuell*, of Kilvington in the County of York, slaine at the reliefe of Pontefract-Castle.

Cap. *Fitz-James*, slaine at Bridgwater.

Cap. *Cha: tewart*, at in Warwick-shire.

Cap. *Bunce*, } at Bradford.
Cap. *Christ: Wray*, }

Cap. *John Clifton* (brother to Major *Laur: Clifton*) slaine at Shelford-house.

Cap. *Redman*, slaine at Pontefract.

Cap. *Will: Fenwick*, slaine neare Bolton in Yorkeshire.

Cap. *Abraham Lance* (of *Abraham in Com.* Lanc.) and

Cap. *Robert Lance* his brother, slaine in Cheshire.

Cap. *Slany*, at

Cap. *Cony*, at Whaley in Lancashire.

Cap. *Chamberlain*, at

Cap. *Rich: Wolfole* of Wolfole *in Com.* Lanc. slaine at Newbery.

Cap. *Bushell*, at

Cap. *Farrar*, at Namptwich.

Cap. *James Basset*, at or near Lancestonin Cornwall.

Cap. *Edw: Row*, slain at Wakefield in Yorkeshire.

Cap. *Anth: Hammerton*, drowned in service neare Manchester.

Cap. *Will: Symcotts*, (Cap. L. of Lord *Piercies* Troop) slain at Newbery first Battell.

Cap.

Cap. *Gerrard*, at

Cap. *Tho: Whitley*, at Harden.

Cap. *Sares*, ſlain neer Uttoxeter in Stafford-ſhire.

Cap. *Tho: Singleton* of Stanyng *in Com.* Lanc. ſlaine at Newbery firſt Battell.

Cap. *Francis Errington* of Denton near New-Caſtle, ſlain at Rotheram in Yorkeſhire.

Cap. *Nicholas Fitzackerley*, ſlaine at Leverpoole.

Cap. *Butler* of Kirkland *in Com.* Lanc. ſlain at Marſton-Moore.

Cap. *Maximilian Nelſon* of Fairhurſt *in Com.* Lanc. there alſo.

Cap. *Will: Lambton* received his deaths-wound at Wakefield.

Cap. *Topham*, } ſlaine at Carliſle.
Cap. *L. Burbeck*, }

Cap. *Baxter*, ſlaine at Baughton near Cheſter.

Cap. *Henry Alderſey*, } ſlaine at Cheſter.
Cap *Iohn Adlington*, }

Cap. *Gilbert Markham*, (brother to L. Col. *Tho: Markham*) ſlaine at Naisby.

Cap. *Meſſenger*, }
Cap. *Daniel Thorold*, } ſlaine at Naisby.
Cap. *Greenbury*, }

Cap. *Iohn Rookesby*, wounded at Sherburne, and died at Pontefract.

Cap. *Gaſcoigne*, ſlaine near Melton-Mowbray.

Cap. *Sandford*, at Nampwich in Cheſhire.

Cap. *Gilbert Aſhton*, ſlaine at Boulton *in Com.* Lanc.

Cap. *Anthony Awd*, ſlaine in a ſalley at the laſt ſiege of Newark.

Cap. *Tho: Cele*, ſlaine upon the like occaſion at the ſame place.

Cap. *Huddleſton* (brother to Sir *william Huddleſton* of Millum-Caſtle in Cumberland) ſlaine at Yorke. This Sir *William Huddleſton* raiſed a Regiment of Horſe

Horſe for the King, and had 7 or 8 brothers Officers in the ſame Regiment, a Loyall Family.

Cap. *Dudly Smith*, ſlain at Round-way-downe.

Cap. *Sam. Newman*, ſlain in Devonſhire.

Cap. *Ormeſhaw*, ſlain in going out upon a party at Oxford.

Cap. *Richardſon*, ſlain upon a ſally at Oxford.

Cap. *Ioſeph Daviſon*, at New-Caſtle.

Cap. *Francis Clifton*, ſlain at Newbery firſt Battell.

Cap. *Standiſh*, ſlain at *Mancheſter*.

Cap. *Roger Hoghton*,
Cap. *Edw: Bradley*, } at Marſton-Moore.
Cap. *Meunell*,

Cap. *Edw: Wynn*,
Cap. *Swords*, } ſlain at Denbeigh.
Cap. *Parry*,

Cap. *Iohn Lance*, ſlain at Iſlip near Oxford.

Cap. *Anthony Girlington*, (Unckle to Sir *Iohn Girlington*) was the man that did ſo gallantly charge the Scots at Newburne in the firſt Scottiſh expedition, where he was almoſt cut to peeces in the company of the ever to be honoured Sir *Iohn Digby*, and Sir *Iohn Smith*, but *ultra ſpem* recovered, and was finally ſlain near *Lancaſter*.

Gen-

GENTLEMEN VOLVNTIERS.

Charles Townley of Townly *in Com.* Lanc. Eſquire, ſlain at Marſton-Moore.

M. *Charles Sherburne*, a young Gentleman attending him, ſlain alſo in attempting to gain his Maſters dead corps.

M. *Sands* of the Vine, ſlain at the Battell of Alresford.

Edw: Preſton Eſquire, ſlain at Ormeſchurch *in Com.* Lan.

Sidney Godolphin, Eſquire, ſlain at Chafford in Devonſhire.

M. *Price* of Waſhingley *in Com.* North. ſlaine in cold bloud, when the Earе of Mancheſter took Linc.

M. *Bale*, (ſon to Sir *Iohn Bale*) ſlaine near Thorpawker in Leicſhire.

Ralph Langton of Low *in Com.* Lanc. Eſquire, ſlaine at Preſton.

M. *Iohn Conſtable*, ſlain in Yorkſhire.

M. *Steven Tempeſt*, ſlain at the Devizes.

M. *Cuthbert Ratcliff*, ſlaine when the Scots tooke New-Caſtle.

M. *Tho: Latham* of Mosborough in Lancaſh. ſlaine when Pr. *Rupert* came laſt to Newark.

M. *Rich: Latham* his brother in the laſt ſiege of Litchfeild-Cloſe.

M. *Cary*,

M. *Cary*, } slaine at Shelford-house.
M. *Iennyngs*, }
M. *Bourſcale*, ſlain at Newbery laſt Battell.
M. *Courtenay*, ſlaine in Lancaſhire.
M. *Iames Anderton*, ſlaine in Wales.
M. *Tho: Roper* (ſecond ſon to *Tho Roper* Eſquire) ſlain in the laſt ſiege of Gotheridge-Caſtle, *in Com.* Hereford.
M. *Steven Pudſey*, ſlaine in Holderneſſe.
M. *Francis Pavier*, at Marſton Moore.
M. *Rich: Browne*, ſlaine in the Weſt.
M. *Chriſtoph: Anderton*, ſlaine at Marſton-Moore.
M. *Charles Mohun* (brother to my Lord *Mohun*) killed with a great ſhot at the ſiege of Dartmouth.
Squire *Creſſet*, ſlain at the loſſe of Bridgnorth.
Alexander Daviſon, Alderman, ſlaine at New-Caſtle.
M. *Tho: Ogle*, ſlaine there alſo.
Mounſieur S. *Paul*, a French-man, ſlaine at Marſton-Moore.
M. *Mort*, Mayor of the Towne of Preſton in Lancaſhire, ſlaine there.
M. *Boniface Kemp*, } ſlain by the Parl. ſouldiers, as they
M. *Ildefons Hesket*, } were marching (upon the delivery of York) to Skipton.

Here muſt not be omitted that memorable Gentleman Voluntier, M. *Gawen Rotherford*, who though he was not ſlaine in the ſervice, yet deſerves to be had in perpetuall remembrance for his Loyalty, for having had 29 children by one Wife, he trooped under his 27th childe, who was a Commander for His Majeſty at Newark.

That

That dyed in or by the ſervice on His Majeſties part, (not to ſpeake of thoſe many that dyed in Priſons at London, *and elſewhere.)*

SIr *Henry Conſtable*, Lord Viſcount Dumbar, dyed in Scarborough-Caſtle.

Sir *Will: Pennyman* Governor of Oxford, dyed there.

Sir *Gilbert Gerrard ſen.* Governor of Worceſter, dyed there.

Sir *will: Savile*, dyed at York.

Sir *John Beaumont* of Gracedieu in the County of Leic. dyed in the ſervice.

Sir *John Ramſey*, dyed at Newark.

Col. *Fleetwood*, dyed at Borſtall-houſe.

L. Col. *Green*, dyed at Banbury.

Cap. *Robert Curſon* (eldeſt ſonne to Sir *John Curſon* of Oxfordſhire) dyed at Shrewsbury.

Cap. *Smith*, dyed at Newark.

M. *Blount*, drowned neer Mancheſter.

M. *Ralph Fitzharbert*, dyed at Aſhby-de-la-zouch.

M. *Rich: Blount*, dyed in the ſervice.

Doctor *Rowleigh* Deane of *Wells*, who being firſt committed priſoner to Banwel-houſe, a priſon in the County of Sommerſet, by the Committee of that County, was afterwards moſt inhumanely butchered by the Marſhall attending the ſaid Committee, who run a knife into his belly, whereof he ſoone after dyed, yet the Marſhall kept his place, and went unpuniſhed: And afterwards the Committee turned the Doctors wife and children out of doores, and his ſonne was forced to fly the Country, for that he would have proſecuted the Law againſt the murtherer of his Father.

Executed by Law-Martiall, or ſlaine by accidents.

Col. *Blague*, } executed for Treachery, the firſt at
Major *Sadler*, } Oxford, the other at Exeter.
Col. *Windebank*, executed for cowardiſe at Oxford.
Sir *Iohn Cademan*, beheaded at Briſtoll for killing an Officer of that Garriſon.
Sir *Iohn Scudamore*, ſlain at Briſtoll in a duell.
Sir *Charles Blount*, Scout-Maſter-Generall, ſlain at Oxford by one *Langſton* an Officer under him.
Sir *Iames Einyon*, ſlain by the hand of Sir *Nicholas Criſpe* in a duell.
M. *Hornivall* of Worceſhire, ſhot dead by accident in his Chamber at Worceſter, by one in a like Chamber on the other ſide the ſtreet.

We cannot better conclude this ſad ſtory, then in affording the Reader a deſerved Elegy on that gallant Gentleman before named, Captaine *William Laborne*, ſlaine at Sherriſhutton, who (being firſt asked by the Enemy for whom he was?) anſwered, for *God*, his *holy Church*, and the *King*, and ſo was inſtantly ſhot dead.

An

An Elegy upon the much lamented death of Captaine *William Laborne*, ſlain at *Sheriffe-Hutton* in Yorkſhire.

FOr *God*, his *holy Church*, and *King*
He dy'd, whoſe *Dirge* my *Muſe* doth ſing:
For *God*, in duty; *Church*, in zeale:
For th' *King*, in love to th' *Common-weale*.
For *God* he dy'd, with *God* he lives;
For th' *Church* he dy'd, which triumph gives;
For th' *King* he dy'd, with th' *King* of *kings*
His bleſſed ſoule *Alleluja* ſings.
Thus *God*, *Church*, *King*, have each a ſhare
In *Labornes* death, a mirror rare,
Wherein brave minds may have a ſight,
How for *God*, *Church*, and *King* to fight.

Perſons of Note, and Commanders ſlaine on the Parliaments part, where the Reader may obſerve, that as His Majeſty had on his ſide ten Gentlemen at leaſt, for every one on their ſide, it muſt by conſequence follow that His Majeſty muſt loſe many more of note then they. Beſides, their Officers being for the moſt part Tradeſ-men, of ſmall quality, and leſſe fortunes, when any of them were ſlaine (as doubtleſſe there are many more then are come to our knowledge) there was little cauſe to bewaile their loſſe, and leſſe to eternize their memories.

LOrd *St. Johns*, ſonne to the Earle of Bullingbrook, ſlain at Edghill battell.

Lord *Brook*, ſlain at Litchfield-Cloſe.

Sir *Charles Eſſex*, ſlain at Edghill.

Sir *Will: Fairfax*, ſlaine at Mongomery Battell in North-Wales.

Sir *Char: Fairfax*, Major-Generall, ſlaine at Marſton-Moore.

Sir *John Meldrum*, a Scot, Major-Generall, and Commander in Chiefe at the ſiege of Scarborough-Caſtle, did there receive his deaths-wound by a ſally from the Caſtle, commanded by Major *Tho: Crompton*, who performed that ſervice with much gallantry and valour.

Sir *Will: Brooke*, }
Sir *Will: Springer*, } dyed in the ſervice.

Major-Generall *Crawford*, a Scot, ſlaine at the ſiege of Hereford.

Col-

COLONELLS.

Col. *Sandys*, ſlain at Wike field in Worc:ſhire, *Sept.* 23. 1642.

Col. *John Hampden*, one of the five Members, ſlaine at Chalgrave in Buck:ſhire, *June* 18. 1643.

Col. *Lutterell*, ſlaine at Milverton *in Com.* Somt *Jan.* 24. 1644.

Col. *Tucker*, at Newbery firſt Battell.

Col. *Meldrum*, a Scot, received his deaths-wound at Alresford in Hampſhire, and dyed in London.

Col. *Prince*, ſlain at Cheſter battell.

Col. *Armyne*, } ſlain at the raiſing of the ſiege of Pon-
Col. *Mallevery*, } tefract-Caſtle, by Sir *Marm. Langdale.*

Col. *Cockeram*, at the ſiege of Scarborough.

Col. *Lloyd*, ſlaine in defence of Taunton.

Col. *John Gunter*, ſlain at

Col. *Pickering*, dyed in the ſervice.

Lieutenant-Colonels.

L. Col. *Ramſey*, ſlain at Edghill.
L. Col. *Quarles*, ſlain at Branceford.
L. Col. *Stanley*, ſlain at the ſiege of Scarborough.
L. Col. *Gurdon*, a Scot, ſlain at the ſiege of Heref.
L. Col. *Harrington*, ſlain at Riby in Lincolnſhire.
L. Col. *Pwefoy*, ſlain at the laſt ſtorming of Briſtow.
L. Col. *Richbell*, ſlain in defence of Taunton.
L. Col. *Durſey*, ſlain at Briſtow.
L. Col. *Ingoldsby*, ſlain at the ſiege of Pendennis-Caſtle.
L. Col. *Frances* (L. Col. to Gen. *Skippon*) ſlain at Naisby.
L. Col. *Cotſworth*, ſlain at the laſt ſiege of Oxford.
L. Col. *Viccarman*, ſlain at the ſiege of Scarborough.

Serjeant-

Serjeant-Majors.

Major *Douglas*, a Scot, ſlain at Wykefield in Worceſter-ſhire.
Major *Francis Sydenham*, ſlain at or near Weymouth.
Major *Gunter*, ſlain at Chalgrave in Buck:ſhire.
Major *Urrey*, ſlain at Newbery ſecond Battell.
Major *Heines*, ſlain near Plymouth.
Major *Abevcromy*, a Scot, ſlain near Stratton-Audley in Buck:ſhire.
Major *Bradbury*, ſlain at Cullom-bridge near Abingdon.
Major *Dent*, ſlain at the ſiege of Scarborough-Caſtle.
Major *Stawham*, ſlain at Lanſdowne.
Major *Iackſon*, ſlain at
Major *Done*, } ſlain at Sherb:Caſtle.
Major *Croſſe*, }
Major *Roy*, ſlain at Pitmaſter in Summerſet-ſhire.
Major *Burton*, ſlain at Mountgomery.
Major *Cromwell*, ſlain at Briſtow.
Major *Fitz-Symons*, ſlain at
Major *Bethell* received his deaths-wound at Briſtow.
Major *Cooke*, ſlain at

Cap-

CAPTAINES.

Cap. *Lister*, slain at Tadcaster in Yorkshire.
Cap. *Willet*, slain at Newbery second Battell.
Cap. *Iuxton*, slain at
Cap. *Lidcoat*, slain near Abthorp in Northamp: shire.
Cap. *Nutty*, slain at the siege of Redding.
Cap. *Zachary*, slain at the siege of Scarber, he was Vice-Admirall, and commanded 16 Ships at that siege.
Cap. *Horsey*,
Cap. L. *Flemmyng*, } slain at the siege of Sherb: Castle.
Cap. *Crosse*,
Cap. *Guilliams*,
Cap. *Hill*,
Cap. *Gayle*, } slain at Bristow last siege.
Cap. *Ward*,
Cap. *Herne*,
Cap. *Parker*, slain at Chester.
Cap. *Fownes*, slain at Tiverton in Devon-shire.
Cap. *Wilkes*, } slain at Taunton.
Cap. *Gollidge*, }
Cap. *Ienkins*, slain at Farrington.
Cap. *Iohn Heynes*, slain at Leigh-hall in Shropshire.
Cap. *Bennet*, slain at Huntington.
Cap. *Samon*, slain at Heightley in Yorkshire.
Cap. *Watson*, } slain near Uttoxeter in Darbyshire.
Cap. *Bowen*, }
Cap. *Wigfall*, slain at Barkley-Castle.
Cap. *Hunt*, slain at Newbery first Battell.
Cap. *Franklin*, slain at Exeter.

Cap.

Cap. *Oglesby*, slain at
Cap. *Allen*, slain near Burleigh in Rutl: shire.
Cap. *Cawley*, slain at Newbery.
Cap. *Bowen*, slain at Carlion in Monm: shire.
Cap. *Wilkes*, slaine at Bazing.
Cap. *George Massey*, slain at Newbery first Battell.
Cap. *Lacy*, at Branceford.
Cap. *Williams*, at Oswestre in Shropshire.
Cap. *Paltison*, slain by the Club-men at Hambleton hill *in Com.* Dorf.
Cap. *Dove*, slain at Sherburne-Castle.
Cap. *Pue*, at Marston-Moore.
Cap. *Cooke* Commissary-Generall of Horse-provisions, slain at Naisby.
Cap. *Tompkins*,
Cap. *Selby*,
Cap. *Bush*,
Cap. *Hoskins*,
Cap. *Potter*,
} slaine at Naisby.
Cap. *Tho: Cooper*,
Cap, *Taylor*,
} slaine at Higharchall in Shropshire.
Cap. *Birket*,
Cap. *Pearson*,
} slaine at the siege of Scarborough-Castle.
Cap. *Middleton*,
Cap. *Hacket*,
} slain at Awborne-Chase.
M. *Sellors*, a Sequestrator, slain at Wirksworth in Darby shire.

Ex-

Executed on the Parliaments ſide by Martiall-Law (not to ſpeake of the Earle of *Strafford*, and the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.)

Sir *Alexander Carew*,
Sir *Iohn Hotham* and his ſonne.
M. *Tompkins*,
M. *Chaloner*.
} at London.

M. *Bourcher*,
M. *Yeomans*,
} at Briſtow.

Beſides meny other of inferiour ranke that were executed in ſeverall Garriſons for deſerting their Collours, or otherwiſe for ſuppoſed Treachery, or for Spies.

The End.